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The

Canadian Druggist

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

Devoted to the Interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy

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VOLUME IX.

January to December, 1897.

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The Canadian Druggist

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Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. IX. TORONTO, JANUARY, 1897. NO. 1

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DRUG REPORTS.

Which are the Guilty Ones?

There has been a good deal of criticism of the circular letter sent to the wholesale druggists and proprietary men, which was published in our December issue. The general denunciation of the wholesale trade and the accusation of bad faith in dealing with the matter of supplying goods is one which should not be hastily made, or made at all without thorough investigation.

The president and secretary of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists have, over their signatures, declared that "these firms," speaking of "Toronto cutters," "continue to procure their supplies without let or hindrance from Toronto, Hamilton, and Montreal wholesale jobbers through wholesale grocers." The words "wholesale jobbers" we take to mean *wholesale druggists*. If this can be proved to be the case, and of course we cannot doubt the statements so authoritatively put forth, why have not these "evidences" which "substantiate this statement" been submitted to the executive of the Wholesale Druggists' Association, or even to the offending members, in order to put a stop to it? Are all the members guilty, or are the innocent to lie under the same accusation, and to suffer the "disaster which is sure to follow," and "will overtake and overthrow the wholesale jobbers"?

By all means let us know who the offending persons are, if the evidence *proves* them to be such. The retail dealer is not in sympathy with the would-be destroyer of his business, nor do we think he is ready to denounce all or any of the wholesale trade without the proof being laid before him.

Our review of 1896 will be found particularly interesting and practical. Although necessarily long, covering so much ground, it is tersely put, and the main facts brought out without unnecessary comment.

Review of the Year 1896.

The "New Photography"—Therapeutics—New Remedies—Pharmacy—Pharmacognosy—Chemistry—Botany—Photography.

There can be little doubt that the year 1896 will be chiefly memorable for the discovery by Professor Roentgen, of Wurzburg, of what has been inappropriately termed the "new photography." It is true that M. Lenard had in 1894 obtained photographs in much the same manner as Roentgen, but the credit of grasping the scope of the discovery and perfecting the details undoubtedly belong to Roentgen. The Royal Society, in its usual impartial manner, has awarded medals to both Lenard and Roentgen. Although nearly a year has elapsed, the true nature of the rays, upon which the phenomena depend, have not been elucidated, and as a result various names exist describing the same thing. We know now that they are not cathode rays, nor are they refrangible, and are reflected only to a slight extent. Compounds containing only carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen are, as a rule, transparent to the rays, and with most elements the transparency increases with decreasing atomic weight. The invention of the cryptoscope, or fluorescent screen, that enables one to see the bones in the hand, etc., without using any photographic plate, daily becomes of more value to the medical profession. Indeed, therapeutic properties of special significance have been claimed for the rays, and distinct evidence of pigmentation in the skin of those constantly using the apparatus has been produced. A complete outfit for producing the photograph and direct vision includes a vacuum tube, coil, and battery, with cryptoscope and accessories, costing about $85 to $100. During the past year some progress has been made with certain physiological drugs, such as thyroid gland, etc., but definite knowledge upon the subject of the various antitoxins is still wanting. There is no diminution in the rush of new remedies—"ships that pass in the night," for the most part, would not be an unfair description. Gradually the contributions to our knowledge of the constitution of essential oils are clearing away much misconception and ignorance, and alkaloids are revealing their composition to patient investigators. So far, synthesis has not done much in either department, but synthetically-prepared perfumes are daily growing in number and importance.

THERAPEUTICS.

The discovery of iodine in the normal thyroid gland has led to the separation of a body called thyroiodin, by means of dilute mineral acids in which it is insoluble. It is claimed that the activity of the gland depends on the presence of thyroiodin. Messrs. Bayer & Co. have recently changed the name to iodothyrin, in order to obviate confusion. The experiments of Marshall Ward some few years ago upon the effect of sunlight on bacteria have not been entirely confirmed by Westbrook, who has shown that direct sunlight destroys cholera bacilli only if they are in contact with air. Allen found that a large proportion of borax in milk prevents the curdling with rennet, but boric acid assists the activity of the rennet. Harding stated that pancreatin can be distinguished from papain by testing with nitric and mercuric chloride. Lithium bitartrate is claimed as superior to any other lithium salt in its diuretic action and laxative effects. Lithium bromide is recommended in gouty affections, but the efficacy is due entirely to the diuretic action and not as uric acid solvent. Piperazine has received a testimonial from Mapother in the treatment of gout, who pointed out its incompatibility with some vegetable infusions and tinctures that contain tannin. He suggested that failure with this remedy was due to this cause, and advocated an aqueous solution only and on an empty stomach. Marquardt introduced lithiopiperazine, in order to combine the diuretic and solvent action of both bodies. It is stated to be a readily soluble powder, and the dose is one gramme. The incompatibles of antipyrin were studied several years ago by Millard and Stark, and the interaction of calomel and antipyrin particularly described, but Werner states that at an elevated temperature mercuric chloride is formed, whereas the former observers noted only a reducing action. Gelle advocated calcium sulphite as an efficient prophylactic against influenza, if taken in doses of ¾ to 1 grain daily in pilular form for three or four days. Fluid extract of scutellaria (skull-cap) has been suggested for whooping cough in conjunction with cinchona, ammonium chloride, sal volatile, and honey. Decoction of simaronta has been recommended for dysentery and summer diarrhœa. Nitroglycerine has been successfully employed by Troussevitch in obstinate cases of sciatica. Guaiacol and creosote can be given in milk without the patient complaining of the caustic taste. Formaldehyde has been strongly recommended in the treatment of ringworm. The value of picric acid in burns is widely recognized, and would be employed more often, but the staining is objectionable. Picric acid wool has been introduced, and will obviate this difficulty to some extent. No notice of the progress of therapeutics for the year would be complete without reference to the excellent presidential address given by Sir Joseph Lister, President of Royal Society, at the Liverpool meeting of the British Association. It is a masterly statement of the case in favor of the antiseptic treatment in surgery by one who may claim to be its founder. Special interest attaches to the association, as this year the meeting is to take place in Toronto.

NEW REMEDIES.

Formaldehyde is certainly the most ubiquitous article, as it crops up everywhere, and has been the basis of more new remedies and compounds than any other single body. Formopyrine is one of these, obtained by interaction of formaldehyde and antipyrine. It will be remembered that Merck introduced tannoform last year, and that it is a condensation product of tannin and formaldehyde. The ideal substitute for iodoform has apparently not yet been obtained, and iodoformin is one of the three latest aspirants for the honor. It contains 75 per cent. of iodoform readily liberated by acids or alkali, and yet is free from odor. It is protected by a patent. Sanoform is another suggested substitute, and chemically is di-iodo-methyl salicylate, and contains 62 per cent. of iodine. It occurs in white crystalline powder, soluble in ten parts of alcohol, and readily in ether and vaseline. Chinosol is a neutral compound of oxyquinoline, which liberates the latter body in a nascent state, and has highly active antiseptic properties. It is soluble in water, giving a yellow, nearly odorless,

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solution, and is entirely non-toxic. It has been used largely in Germany as a substitute for carbolic acid, iodoform, etc., and is claimed to be greatly superior in antiseptic and germicidal action. Enterol is a compound of cresol, and recommended as a powerful intestinal disinfectant that has proved efficacious in enteritis. A new antipyretic and antineuralgic has been obtained from para-phenetidine with propionic acid, and is, therefore, homologous with phenacetine. It has received the curious name triphenin, is practically insoluble in water, and the dose is seven to nine grains.

Another antiseptic agent is traumatol, that must not be confounded with traumaticine, as the former is an iodo-cresol, whilst the latter is gutta-percha dissolved in chloroform. Traumatol is a violet powder, odorless, and insoluble, but non-toxic. Tannalbin is a compound of tannin and albumin introduced as an intestinal astringent. It is a yellow, tasteless powder, containing about 50 per cent. of tannin, and recommended in acute diarrhœa and intestinal catarrh. Another powerful intestinal astringent is bismal (always according to the unlimited clinical reports of German origin), and is a combination of methylene-di-gallic acid and bismuth. Still another bismuth compound is orphol, a combination of bismuth with beta-naphthol, and administered in doses of fifteen to sixty grains. Diaptherin need only be referred to as resembling chinosol both in composition and appearance. Pyrantin is a new anti pyretic and antirheumatic obtained from phenol and succinic acid. Urotropin has been brought forward during the year as a solvent for uric acid calculi, and is another formaldehyde derivative. It has diuretic properties as well as uric acid solvent action. Prominence has been given to a new hæmostatic called ferro styptin, as combining antiseptic properties with the styptic action. It is a soluble, yellow powder, coagulating on heating, and the compound contains, according to an analysis, 20 per cent. of iron with ammonium chloride and some acetanilide. A change from the ordinary run of new remedies is anusol, the bismuth salt of a resorcin compound, and recommended in the form of suppositories for hæmorrhoids For the same troublesome complaint Artault found the tincture of horse chestnut seeds a specific in doses of ten minims, night and morning, before a meal. Malarin is another close relation to phenacetine, and myrtol is related to eulyptol, but has some saline constituents. Butylchloral in the usual doses is an excellent of spleen, used in anæmia. Aiodin is the trade mark representing the active constituent of thyroid glands. Reference has already been made to iodo-thyrin, which is claimed to be the active principle of thyroid, and thyreoidin is only another name for the same thing prepared by a different manufacturer. The production of eucaine, the synthetically prepared rival to cocaine, is a brilliant piece of patient work carried out successfully, but, although used to a limited extent, it does not appear likely to displace the natural alkaloid; its principal drawback being its limited solubility, it being difficult to keep a stronger solution than five per cent., although in warm water it is possible to make a ten per cent. solution.

PHARMACY.

The British Pharmacopœia appears to have reached the proof-sheet stage, but is not expected to see the light before May or June. The metric system has been adopted as an alternative system, and a few additions of importance have been made, such as Easton's syrup, but the extension of standardization has been carefully avoided. After a lapse of twelve years the third edition of the Mexican Pharmacopœia has appeared. Considerable prominence is given to drugs of local reputation. The brief history of capsules, compiled by Alpers for the A.P.A. meeting, was both useful and interesting, but was marred by an unfortunate slip respecting the well-known products of an Anglo-Canadian firm. Clague has made the useful suggestion that show carboys should be colored by means of gelatine films, in which aniline is dissolved, instead of increasing their weight and unwieldiness by means of colored solutions. Clark and Dott have prepared a new formula for compound spirit of ether, which will probably appear in the new B.P. miscible extract of coca, suitable for admixture with wine or other menstruum of weak alcoholic strength; can be prepared with equal volumes of proof spirit and water. Formaldehyde has been recommended as a preservative for infusions that spoil with keeping. The variable nature of the pharmacopœial juices of hemlock, belladonna, henbane, etc., have been demonstrated by Farr and Wright. From the very nature of these preparations it must be so, but it is doubtful if standardization, recommended by these macopœial preparations. Creosote in pills is not easily manipulated, and Van Nerom claimed that powdered castile soap and liquorice root were the best excipients. Useful papers have appeared on the subject of pill making, and from the increase in popularity that this form of medicament has attained it behooves every druggist to keep acquainted with the best methods of manipulation and the simplest machines. White wine vinegar is frequently asked for in England, and dilute acetic acid generally supplied, but prosecutions have been instituted for the offence. Abraham gave a special method of preparing extract of Indian bael at the British conference, but the remedy appears to have gone out of fashion, and is not often prescribed. Wright published a formula for a solution of arsenium and bromide of gold that differs from the United States National Formulary, and hardly appears an improvement. The so-called "gold cure" is generally suggested as based upon some such preparation. We have reproduced a number of formulæ dealing with syrups, and special mention should be made of those of iodo-tannin as likely to prove therapeutically useful. Poisonous honey was referred to at the A.P.A., but isolation of the toxic principle was not successful. Parker's note on the alkaloidal strength of the separated siftings of belladonna root was an instructive commentary on the attempt of pharmacopœial authorities to define the degree of coarseness of the powdered drug. Whilst the Therapeutic Committee of the British Medical Association recommended that extract of aconite should be deleted from the new B.P., la Wall suggested that the addition of 5 per cent. of glycerine would maintain these solid extracts without variation, and that they should be standardized. Drs. Wood and Carter have recommended the inclusion of strophanthin and an extract of strophanthus in the next edition of the U.S.P. Dickinson advocated a decolorized tincture of iodine prepared on the National Formulary lines, with sodium hyposulphite and ammonia. Post confirmed the superiority of the B.P. proportions for preparing solution of subacetate of lead over those of the U.S.P., and that cold digestion alone is required.

PHARMACOGNOSY.

Steady progress has been maintained in the examination and description of drugs during the year, although no research of a startling nature has been published. Adulterations are far less frequent than formerly, and investigators are always keen on anything fresh in this direction. Peinemann has contributed a complete monograph on the pharmaceutical and chemical characteristics of cubebs and the fruits used for adulteration. Schroeder has supplied a proximate analysis of senega, but little fresh information is contained in it. A suggested substitute for saffron is *tritonia aurea*, the dried perianth of which, according to Heim, gives a very fine color superior to saffron. The plant occurs in tropical Africa, and the whole flower is used locally as a dye. Digitalis is one of those unsatisfactory drugs whose constituents have never been clearly defined, but Kiliani has added another series of facts to his former observation. He suggested a test solution of sulphuric acid with persulphate of iron, as distinguishing between digalitin, digitoxin, digitaligenin, and digitonin. Columba has received attention from Hilger, who confirmed previous investigations in isolating columbin, berberine and colambic acid. Columbin ($C_{21}H_{24}O_7$) is insoluble in water, neutral and anhydrous, melting at 182°C., and occurs in the root as a columbate. An elaborate structural description of senna and its principal adulterants has been published by Latour, illustrated by numerous woodcuts of anatomical structure and histological features. The microscopical examination is complete and correct. Vogl has histologically described jaborandi leaves with special reference to *pilocarpus trachylophus*. Paul and Cownley have critically compared the alkaloids obtained from Brazilian and Columbian ipecacuanha, and found that there is more emetine in the former and cephocline in the latter, although in total alkaloid they do not differ very much. Taraxacum has been under examination for two years by Sayre, and the active principle has not yet been obtained in a crystalline form. A gummy, bitter principle, reacting with all alkaloid reagents and two resins, is the present state of the analysis. The alkaloids of the rind of pomegranate root are stated by Ciamician and Silber to be granatanine, granatenine, granatonine, and granatoline, closely related to one another chemically. Holmes found a species of *Saururia* amongst mor anham jaborandi, attributable to the scarcity of genuine jaborandi leaves. Paul and Cownley have taken the alkaloids of jaborandi under their care, and have shown that a good deal of misconception obtains respecting the melting-point and other characteristics of pilocarpine. The natural history and collection of allspice or pimento have been described by Sawer. The astringent principle of uva ursi, according to de Graffe, agrees with gallotannic acid, whilst that of gaultheria belongs to the oak-bark tannins. Krause suggested a method of distinguishing tannins by means of the reaction with nitrous acid and production of hydrocyanic acid. Among the less important drugs that have received attention are sanguinaria, by Wall; camphor leaf oil, by Hooper; anhalonium lewinii (a species of cactus known as muscale buttons), by Heffter; tagetes erecta, of the Mexican pharmacopœia; datera alba, found by Brown to yield hyoscine; and pyrethrum, yielding a crystalline pyrethrin.

CHEMISTRY.

Argon and Helium, the two elements that caused so much interest in 1895, still attract considerable attention. *Savants* are still undecided as to the places to be assigned to these gases in the system of elements, evidence, so far obtained, does not favor the allotropic form of nitrogen, N_3, as first suggested for argon. Acetylene is gaining prominence as a source of illumination. Especially in lantern work, but opinions differ as to its dangerous qualities. Richardson has proved that exposing ether to the light resulted in the formation of hydrogen peroxide, and if water and oxygen were present the decomposition was more rapid and the ether distinctly acid. A similar observation had been noted respecting amyl alcohol. Formalin or formaldehyde has received a good deal of notice owing to its preservative property and several analysts have published methods for its detection. In milk it is readily detected by carefully adding sulphuric acid, when a violet ring is formed at the junction of the two liquids. The casein is necessary for the reaction, so in testing wines, vinegar, etc., a drop of milk must first be added. Titration of alkaloids is an interesting subject, especially in the assay of galenicals, and Caspari pointed out a serious source of error when alcohol is present, and advocated aqueous solution only, whilst Kippenberger has improved a former suggestion of his, namely, the estimation by means of iodine solution. Hill advocated direct titration of cream of tartar, instead of the tedious ignition and titration method of the B. P. Care must be taken that no free tartaric is present, or the result will be untrustworthy. Kebler proved that the chloroform-ether process for estimating the total alkaloids in cinchona is not superior to Lyons' or Haubensak's method. Smith recommended assaying nux vomica by exhausting with weak acetic acid, evaporating, extracting the liberated alkaloids with chloroform-ether, and finally titrating the alkaloids. Gunn compared the various assay methods for coca leaves, and again Lyons' method comes out best. Estimation of quinine has attracted several investigators. Hesse disproved Kubli's claim to an improved method based on the amount of water requisite to redissolve the precipitated carbonate; Howard compared the various pharmacopœial tests, raised objections to all, and suggested nothing in their place. Jaworowski suggested a test for cinchona alkaloids consisting of a mixed solution of sodium hyposulphite, and copper sulphate. Allen pointed out that commercial quinine sulphate is neutral towards logwood, cochineal, and brazil wood, distinctly alkaline to litmus and doubly so to methyl orange. A mixture of antipyrin and quinine is stated by Carrez to give a red color with bromine water and then ammonia. A new indicator, under the name of luteol, has been described by Autenrieth as possessing advantages over litmus and phenolphthalein. The chemical name is oxychlor-diphenylquinoxaline; hence the necessity of a trivial name. Brown recommended a solution of pure azolitmin instead of the present watery extract of that body and carbonate of potash that does duty as litmus solution, B. P. The determination of caffeine in tea has long been a vexed question among analysts. Petit and Terat condemned the magnesia and lime methods and preferred extracting the damp tea with chloroform. Dohme and Engelhardt found that African kola nuts contain more caffeine than the West-Indian; Jeau examined the galenical preparations of kola and preferred the tincture; Knox and Prescott contributed to the A.P.A. meeting a method of assaying kola that is very elaborate, depending upon volumetric estimation, nitrogen determination, etc. Cascarillin has been carefully worked upon by Naylor, who compared his product with that previously described by other investiga-

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sort. The oil obtained from an ethereal extract of *cannabis sativa* is stated to be the active constituent. It has the formula $C_{18}H_{24}O_2$, a red color and all the toxic effects of the drug. It has been called cannabinol. But the chemistry of Indian hemp is still uncertain. The indefinite nature of resins, such as dragon's blood, galbanum, amber, etc., is being elucidated by Tschirch and his pupils. Darmstaedter has carried his research further into the nature of wool fat; cetylic alcohol, cholesterol and a new acid called lanoceric acid have been recognized. Beeswax adulteration is still common, and Guyer has usefully compiled all the best means of detecting the sophistication. Much advanced work on the composition of alkaloids has been done in Germany; morphine, hyoscine, narcotine and the cinchona alkaloids have attracted most attention; numerous piperazine derivatives have been discovered, whilst camphor and menthol are still sources of the deepest interest to the organic chemist who desires to learn their exact composition and constitutional formulæ. Finally, rapid progress is being made in clearing up the composition of essential oils, now that Wallach, Bæyer Tiemann, and others have laid the foundations. During the year papers have been published on citronella, Russian anise, dill, peppermint, sassafras, bergamot, and Japanese fennel oils.

BOTANY.

Considerable progress is taking place in physiological botany, and especially that relating to agriculture. Analyses of the available potash and phosphoric acid in soils is yielding important technical evidence. Schunck has continued his observations on chlorophyll derivatives, and especially with phylloporphyrin. Tschirch has contested the accuracy of Schunck's work, and the present position of the subject appears as follows: Chlorophyll is a pyrroline derivative, and by the action of hydrochloric acid yields phylloxanthin and, later, phyllocyanin, each differing by its absorption bands. Insoluble copper salts have no injurious action upon plants, but soluble salts, such as the sulphate, have a corrosive action. Asparagine has always been interesting in vegetable physiology as a source of proteids, and experiments lately conducted show that methyl alcohol and glycerine can effect the same production in the dark as well as the light. The physiology of germination is the subject of Gruss's paper, and the [illegible] from cell to cell, although never reaching the interior of starch grains. He introduced a new reagent, guaiacum hydrogen peroxide, by means of which he distinguished four kinds of diastase. The study of the nucleus in growing cells, and its division, still attracts attention, as it seems to afford the best means of learning something about the transmission of hereditary characters of the species. Stahl investigated the purpose of color in elesav other than green, and arrived at the conclusion that it was advantageous to the plant as assisting the absorption of the red rays, and so raising its temperature. The honey dew falling from copper-beaches was found by Plancken to contain gum, dextrin, and læontose, but no saccharose. The Stele theory respecting all higher plants has been lucidly explained by Tausley. It is based upon the name given to a central cylinder that is found in stems, leaves, and roots.

[illegible]

ous names, kinetograph, cinematograph, etc. It is the projection, by means of a lantern, of photographs of apparently moving objects. The positives, which are used for projection, are in film form, and are often as much as 80 feet in length. Color photography has not advanced much beyond the three-color method, but the same has been adapted by an American firm to the printing press. Numerous patent developers have appeared, but do not displace, to any large extent, the old favorites. Aluminium is being used extensively to reduce the weight of cameras, and new hand-cameras are flooding the market. That this business can often

[illegible] pharmacy is universally admitted, and our section devoted to "Photographic Notes" should, therefore, prove of value to those who are thinking of taking up the sale of photographic goods and chemicals.

The Trade of 1896.

Trade during 1896 has not come up to the expectations which ushered in the year. With a couple of years of depression and proverbial hard times, many were inclined to look for a decided change. Their hopes, however, were not realized to any great extent, and the volume of business done by wholesale houses during the year now closed was but little in advance of 1895.

Many causes have contributed to this result. The fact that prices of agricultural products were extremely low until the advance of price in wheat and oats towards the close of the year, the disturbing element of a general election throughout the Dominion in June, the Presidential contest in the United States, which so militates against business for months previous to the date of the election, and which affects us to a certain extent, and more particularly when the monetary question was the leading factor, and the continued and increasing number of houses doing business on the "cut-rate" principle—all these have had more or less to do with the unsatisfactory state of trade during a large portion of the year. Payments have also been tardy; the retail trade, finding it almost impossible to collect the bulk of accounts due them, have necessarily been in many cases obliged to put off their creditors for the time being.

We believe, however, that we are on the eve of better times. Crops throughout all the provinces have been above the average, prices have advanced, English and American capital is being very largely invested, more especially in the mining districts, the lumbering sections are looking forward to an increased output, and everything indicates a turn in the tide.

As general business prospers, so it must be with the drug trade, and we trust that our expectations will be fully realized, and that peace, plenty, and happiness may be the lot of all our readers for 1897.

Questions for Our Readers to Answer.

Have you written a single line during the past year for the benefit of your brother pharmacists of Canada? Do you

know all that is necessary for you to know in connection with your calling? Do you know something of decided interest and benefit that other pharmacists do not? Do you want to hear what others know and that you don't know? Have you ever recognized the fact that the *Pharmacopœia* was not compiled for one druggist alone, and that the compilers were not afraid to give others the benefit of their knowledge? Do you know how to remedy any of the existing evils of the trade?

In common justice to others engaged in the same business you are, or, at least, should feel, compelled to answer these questions. If 1896 has found you negligent in these matters, see that 1897 shows your interest in them. Our columns are open to you, and we ask you to use them.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The Ontario College of Pharmacy has just terminated a very successful junior term. The junior examinations for promotion were held on the 1st, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th insts., when 110 students presented themselves for examination.

Following is the official result of the junior examinations:

First-class honors, arranged in order of merit—H. S. Monkman, William Anderson, E. E. Woodland, A. C. Sellery, C. M. Field, G. Parr, Fred Smyth, W. H. Van Winckle, A. J. Omond, W. A. Pond, John D. McKee, D. I. Sutherland, Robert Jackson, G. H. Ireland, J. H. McHaffie, E. J. Thom, W. H. Hunter, F. A. Powell, E. A. Roberts, W. S. Scheck, H. H. Edmison.

Second-class honors, in order of merit—T. H. Till, Bert. Davis, J. L. Brodie and Argue Andrew (æq.), F. H. McCarthy, E. M. Ahearn, S. White, W. H. Andrew, F. W. Wilson, F. A. Bartlett, P. H. Tait, A. E. Drewery and A. Dewar (æq.), James Chambers, W. H. Willson, W. D. Corson, T. J. Day, C. D. Harris and A. J. Allen (æq.), F. W. Cable and L. H. Cant (æq.), H. E. Shafer and J. W. Petch (æq.), Fred. Fox. D. A. Zurbrigg, R. F. Unsworth, Henry Shoemaker and S. J. Stevenson (æq.), H. Brodie and A. H. Edwards (æq.), A. B. Scarff, H. E. Hawkins, G. M. Hutchings, and D. Bradshaw (æq.).

Pass list (alphabetically arranged)—I. H. Batechelor, James Blain, G. S. Borrowman, W. N. Braund, jr., C. W. Campbell, G. H. Countryman, W. H. Cummings, W. A. Doldge, George Draper, W. W. Gardiner, S. A. German, J. R. Gillespie, J. R. H. Graham, Burwell Griffin, A. H. Griffis, F. L. Hall, D. W. Hastings, James P. Hawken, W. H. Hewgill, Robt. H. Hughes, Ross Hurst, Edward Huxtable, Matthew Irvine, W. B. Kendall, J. S. Kennedy, Wilmot Lehmann, N. B. Lander, James Lang, W. H. McCullough, H. McCurdy, C. B. Macartnet, W. M. Millar, P. B. More, C. A. Ostrom, W. A. Pirie, R. C. Platt, G. K. Quarrington, W. H. Rammage, E. A. Rawlings, C. E. Reid, G. E. Robb, J. D. Robertson, F. L. Stevenson, Thomas J. Stillman, W. Urquhart, E. J. Williams.

Starred in botany—F. J. Carscallen.

Granted ægrotat, with pass standing—L. J. Walton.

Highest in chemistry—1, H. S. Monkman; 2, William Anderson; 3, W. H. Van Winckle.

Highest in Latin, posology, etc.—1, Fred. Smyth; 2, E. N. Ahearn; 3, G. Parr.

Highest in pharmacy—1, Fred. Fox; 2, A. C. Sellery; 3, Bert. Davis.

Highest in botany—1, H. S. Monkman; 2, H. E. Woodland; 3, A. C. Sellery.

The supplemental junior examinations will be held on January 4 and 5, 1897, when those who failed at the recent examinations will present themselves.

SENIOR EXAMINATIONS.

The following are the results of the fifty-second examinations of the Ontario College of Pharmacy:

The senior term of the O.C.P. opened on Wednesday, January 6th, with an attendance of over 120 students.

The inaugural meeting of the Undergraduates' Society was held on Friday, 8th inst., for nomination of officers for the senior term. A very efficient ticket of active workers was secured. Dean Heebner was elected hon. president by acclamation, and Miss Johnson hon. vice-president, also by acclamation.

On Monday, 11th inst., after the chemistry lecture, the elections were held, and proved most exciting, the interest taken in them by the various candidates and their friends showing an enthusiasm which augurs well for the society. The following nominations appeared on the ballot paper, which was used for the first time at these elections: For president, E. J. Huxtable and B. Griffin; vice-presidents, W. E. Anderson, T. J. Day, W. H. Hunter, E. W. Hastings; treasurer, A. C. Sellery, H. E. Hawkins, G. H. H. Craig; executive committee, A. E. Drewery, J. Chambers, H. E. Schafer, A. B. Scarff, G. E. Robb, W. H. Van Winkle, M. A. La Fond.

The following were elected:

President—B. Griffin.

Vice-president—T. J. Day.

Treasurer—H. E. Hawkins.

Executive Committee—A. E. Drewery, J. Chambers, G. E. Robb, W. H. Van Winkle.

Secretary (by acclamation)—C.W. Field.

While the ballots were being counted the students assembled in the lecture hall and disposed of a catchy and interesting programme of songs and instrumental selections. On the announcements of the results of the election Mr. Griffin was conducted to the chair and addressed a few words to the society, thanking them for the honor. The other candidates also gave short addresses. This part of the programme was interspersed with choruses, which were well rendered by the class as a whole, "Old Solomon Levi" being the first number, followed by "The Maple Leaf" and "God Save the Queen."

O.C.P. Notes.

C. H. Couen, the Parliament street pharmacist, has taken up the study of medicine. L. B. Ashton, Phm.B., medallist of class of '93, is also following the same vocation.

The senior term at O.C.P. opens with about 120 students, including one of the gentler sex. The first lecture was delivered by the Dean on Wednesday morning, 6th inst., when the class tendered him a rousing reception.

H. N. Roy, class of '95, has purchased the drug business of Dr. A. O. Hastings, Queen street east.

G. W. H. Edmison, Phm.B., class of '96, has recently located himself in a large pharmacy in New York city.

Nine graduates of the O.C.P. are now taking a course in medicine at Queen's University.

Paul L. Scott, gold medallist of class of '87, O.C.P., and at present Council examiner in chemistry, is taking a course in medicine at the University of Toronto.

University Examinations.

The following have been chosen as the examiners in Pharmacy of the University of Toronto for 1897:

Pharmacy, F. T. Harrison, Phar.D.; prescriptions and dispensing, L. B. Ashton, Phm.B.; chemistry, G. Chambers, B.A., M.D.; materia medica, J. T. Fotheringham, B.A., M.B.; botany, A. Y. Scott, B.A., M.D., C.M.

Wampole's

BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.

In Pint Bottles ..... $5 00 per doz.
Winchester (½ Imp. Gal.) ..... 2 00 each.
Imp. Gallon, in 5 gal. lots, and over 3 50 per gal.

With [illegible] ... United States ... [illegible]

¼ Gross lots, and over.....$60 00 per gross.

[illegible]

We use a Pure Sherry Wine in the preparation of this extract, insuring a delicate flavor, and we guarantee the quality to be equal to any in the market.

We invite comparison with other extracts, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose.

Your early orders and enquiries solicited. Sold by Wholesale Jobbers, or direct from us.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Branch

36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.

VIN MARIANI

(MARIANI WINE)

THE IDEAL FRENCH TONIC.

Nourishes. Strengthens. Stimulates. Fortifies and Refreshes the Entire System.

For invalids, [illegible] loss of appetite, stomach and lung troubles, and impoverished blood.

Effect Immediate and Lasting.

Prescribed by the medical profession for 30 years throughout Europe and America. The most popular tonic stimulant in hospitals, public, private and religious institutions.

As palatable as the choicest old wines.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers. Avoid substitutions.

ASK FOR VIN MARIANI.

LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO., MONTREAL

Sole Agents for Canada for

GOLD LACK SEC CHAMPAGNE. ◆ OLD EMPIRE RYE WHISKEY
BOUTELLEAU FILS. DOCTORS SPECIAL BRANDY.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

[illegible] Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

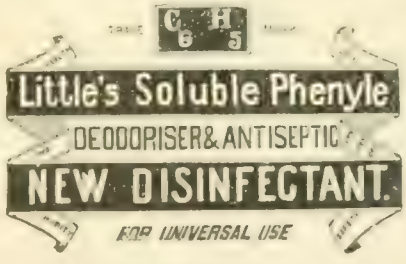
[illegible] "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at $1.00. Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder [illegible]

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all [illegible]



CHEAP, HARMLESS, AND EFFECTIVE

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

WATER BOTTLES.

We solicit an opportunity to quote you upon Hot Water Bottles. We can meet you in *quality*, *price*, and *[illegible]*.

Alpha Rubber Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: No. [illegible] St. Paul Street, MONTREAL

BRANCH OFFICE: No. 1 Front Street East, TORONTO

Caprice Bernhardt

A new and unique preparation for the skin. This preparation is the discovery of a French specific for the complexion. Its peculiar properties are the removal and prevention of wrinkles, the refining of coarse pores, and a wonderful tonic for whitening and softening of the skin.

Sold in bottles at 50cts. and $1.00

Manufactured only by

Franz Jahn, 73½ King St. W. TORONTO.

Agents Wanted

The J. STEVENS & SON CO'Y, Ltd.,

145 Wellington St. West, TORONTO.

(Near Union Station.)

Druggists' Specialties,
Surgical Dressings,
Elastic Stockings,
Clinical Thermometers,
Glass Importers,
Trusses and Suspensories,
Medical Batteries,
Lints and Cottons,
Abdominal Belts,
Instruments of all kinds

Send for quarterly quotations.

GILLETT'S LYE

Perfumed Powdered

FULL STRENGTH

Is the BEST LYE, and easiest to sell. Handled everywhere by all good Druggists.

GILLETT'S CHEMICAL WORKS

(Established 1852)

Chicago, Ill. London, Eng. TORONTO, Ont.

Look up your stocks of

FREEZABLE GOODS

and lay in your supplies while the weather will permit.

Acid, Hydrocyanic
" Phosp. dil.
Balm, Hagan's Magnolia
Beautifier, Persian
Bloom, Laird's
" Peach
Brome-Chloratum
Compound, Pinkham's
Cream, Gourand's Oriental
" Hind's Honey and Almond
Cure, Warner's Safe
Extract, Pond's
" Malt, Wyeth's
Fluid, Condy's
" Jeyes' Sanit.
" Magnesia
Hair Dyes and Washes
Harlene, Edward's
Hydrogen, Peroxide
Indelible Inks
Injection, Brom.
" Big "G"
Lime Juice
Microbe Killer
Phosphates, Horsford's
Water, Eye
" Mineral, Apenta
" " Fredrickshall
" " Hunyadi
" " Vichy
" Perfumed, Cherry Laurel
" " Elder Flower
" " Orange "
" " Rose "

The London Drug Co. LONDON, ONT.

WE ARE GROWING!
WHO ARE GROWING?

Saunders & Evans

The rapid increase in our business has necessitated our removing to more commodious premises. Our new business home is

30 Wellington St. East
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Where can be seen the largest, best, and cheapest stock of

Sponges and Chamois Skins

In Canada. Our Sponges are purchased for us at the fisheries, and come **direct** from Nassau, Florida, Cuba, Abaco, Acklins, Exuma, and the far famed isles of Greece. Our Chamois are imported from the headquarters for this article in England and the United States.

The secret of our being able to give unprecedented value in these lines is our knowing how to buy. The case in a nutshell. Try us, and convince yourself that our claim is no vain boast.

Sponges to suit every requirement and every trade. Sponges of every variety and every grade. In original packages, unbleached, or in cases, bleached.

Levy & Co.

Printers

Druggists' Labels, Supplies, etc.

A SPECIALTY.

Toronto, Ont.

THE

Lyman Bros. & Co.

LIMITED

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WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

Mulford's Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum

in sterilized glass,-stoppered vials.

No. 2, Standard, 100 units to each cc., in vials of 1,000 units = 10 cc.

No. 2, Patent, 250 units to each cc., in vials of 1,000 units = 4 cc.

Also . . . . . .

Mulford's Antitoxine Syringes

Orders by mail, telegraph, or 'phone, promptly attended to.

Perfumed Powdered Borax

in handsome decorated boxes; retails at 10c. It will pay you to introduce it.

New Odors in Marachales Perfumes

which are the best value in the market, retailing at 25c. per oz.

. . . May Bells :::::::
. . . Violette de Parme
. . . Oillet Blanc :::::

SUGDEN'S TAR PILLS
MELLIN'S FOOD (English)
AROMEL SEN-SEN TAKEM
TRYME SMAX

Japanese Air Cushions and Pillows

Round Cushions, 13½ in., 80c. each.
Square Cushions, with hole, 12½ in., 90c. each.
Square Pillows, 14 in., 70c. each.
Round Pillows, 14 in., 70c. each.
Square Pillows, 12 in., 70c. each.

ORDER A SAMPLE

Trade Notes.

Dr. J. M. McKay, druggist, Springhill, N.S., is dead.

D. W. McKay has opened a drug store at Bridgeport, N.S.

Allan Stark is opening a new drug store in St. John's, Newfoundland.

R. W. Chambers has purchased the drug business of T. C. Kyley, Ottawa, Ont.

R. T. Campbell, North Sydney, N.S., has sold his drug business to G. A. Burbridge.

Park Bros. have purchased at mortgage sale the drug stock of Wilson Barr, Hamilton, Ont.

E. Leonard, druggist, 113 St. Lawrence Main street, Montreal, has made an assignment.

The drug store of J. Patrick, Yorkton, Man., was slightly damaged by fire on December 23rd.

H. M. Roy has purchased the drug business of Dr. Hastings, 338 Queen street east, Toronto, Ont.

G. N. Babcock, formerly of Drayton, has purchased the drug business of R. W. Chapman, Blenheim, Ont.

Newton Brown has opened a new drug store on Yonge street between McGill and Ann streets, Toronto, Ont.

The annual dinner of the Montreal Pharmacy Students' Association will be held in the Balmoral Hotel, February 3rd.

J. F. Taylor, of Hamilton, Ont., has purchased the branch drug store of E. G. Lemaitre, 144 Queen street east, Toronto, Ont.

Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co. have again been awarded the contract for the supply of drugs, etc., to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

Messrs. Gilmour Bros. & Co. have now permanently located at 483 and 485 St. Paul street, Montreal, in much more attractive and commodious premises than in their old warehouse on St. Peter street, recently destroyed by fire.

Montreal Notes.

Mr. E. Leonard, druggist, St. Lawrence Main street, has made a gallant fight against hard times, but has at last been obliged to succumb. It is reported that he assigned on Monday last. No one regrets it more than his immediate competitors, as he was always loyal and straightforward in his dealings.

It is currently reported to-day that several other druggists working with little or no capital will be obliged to close. Now that grocers and departmental stores sell so many goods, and even medicines sold by druggists, there is absolutely no room for the number of pharmacies recently established. This applies to other cities besides Montreal.

[illegible] business is to be sold.

A movement is on foot in Montreal among the clerks to do away with the *all day* Sunday work. A number of druggists who have carried on this Sunday traffic heretofore are about tired of it, and wish success to the movement. Two leading physicians were interviewed last week, and they state there is no necessity for pharmacists to be kept open for more than a couple of hours on Sunday.

The unbusiness-like methods of departmental stores, as they are called, has extended to Montreal. Dry goods stores have now become *jacks of all trades*, resorting to the disreputable dodges of the cheap Jack auctioneer of our boyhood days—pots and pans, toys and furniture, crockery and quack medicines, finnanhaddies and bloaters, are all sold at less than cost in order to attract that curse of modern times, the female bargain hunter, who, however, gets taken in and done for when she gets to the dry goods counter. *Deo gratias.*

The old established firm of Nelson & Laviolette, druggists, Notre Dame street, has assigned. A meeting of creditors will be held in a few days. Meantime stock is being taken. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Nelson, who is the sole proprietor of the business, Dr. Laviolette having retired some five years ago. Heavy expenses and the dull state of trade generally in Montreal is probably the cause.

The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal mentions the fact of a lady student attending the lectures of the Montreal College, and states that she is the first. We believe Miss Parkin, daughter of Mr. Parkin, of Bleury street, was the first, and there was also another, if our memory serves us.

The Canadian Journal of Commerce reports R. E. Leprohon, druggist, Fraserville, P.Q., in difficulties. Trade has been poor, and he will assign. Liabilities about $1,000.

There is a point about the cutting of established prices for quack medicines which the manufacturers of such goods do not appear to appreciate, and that is when dry goods stores sell pills which are usually sold at 25c. for 16c., and dollar articles for 65c., the public generally say to themselves what fearful trash these vaunted remedies must be when the makers can afford to sell big dealers like departmental stores at such tremendous discounts!

Mr. H. R. Gray has been reappointed member of the Provincial Board of Health. Mr. Gray has been a member of this board since it was originated in 1886. The appointments are for three years.

Mr. David Watson, jr., was married on Wednesday, December 9th, at Springfield, Massachusetts, to Miss Mabel Beatrice Norfolk. A long life and a happy one to them both.

Pharmacy in England.

[illegible]

[illegible] quasi-learned society that holds such a pre-eminent position respecting British pharmacy, but there is no use in either councillors or members hoodwinking [illegible] any means of a society having "outrun the constable" and now the only question remaining is how retrenchment is to be effected. When Mr. Carteighe became president some twelve years ago the accumulated funds of the society amounted to nearly $100,000. With a commendable zeal and a praiseworthy desire to see the society properly housed he spent the greater part of this money in acquiring the leases of the adjoining premises and then rebuilding, so that now the society has splendid offices, a spacious examination hall, laboratories for the professors and research, etc., but not enough solid cash is flowing into the treasury to keep the whole of the organization thoroughly going. The school of pharmacy has always cost the society several thousands of dollars annually, although under the new scheme it is quite possible it may ultimately become a source of revenue. The *Pharmaceutical Journal* is entirely the property of the society and has always cost a pretty penny that is now converted into a loss of some $1,500 or $2,000 annually. This is since the alterations in the journal that have at least made it a little more popular than before. In spite, therefore, of the huge profit made out of examinations, the society finds that it cannot stand all these drains, and discontented councillors are looking around to see how economy may be effected. One of the most foolish suggestions is stated to emanate from the secretary—the most highly paid official—and that is to reduce the *Pharmaceutical Journal* to a mere rag of a "proceedings" of the society's transactions. How on earth anyone in their senses could think that a voluntary society, like the Pharmaceutical, is to maintain its adherents without presenting them with anything in return passes comprehension. The country members complain with reason that the journal is all they receive, as they are naturally debarred from attending the lectures, or making use of the library and museum. The fact is, a better remedy would be to reduce some of the large salaries until the society can again afford them, rather than starve the only valuable and useful business adjunct that it possesses. The journal has not had time to turn round, so to speak, under the altered and improved conditions, but business men and, best of all, good advertisers thoroughly believe in it as a most valuable asset.

Iodothyrine, formerly known as thyroidin, is stated by Bayer & Co. to be the active principle of the thyroid gland. Some months ago Professor Baumann made the discovery that the thyroid gland, both of man and animals, contains an organic compound of iodine. The proportion of iodine in the compound is very small, about 0.03 per cent., and as the dose of this powerful body is only about $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain Messrs. Bayer & Co. have reduced the strength with sugar of milk, so that the normal dose is from 5 to 25 grains a day. In this proportion one part of iodothyrine is equivalent to one part of the fresh gland. It has already been tried in more than a hundred cases of goitre, whilst the remedy is of distinct value in obesity and some skin diseases, such as psoriasis. There is another interesting point respecting the administration of thyroid. A physician has recently pointed out what is probably well known to pharmacists, that butchers are in the habit of selling the thyroid gland of calves under the name of throat sweetbreads. He rightly states that when delicate patients are instructed to eat sweetbreads, owing to their easy digestibility, it is very important that they should be warned not to obtain the throat sweetbreads, or serious consequences might ensue. It has been distinctly shown that thyroid glands are very powerful therapeutic agents, and if they were not well cooked their activity would be very little diminished.

Radiography, or the new photography, is attracting the attention of English journals of pharmacy just now. The *British and Colonial Druggist* started it in the Diary with a short, gossipy, practical article on "X" ray work for chemists. Now, both the *Pharmaceutical Journal* and the *Chemist and Druggist* have followed suit with longer articles. There is one warning that I think should be uttered, viz., do not try to make any part of the apparatus, such as the coil or cryptoscope—the fun is not worth the trouble. In these articles the authors have given practical hints upon making everything from a coil to a vacuum tube, but not one in a hundred possesses the requisite mechanical skill or technical knowledge to ensure success. By all means go in for an outfit and offer to take skiagraphs or radiographs for your medical men or local hospital, but start with a good and efficient apparatus. A complete outfit will cost about $100, but for this sum you will be able to have a good battery or accumulator with induction coil, two vacuum (Crookes) tubes, and a fluorescent screen or cryptoscope. If there is any electrical works in the neighborhood an accumulator is better than even a good battery, as it works more evenly and satisfactorily.

Christmas trade is reported as being exceptionally good this year in the retail. During the year trade has not been uniformly good, so that at the close it is particularly welcome. The summer was short, and the diseases and affections incidental to a hot summer were absent. The excessive rainy season since has not assisted the trade, and winter has only really set in within the last week or fortnight. One of the advantages that the retail trade have obtained is the keen competition amongst wholesale houses in sundries and toilet articles, many of which, owing to the flooding of the market with foreign goods, are extraordinarily cheap. Scent fountains, cut-glass smelling bottles, manicure sets, etc., are to-day sold wholesale at about half the price that was obtained for them only four or five years back. Perfumers and soapmakers doing business with chemists are taking more trouble to put their goods up in attractive packages and finished off in superior style, so that the goods are nearly half sold as soon as displayed. It is only natural, therefore, that at the close of a year which even cold statistics prove to have been good for trade the chemist should reap some benefit from this favorable combination of circumstances. It is also noteworthy that the trade is gradually learning to understand that the mere handling of popular proprietaries is unprofitable unless some scheme of protection from the "scalper" is supported. During the year the trade has sustained several vexatious attacks, chiefly from enterprising but ignorant public analysts. The latest instance is that of prosecution for the sale of a much-advertised arsenical soap on the score that it did not contain arsenic. From the evidence it was clear that the said public analyst would expect to find elder-flower, honey, etc., in the soaps of that name. The practice of counter prescribing is every now and then threatened with the heavy guns of some medical association, but nothing short of an Act of Parliament will ever suppress what is obviously a convenience and advantage to the public.

Cleansing and household ammonia has become quite an institution, and every chemist displays his own or the preparation with his name on. The latest idea is that of perfuming the ammonia with a few drops of bergamot and rose-geranium, and calling it eau de cologne cleansing ammonia. For use in the bath or in the toilet ablutions this addition is very pleasant. At a west-end pharmacy I saw this preparation, and, indeed, all the perfumery and proprietaries, decked with a little golden paper seal, bearing the name of the proprietor, placed on the front of the neck of the bottle, or on the shoulder, if only a small label already appears. This is just one of those little things that appeal to the public and are promptly appreciated. As these paper seals are very cheap, and made in any color or style by the patentees of Hunt's paper bottle caps, Messrs. Mansell, Hunt, and Catty, I strongly advise chemists to adopt some such addition, and never to lose the opportunity of attaching bands over the corks or stoppers bearing their name and address, and trade mark, if such has been registered. A very neat seal in exact imitation of an impression in red wax is admirably adapted for placing on the top of wrapped bottles, etc., where it looks both ornamental and imposing.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

JUNIOR EXAMINATIONS, DECEMBER, 1896.

The following are the questions submitted at the junior examinations of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, held Dec. 1st, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th.

PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORY.

Examiner: CHAS. F. HEEBNER, Ph. G., Phm. B. (Tor.).
Time allowed, two hours.

Determine the alcoholic strength of the liquid submitted for investigation, and report your results according to the subjoined form.

METHOD.

(*a*) Weight of 50 c.m.^{3} of the liquid at 15°C.

(*b*) Evaporate in a suitable vessel, by means of a water-bath, until reduced to about one third of its original volume; add distilled water to make it up to nearly its original volume, cool to 15°C., then add more distilled water at the same temperature to restore the original volume and weight.

(*c*) From this weight deduct the weight of 50 c.m.^{3} of distilled water at 15°C.

(*d*) Subtract the remainder from the weight of the liquid before evaporation; the weight thus obtained represents the weight of the mixture of absolute alcohol and water present in the volume taken of the original liquid, from which calculate the specific gravity of this mixture, and find the *per cent.* of absolute alcohol present by *weight* and by *volume*.

REPORT.

1. Weight of 50 c.m.^{3} of the liquid in grams.

2. What would be its specific gravity? (Show work.)

3. Weight ascertained by (*b*) of Method.

4. Weight ascertained by (*c*) of Method.

5. Weight ascertained by (*d*) of Method.

6. Sp. gr. ascertained by (*d*) of Method. (Show work.)

7. Percentage absolute alcohol by weight and by volume.

Considering the composition of the liquid to be grossly: Water, absolute alcohol and saturated solution of extractive matter, what do the weights obtained by following out the several steps of the method represent—

8. Weight obtained by (*a*)
9. " " (*b*)
10. " " (*c*)

N.B.—Neatness of work, order in arrangement, and cleanliness of working desk and outfit, will enter as important factors in your ratings.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner: GRAHAM CHAMBERS, B.A., M.B.
Time allowed, two hours.

1. Detect the Acid in Substance marked, section (1) "A," (2) "E."

2. Detect the Acid in Substance marked section (1) "B," (2) "F."

3. Detect the Acid in Substance marked section (1) "C," (2) "G."

HARRY SHERRIS, Pres.

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Proprietary and Non-Secret Remedies.

Adams Ginger Beer
Adams Root Beer Essence
Balm of Gilead Cream
Castoria, for Children
Celery Cough Wafers
Celery Sedative, 2 sizes
Coraline Cream Dentifrice.
Cough Balsam (horehound)
Daisy Baking Powder
Daisy Butter Color, 2 sizes
Daisy Package Dyes
David's Cough Balsam
Dean's Cure
Dean's Cure Pills
Dr. Goodale's Female Pills
Easy-breathing Asthma Remedy
Electric Polisher
Elite Hair Dye
Elite Shampoo Powder
Emil Rotter's Antiseptic Throat Lozenges (preventive remedy for diphtheria)
Extract Beef, with Pepsin
Hale's Moores
Antibilious Mixture
Diarrhœa Mixture
Expectorant
Gargle
Pills
Worm Powders.
Home Health
Arneated Witch Hazel
Beef, Iron, and Wine
Blackberry Compound.
Burdock and Sarsaparilla, 2 sizes
Catarrh Cure
Catarrh Snuff
Celery Nerve Tonic, 2 sizes
Celery Wine.
Comp. Syrup White Pine.
Cough Balsam.
Cough Drops.
Disinfectant
Dispepsia Remedy
Emulsion Cod Liver Oil
Eye Lotion
Fruit Mixture
Headache Powder
Heart Tonic
Infant Soothing Syrup
Iodine Cure
Kidney Liver Pills
Mica Magnesia
Ointment
Pain Relief
Pectoleum Jelly
Pile Remedy
Quinine Wine
Red Lamp Pills
Root Beer
Sea Bath Salts
Small Liver Pills, 2 sizes
Sweet Castor Oil
Syrup Hypophosphites
Syrup White Pine and Malt
Teething Powders
Wine Syrup
Job's Pain-Ease or Comforting Oil
Lobe Cream
Magic Toothache Drops
Maltol (Trommer's Extract Malt with Cod Liver Oil)
Menthoform, for cold in the head, catarrh, bronchitis, etc.
Mystic Corn Salve.
Quinoa Cream
Rheumatic Wine (Celery, Cohosh, and Colchicum)
Scat Rat Poison
Select Oil.
Seven Champions.
Soap Powder, for woollens.
Witch Hazel Balm
Witch Hazel Cream.
Witch Hazel Jelly.
White Pine Cough Drops.

Specialties and Sundries.

Adhesive Strap Dressing
Baking Powder
Bay Rum, extra quality
Benzoline, for cleaning
for rubber goods
Bi-Sulphide
Bird Seed
Bird Treat.
Blacking, Day & Martin
Blue Ointment
Borax, in package
British Oil.
Carbolic Soap
Castor Oil, bottles.
Celery Salt.
Chewing Gum
Cloth Oil & Mottled Ammonia
Cod Liver Oil
Cologne.
Combs
Cuban Cigarettes
Curry Powder.
Cuticle Fine Edge
Dalby's Carminative
Dalmatian Insect Powder
Epsom Salts, in package
Laundry Soap
Essence of Rennet
Extract of Coffee.
Extracts Flavoring
Florida Water
Fly Paper.
Friar's Balsam
Fuller's Earth.
Ginger Wine, in bottles and bulk.
Glycerine, in bottles.
Glycerine and Rosewater
Glycerine, Rosewater, and Carbolic Acid.
Godfrey's Cordial.
Hair Oils, assorted.
Hair Restorer
Hair Tonic
Hoof Ointment
Indelible Ink.
Insect Powder
Lavender Water.
Leather and Harness Dressing
Leather Cement.
Lemon Extract
Lime Juice.
Magic Cleaning Powder
Oil, Spike.
Opodeldoc
Paregoric.
Peppermint Essence
Perfume.
Pineapple Extract.
Powdered Lye.
Rubber Cement.
Salts, Lemon.
Seidlitz Powders
Sewing Machine Oil.
Soap
Spirits Nitre.
Spirits Turpentine.
Strawberry Extract.
Sweet Castor Oil in Bulk
Sweet Oil
Syrup Squills.
Talcum Powder, for Infants.
Tinct. Iodine.
Tinct. Iron.
Turlington's Balsam.
Vanilla Extract
Violet Powder, package and bulk
Walnut Shoe Dressing.
Woulff's Cholera Remedy.
Wine of Rennet.
Wintergreen Tooth Powder.
Worm Lozenges.

Veterinary.

Blistering Ointment
Condition Powders
Cooling Lotion
Healing Ointment
Horse Liniment
Hypodermic Solution
Purgative Ball
Worm Powders

Pharmaceuticals.

Acet. Ether. Nit.
Aromatic Elixir Wine Hazel.
Bismuth
Carbolic Pepsin
Chl. Ammonia Acetat Fort
Ext. Aconitum Radix
Ext. Aconitum
Ext. Belladonna et Aconitum
Ext. Hyoscyamus
Liq. Ferr. Perchlor. Fort
Liq. Soda
Liq. Strychnine.
Ol. Tiglii
Sol. Ferri Chlor.
Syr. Ferr. Phos. Co. (Parrish).
Syr. Hydriodic Acid.
Syr. Hyp. phos. Co.
Syr. Scillæ Co.
Syr. Tolu.
Syr. Trip. Phos. (Easton)
Syr. Wild Cherry

Agents for

Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills.
Cleaver's English Soaps.
Coutt's Acet-icura.
Nerve Food for Infants
Liverettes (Pepper's).
Odoroma, the Perfect Tooth Powder.

Any of these preparations will be put up with the Druggist's name on Label.

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The most beautiful Art Production of the century. "A small bunch of the most fragrant of blossoms gathered from the broad acres of Eugene Field's Farm of Love." Contains a selection of the most beautiful of the poems of Eugene Field. Handsomely illustrated by thirty-five of the world's greatest artists as their contribution to the Monument Fund. But for the noble contributions of the great artists this book could not have been manufactured for $7.00. For sale at book stores, or sent prepaid on receipt of $1.10. The love offering to the Child's Poet Laureate, published by the Committee to create a fund to build the Monument and to care for the family of the beloved poet.

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Sold in 24 lb. and 35 lb. cases by all wholesalers, or

NICHOLSON & BROCK
Colborne Street - Toronto, Ont.

4. Detect the Metal in Sub[illegible] marked section (1) "D," (2) "H."

5. Bend Glass Tubing at angle of 135°.

6. Oral examination.

Botany

[illegible]

Time allowed, two hours.

1. How do plants and animals agree or differ?

2. What is meant by saying that certain parts of a plant agree morphologically, but differ physiologically? Illustrate by three examples.

3. Describe, fully, Phyllotaxy.

4. Name and describe the reproductive organs of a flower.

5. Describe the various forms of Indefinite Inflorescence.

6. What is protoplasm? What are the usually occurring inorganic materials found as crystals in cells?

Latin, etc.

Examiner—J. T. Fotheringham.

Time allowed, two hours.

1. Expand into full Latin and translate:

(*a*) H.S., (*b*) Si op. Sit., (*c*) Hor. vi ta vesperi, (*d*) S. A. R., (*e*) Cyath. Vin., (*f*) Adde gradatim aq. bull.

℥ij. (*g*) Cap. om. bibor. cochl. parv.

2. Give a tabular statement of the various ways of administering drugs.

3. Give a short description of the structure and functions of the *villus* of the small intestine.

4. What is the difference between a secretion and an excretion? Name the main organs of excretion, with their excretions. By what channel are alkaloidal poisons mainly excreted?

5. Give maximum dose of the following:

Acet. Scillæ	Liq. Atrop. Sulph.
Acid. Gallic.	Inf. Digitalis.
" Hydrocyan Dil.	Syr. Codeiæ.
" Arsenios	Tinct. Cannab. Ind.
Decoct. Aloes Co.	" Benzoin Co.
Extr. Bellad.	" Nuc. Vom.
" Filicus Liq.	" Opii Deodorata.
" Stramonii.	
" Aloes Barb.	Ol. Phosphoratum
Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor	Sp. Camphoræ.
	Vin. Ipecac.

6. Write notes on:

Alteratives, stimulants, tonics, anæsthetics, narcotics, giving three drugs of each class.

Chemistry.

Examiner—A. Y. Scott.

Time allowed, two hours.

1. Explain the terms dissociation, decomposition, synthesis, valency, using examples to illustrate each.

2. Give fully, history, preparation, properties, etc., of iodine and the tests for iodides.

3. Describe fully preparation, properties, tests, etc., of nitric acid.

4. What amount of oxygen can be obtained from [illegible] chlorate (*a*) at normal temperature and pressure, (*b*) at [illegible] pressure.

5. Describe fully the chemistry of the element phosphorus, with equations where required.

6. How are barometers made, and to what uses are they put?

7. Give equations (only) for four methods of preparing chlorine.

Pharmacy

[illegible]

Time allowed, two hours.

1. Liquor Pepsini Saccharatus.—(*a*) How is it prepared? (*b*) What is its specific gravity and strength? (*c*) Mention two methods of determining its strength, explaining the principles involved. (*d*) Explain the cause of cloudiness exhibited on diluting Goulard's extract with water, and state how a clear diluted solution may be obtained.

2. Specific Gravity.—(*a*) Calculate the specific gravity of a water soluble substance that weighs 8.5 grams, and in pure ether 4.375 grams. (*b*) Describe a hydrometer, and state how it is used. (*c*) What is a centesimal alcoholometer? What is the specific gravity of (*d*) *æther*, (*e*) *spiritus rectificatus*, (*f*) *glycerinum*, (*g*) *acid nitricum*? (*h*) How many grams of *spiritus tenuior* will a liter flask hold?

3. (*a*) Define circulatory displacement, explaining the principles involved, and mention its advantages over ordinary means of promoting solution. (*b*) A solution of potassium chlorate saturated at 15° C. weighs 88.5 grams, what quantity of the salt has been dissolved, and (*c*) what is the percentage strength of the solution?

4. How may suspended foreign matter be removed from each of the following: (*a*) Sulphuric acid, (*b*) vaseline, (*c*) solution of potash, (*d*) an acid wine? (*e*) Give three methods by which the filtration of neutral liquids containing sediments may be hastened.

5. Metric System.—Explain the derivation of (*a*) the meter, (*b*) the gram, (*c*) the liter. State the cubical contents of (*d*) one liter, (*e*) one milliliter. What are the approximate metrical equivalents for (*f*) one inch, (*g*) one grain, (*h*) one fluid ounce?

6. Add together 43 hectograms, 25 kilos, 27½ grams, 438 centigrams, 84 decigrams, 16 milligrams, and 68 dekagrams, and convert the result into ounces, apothecaries' weight.

7. Describe methods of equalizing and controlling temperature during evaporation, and state the approximate temperatures attainable in two cases.

8. Wanted 6 kilos of powdered jalap representing 12½ per cent. of resin to be obtained by mixing portions shown by assay to contain respectively 8, 10, and 15 per cent. of resin. How many grams of each portion will be required?

Semi Annual Examinations. December, 1896.

These examinations were held at the [illegible] Examination Halls.

Chemistry.

[illegible]

Time allowed, two hours.

1. State the laws of chemical combination by volume and weight, illustrating by examples.

2. Describe the preparation of pure Silver Nitrate from Coin Silver. Give tests for purity, stating what is indicated by each, and also for identity.

3. Define Specific Heat, Latent Heat, and Atomic Heat. Under what conditions will water boil at temperatures respectively higher and lower than 100° C.? Explain the reason.

4. Describe the preparation of Absolute Alcohol (Ethylic) from grain.

5. What weight of Mercuric Oxide will, upon heating, yield 5 liters of Oxygen measured at a pressure of 750 mm. and a temperature of 20° C.

6. Write a brief account of the chemistry of Arsenic or of Manganese.

7. Give chemical tests to distinguish between

(*a*) Sodium Bromide and Sodium Iodide.

(*b*) Bismuth Subnitrate and Calomel.

(*c*) Morphine Sulphate and Quinine Sulphate.

(*d*) Magnesium Sulphate and Zinc Sulphate.

8. Describe a method for the preparation of Hydrobromic Acid. Give reason for supposing its formula to be H. Br., rather than H.₂ Br.₂

9 and 10. Recognition of specimens and oral examination.

Values [illegible]

Pharmacy.

Examiner—F. T. Harrison, Phar. D.

[illegible]

1. Define Clarification and state some methods by which it may be effected.

2. Write a brief note on Communition, giving some account of various expedients resorted to in special cases.

3. Describe different methods of preparing Medicated Waters, stating manifest advantages or disadvantages of each.

4. Mention the most common impurities or adulterants, and give method of detecting same, in the following:

Glycerine, Alcohol, Saccharated Carbonate of Iron.

5. What is the percentage of Mercury in Ointment of Mercury? Give simple method of estimating the same.

6. What ingredients are used in preparing the following:

Resin Ointment, Tincture of Rhubarb, Syrup of Phosphate of Iron, Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, Aromatic Sulphuric Acid.

7. Give the percentage of Morphine in Wine of Opium, Liquid Extract of Opium,

Paregoric, Laudanum and Dover's Powder.

8. Give practical notes on the preparation of Lead Plaster, Fowler's Solution and Compound Mixture of Iron.

9 and 10. Oral and recognition of specimens.

Values—8, 12, 10, 12, 6, 10, 10, 12, 20.

Materia Medica.

Examiner—J. J. Pepper.

Time allowed, two hours.

1. Flaxseed—(*a*) Give B.P. official name of the plant, and (*b*) habitat. (*c*) What are its principal constituents? (*d*) Which of these makes it more valuable for poultices than bread, oatmeal, etc.? (*e*) How much per cent. of the principal constituent should ground flaxseed contain? (*f*) By what process is the principal constituent obtained? (*g*) and name some of its uses in medicine and the arts.

2. Name ten drugs obtained from India.

3 (*a*) Is Nux Vomica a fruit or a seed? (*b*) Give two common names. (*c*) Name two alkaloids which it contains. (*d*) Which is the most poisonous? (*e*) With what acid are these two alkaloids combined?

4. Amygdala Amara and Amygdala Dulcis—(*a*) From which of the two is the fixed oil obtained? and (*b*) How? (*c*) Name a substance which exists in the bitter and not in the sweet.

5. Define the following terms, and give an example of each: Diuretic, Anthelmintic, Rubefacient, Expectorant, and Aperient.

6. Give full Latin name of plant from which obtained, habitat, natural order, parts used, characters, and one B.P. preparation of Cloves, Foxglove, Licorice, Mandrake, Cascara, and Broom Tops.

7. Physostigmina—(*a*) Give synonym. (*b*) What is it? (*c*) From what obtained? (*d*) What are its therapeutical properties? (*e*) Give name and strength of B.P. preparations.

8. Oral examination and recognition of crude drugs.

Values—14, 10, 10, 6, 10, 18, 12, 20.

Note.—Candidates are requested to answer question number six in a tabular form.

Botany.

Examiner—Chas. R. Sneath, M.D., C.M.

Time allowed, two hours.

1. What are buds? Enumerate and define the different kinds of buds.

2. Name and give the arrangement of the different parts of a complete flower. Which are essential and why? Define Perianth, Diœcins, Sterile, Imperfect Flower.

3. Describe fully the minute structure of a leaf.

4. What is indefinite inflorescence? Enumerate the different kinds. Explain three of them.

5. What is meant by placentation? Name and describe the different forms.

6. Describe a plant cell.

7-10. Oral.

Values—12, 14, 14, 12, 14, 14, 20.

Dispensing.

Examiner—W. Mackinnon.

Time allowed, three hours.

Mr. Ruse.

℞ Magnes. carb. ..... gr. viij.
Carbo. lig. ..... gr. viij.
Misce bene et divid. in chart viii.
Cap. unam om. die post prand.

Miss Stevens.

Plumbi. acet. .....gr. iij.
P. opii .....gr. i.
M. Ft. pil. Mitte. xii.
Cap. unam quaque nocte oel ut necesse sit.

Laura Case.

℞ Emp. canthar. ..... 3 x 5 in.
Super emp. adhesiv. extend
Applicetur regioni renum usque ad vesicat.

Mast. T. Harris.

℞ Sp. terebinth. .....℥ii.
Amm. carb. ..... ℥j.
Tr. tolu ..... ℥ij.
P. acac. ..... q.s.
Aquæ .....ad....℥iv.
M. Ft. mist. Cap coch. magn. statim et repet. p r.n.

J. Rogers.

℞ Cap. terebinth. M. v. Mitte viii.
Cap. i. s. o. s.

Values—20, 20, 20, 25, 15.

Prescriptions.

Examiner—A. R. Fraser.

Time allowed, two hours.

1. Translate into English, describe *very fully* the manner of mixing the following:

Recipe

Ammoniæ Carbonatis Scrupulos quinque.
Morphine Muriatis grana duo.
Spiritus Terebinthinæ drachmas tres.
Spiritus Etheris Nitrosi unciam cum semisse.
Mucilago Acaciæ uncias duas.
Syrupus Pinus Alb Composite adde uncias sex.

Misce fiat Misturæ de qua cochleare largum unum secundis vel tertiis horis exhibeatur, et hora somni, bibat Infusim seminum Lini ad libitum.

2. Translate into English and describe *very fully* the manner of mixing the following:

Recipe

(*a*) Zinci Oxydi drachmas duas.
Glycerini Puræ Unciam Semisse.
Gelatinæ Scrupulos Sex.
Ammoni, Sulpho-ichthyol drachmam semisse.
Aquæ unciam cum semisse.

Misce fiat Applicetur fiat Secundum Artem, Appl. more dictu ter quaterve in die, cum ope penicelli camelini.

(*b*) Pu Pot Chlor ..... ℥ss
Acid Hydrochlor C.P. *m* xxx.
Aq. ad ..... ℥viii.

M ft. gargarisma, usus, ter die, et cap ℥i. ex aq. ℥i. post gargarisma.

3. Give best solvent and dose for following: Iodoform: Soda Benzoes: Magnes Carb: Codeine: Camphor.

4. Explain process for coating pills with Gelatine, Gum, Silver.

5. Give dose and Latin name of following:—
Gregory's Powder, Salicylate of Soda, Citrate of Magnesia, Verdigris, Vinegar of Cantharides, Hicra, Picra. White Vitriol, Easton's Syrup, Bitter Apple Powder, Chalk Mixture.

6. What antidotes are recommended for poisoning by: Paris Green, Laudanum, Verdigris, Acid Carbolic.

7-10. Oral Examination.

Values—12, 15, 8, 8, 10, 7, 40.

Oils and Their Emulsifying Capacity.

A writer in *Helfenberger's Annalen* recommends as supplementary test for oils—the iodine number and saponification value not always giving sufficiently decisive results—their behavior when agitated with either lime water (equal volumes) or 10 per cent. ammonia (4 volumes of oil to six of ammonia). With lime water, arachis and olive oils will give a white permanent emulsion, whereas cotton-seed, sesame, and ricinus oils form emulsions separating within an hour. None of these three last-named oils emulsify with ammonia, and this test serves to distinguish between arachis oil and olive oil, the former giving thin milky emulsion, whereas the olive oil emulsion is thick and curdy. Linseed oil, although rivalling arachis oil and olive oil in emulsifying properties, is readily distinguishable by its color and odor. The test is inapplicable for the detection of adulteration in mixtures.

A New Antiseptic and Disinfectant.

A process has been patented in Germany for a new antiseptic and disinfectant that is made by boiling together an alcoholic solution of 2 molecular weights of ortho-oxyquinoline with 1 molecular weight of potassium or sodium pyrosulphate for ten or twelve hours, until the reaction is completed, *i.e.*, until the mass no longer contains free oxyquinoline and pyrosulphate. The product thus obtained is freed from alcohol in the cold, dried, and powdered. It is described as odorless, non-irritating, and non-poisonous, and as possessing decided bactericidal powers. Its exact chemical constitution is not as yet known. It is quickly soluble in all proportions in water, and the aqueous solution is credited with the property of dissolving phenols (for instance, creosol or resorcin) in any desired proportion, and retaining them permanently in perfect solution.

Kresaprol is a solution of cresol (25 per cent.) in cresyl-oxy-acetate of sodium. As antiseptic wash, it is used in ½ to 1 per cent. solutions, as disinfectant 1 to 5 per cent. solutions.

$20,000 in gold $20,000

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To the Retail Druggist in the U. S. A. or Canada selling the greatest quantity of Bromo-Seltzer during the year 1897 at one store ONLY, as per the conditions hereafter We will give a cash prize of $500 in gold.

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To the 5 retail druggists selling the next greatest quantity, $250 each.

To the 25 retail druggists selling the next greatest quantity, $100 each.

To the 30 retail druggists selling the next greatest quantity, $50 each.

To the 200 retail druggists selling the next greatest quantity, $25 each.

To the 625 retail druggists selling the next greatest quantity, $10 each.

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Total, 1,387 prizes—$20,000.

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" " medium, at $2.00 doz
" " large, at $4.00 doz.....
" " 15's at $7.50 doz

I have purchased during the year 1897, as shown by bills hereto attached, Bromo-Seltzer amounting to

Total.....

Less amount Bromo-Seltzer on hand Dec. 31, '97 ..

Amount sold during year ..

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct, and that none of the goods were sold for less than prices stipulated above.

I further certify that all the goods were sold at retail at one store only, of which I am proprietor, and were not divided with other druggists.

.....

.....

City of .....
State of .....

Sworn to before me this ..... day of ..... 189..

Seal ..... Notary Public.

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Pure Penny Stick

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STICK LICORICE
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MINT LOZENGES

TORONTO BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY CO.

DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY.

—FINE ENGLISH TABLETS—

BLACK CURRANT
HOREHOUND
PINE APPLE
LEMON
RASPBERRY
STRAWBERRY
ACID
LIME FRUIT
BARLEY SUGAR
BUTTER SCOTCH
ROSE AND HONEY
CHOCOLATE
ASSORTED ROCK
MIXED FRUIT

ORANGE AND LEMON SLICES.
COCOANUT NIBS.

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The Bicycle as a Side Line.

A writer in the *Druggist's Circular*, speaking of the desirability of druggists making the handling of bicycles and bicycle sundries a feature of their business, says :

Perhaps the ultra-professional, university-school of pharmacy graduate throws up his hands in holy horror and exclaims, "What, convert the temple of Esculapius into a depot for sporting goods! Never!" Well, maybe he can get along without selling things other than medicines ; if so, he is fortunate ; but "there are others" who do not scorn an honest penny, no matter how earned. And then, too, when one comes to think of it, lubricating oil can be made of "officials," and graphite is carbon ; and, to go still deeper into the subject, a man who can fit a truss ought to be better able to advise about saddles than one who has never given the subject of anatomy or physiology a thought. What does a wheelwright know about hydrargyranatripsis? If the word be cut up for him he might know about sis ran a trip, and perhaps he knows that Mercury is the god with winged feet, but as to inunctions, with or without hydrargyrum, he would be in complete ignorance. Liniments for bruises, salves for abrasions, powders for chafing, suspensory bandages to prevent chafing, and talcum for sore feet are articles which form a part of the stock-in-trade of the bicycle store, and are found also in the pharmacy. Why should the druggist allow the bicycle dealers to rob him of his trade in such goods? Maybe the answer will be, "Because riders are in the habit of calling for their cleaners and graphite, their liniments and polishing brushes, at the same place which they go to for their chain links, air pumps, cork handles, and toe clips." Since it is forced upon him, there is no good reason why the druggist should not put in a supply of these things also. If he sells the water of ammonia for the dog gun, why not sell the gun; if the illuminating oil, why not the lamp? Lamp goods and rubber cements, brushes and chamois skins, are "legitimate" lines for druggists to handle. Many of these goods the druggist himself could put up, thus still further increasing his profits. He might have his own brand of powder, salves, polishing fluids, chamois, oils, graphite, liniments, etc., and have a label printed for them bearing the picture of a bicycle. Illustrations are very convincing, and goods so put up would be readily bought by wheelmen, when without the bicycle picture they might be passed over. Books and stationery are frequently found as side lines in the pharmacy ; road-maps and pocket directories come under this head.

Nearly all druggists ride the wheel, perhaps belong to some wheeling club. It would be an easy matter for them to influence trade to their, or their employers', stores. A pot of rubber cement and a cylinder of compressed air in a store would be a strong attraction to riders with punctured tires, who would gladly leave a "quarter" in the till for the privilege of continuing on a run.

Pharmacy in Japan.

Japan boasts of a pharmaceutical society numbering about six hundred members. It was founded as the "Tokio Pharmaceutical Society," eighteen years ago, by a small band of students of the Pharmaceutical Section of the Medical Department of Tokio, and at first much enthusiasm was shown for it in pharmaceutical circles of the country. Monthly meetings were held, and a journal was started, but after about a twelvemonth the interest slackened, the meetings fell in arrear, and the journal was discontinued. In 1881 a few pharmacists attempted to revive the moribund society. Its name was altered to that which it now bears, and the constitution revised, and from that time onward its career has been one of increasing prosperity. The journal was floated again, and in 1890 and 1893 the society organized successful pharmaceutical exhibitions at Tokio. The name of the society's journal is *Yaku-gaku Zasshi*, and the number and character of the original contributions which it contains would do credit to any European pharmaceutical paper.

Patent Medicines.

The experience of every patent solicitor includes the preparation of applications for letters patent on mixtures designed to be used in medicine. The pharmacist, in his mercantile relations with the community, finds that a very large portion of his business consists in selling a quantity of well known ready-made mixtures, all of which by him are grouped under the term "patent medicines." These include the vast number of proprietary remedies for the cure of the ills which flesh is heir to, which remedies are of secret composition generally, and are frowned upon by the regular medical practitioners. Anyone who, for a moment, considers the meaning of the term patent will see at once it is grossly misapplied in the case of anything secret. A thing patented is a thing divulged. The medical profession very properly may raise objections to sundry secret medicines, as opposed to the ethics of their calling, but the medicine patented has its composition disclosed.

It would seem that it is not a departure from ethics for a physician to patent any medicine whose composition may involve the exercise on his part of invention.

Every physician has his own favorite prescriptions, and it would seem that the ground thus taken would expose the community to the abuse of being flooded with innumerable patents for medicines, and that prescriptions would become the property of some specific doctor.

But it so happens that the patent law, which may be treated from some aspects of the case as an entanglement of chaos, with numerous decisions of the highest courts of the land to elucidate its doctrines, ceases to fear and enters the patenting of a medicine exceedingly clear cut. The history of these applications in the patent office is in most cases a rejection on formulated grounds. The applications generally describe a mixture of well known medicines. In official letters from the patent office examiner in these cases apt descriptions and characterizations of these mixtures are to be found. The examiner will term the subject of the application perhaps "an inventory of items assembled regardless of synergistic effects or chemical union." The mixture may be stated to be "merely numerically novel," and as involving only the skill and ingenuity of a pharmacist or physician. The medicine, it will be stated, can be made by anyone possessing the skill of the calling of a pharmacist or physician, and, therefore, is not the creative work of the inventor. The examiner will require the application to show, in brief, some new and distinctive product having new properties resulting from the compounding. This is rarely shown, and the application is rejected.

So much in line with each other do the numerous applications for patent medicines fall that the patent office has adopted a fixed practice, that of rejecting all applications for medical compounds which can be regarded as in the nature of physicians' prescriptions and as descriptive of mere assemblages of well known ingredients which have well-known effects on the human system. The patent office has even gone so far as to use a practically stereotyped form of rejection of those compounds, emphasizing the fact that the proper subject matter of a patent, whatever it is for, must be able to endure the relative tests of the presence of invention as well as novelty and utility. The majority of these cases are disposed of unfavorably for want of invention and for being mere aggregations of known things, not showing the required statutory elements. There is, therefore, no mystery attending the treatment of these cases.

It is very difficult so prove the presence of invention by results. Even in mechanical cases this is often not the easiest thing to do, but when the human system becomes the subject it is a hundredfold more so.

There is, however, an indirect species of protection open to the deviser of a prescription or a formula which is unpatentable. This protection is afforded by the trade-mark law. Under the provisions of this law he may register a trade-mark in connection with his compound, and thereby obtain standing in the courts for protection for the use of such title, *prima facie* evidence of which will be afforded by his letters of registration. Some trade-marks are enormously valuable, the business energy of their proprietors having made a simple name worth many thousands of dollars. The right of protection in the use of a trade-

mark rests in the common law, but the registration of it by a competent patent solicitor of course immensely increases its value.

It is here that another frequent error is made. Many applicants imagine that a trade-mark in some mysterious manner protects them in the use of a compound or preparation. This it does not do. It protects them in the use of the name or trade-mark designation, and it is only indirectly that it can protect them in the thing bearing its trade-mark, imitation of which might be shown to indicate a desire on the part of the competitor to copy the appearance of the article, and hence to trench upon the trade mark.

It seems clear that it may be considered an open question in professional ethics whether a physician should patent a remedy, assuming that he has one which is patentable. Synthetic medicines, prepared by chemical processes, often coal-tar products, are now invading the field of nature's simples, and it is possible that there may yet be a number of patentable medical compounds invented to replace quinine and other vegetable alkaloids and extracts. But now, of all the so-called patent medicines, very few are really patented at all, and they are supposed to be, and often are, of unknown and secret composition. Protection by patenting, which involves disclosure of their composition, is the last thing their proprietors would think of. It is such secrecy that is opposed to every fundamental principle of medical ethics.—*Scientific American.*

How Worry Affects our Brains, and How to Stop It.

Worry will kill!

Modern science has brought to light nothing more interesting and useful from the standpoint of science than this fact, and, more remarkable still, it has determined and can give in full detail, because of recent discoveries, just how worry does destroy the nervous system.

It is believed by those who have followed most carefully the growth of the science of brain diseases—that scores of the deaths of each year, deaths set down to other causes, are due to worry, and that alone. The theory is a simple one. It is so simple that anyone can easily understand it. Briefly put, it amounts to this: That worry injures beyond repair certain of the cells of the brain; that the brain, being the commanding centre of the body, the other organs become gradually injured, and some diseases of these organs or a combination of them arising death finally ensues.

Thus does worry kill. Insidiously it creeps in upon the brain in the form of a single, constant, never-lost idea, and as the dropping of water over a period of years will wear a groove in a stone, so does worry gradually, imperceptibly, but no less surely, destroy the brain cells that control and enervate and keep in health every other organ in the body.

Worry, to make the theory still stronger, acts like an irritant at certain points, and, if long continued, produces serious results, but produces little harm if it comes only at intervals or occasionally. Occasional worrying the system, the brain itself can cope with easily. But the iteration and the reiteration of one idea of a disquieting sort the cells of the brain cannot long endure.

It is precisely as if the brain was struck lightly with a hammer every few seconds, with mechanical precision, for days and weeks, with never a sign of let up or the failure of a stroke. Such a succession of blows from a hammer would, of course, injure the brain irretrievably almost immediately, but it helps to illustrate the idea and make it more vivid.

For just in this way does the annoying idea, the maddening thought that will not be done away with, strike or fall upon certain nerve cells, never ceasing, and week by week diminishing the vigor of these delicate organisms that are so minute that they can only be seen under the microscope.

"Any one-sided work or effort," says Dr. Jacoby, "is deleterious, is harmful. A person worries on a single subject the same as people frequently overwork certain muscles. But in the former case the worry is constant.

"Now, the concentration of painful thought long continued not only tires out the nerve cells that are being used in this constant worry, but the other nerve cells which are not used at all lie, so to say, dormant and waste for lack of sufficient exercise. This is the first principle. In corroboration of this, it is a well-known fact that a person who gets ill from worry continues to worry over that one thing, broods over it, lets it absorb him and his thoughts to the exclusion of all his other interests, bringing into play, it is supposed, continually the same set of nerve cells. It is the same as if a man used one muscle or one set of muscles continuously, only the effect on the nerve cells is far worse.

"This is the reason why a brain will wear out far more quickly under worry than under work, there is an attenuation of exercise and repose. There must be a judicial alternation between the two. All parts of the brain must be exercised, and then allowed to rest.

"The cells that are affected by worry are those in that portion of the brain that preside over the intellect, the cortex of the frontal lobes or the upper layer, this lying directly under the upper part of the forehead, where the hair begins in the average man, or possibly a trifle above that.

"It is wonderful the amount of work a brain can stand if it is given proper intervals of repose. I don't believe a brain ever broke down yet from overwork. Many have from worry.

"The 'worry,' the thought, the one idea grows more and more on the person as time goes on, until finally he is unable to throw it off at all. It haunts him at all times, and he cannot will it away. It takes possession of him in his subconscious hours, and clings to him even in sleep. He dreams of it each and every night, and wakes up to have it on his mind again on the moment.

"Through this the mind wears out in one direction, one set or area of cells are affected. In some men it might be one set; in others, another. As to that science does not know. But it does know that it practically destroys one set of nerve cells. Now these cells are related or connected, not only together by little fibres, but these cells of the intellect are joined, too, by a network with the cells of the other parts of the brain. So, if one part of the mind wears out one set of cells, all the mind, and eventually all the body, is affected, the brain being the commanding centre, for the chain is as weak as its weakest link.

"The effect on these nerve cells is probably a chemical one as well as mechanical. In consequence, or as a result of work, what are known as 'fatigue products' are formed in the cells. These are poisons, and the German scientists call them 'Ermudungs Stoffe.' Under normal conditions, that is, when they are the results of work, not continued worry, these poisonous 'fatigue products' are thrown off by the cells themselves during the periods of rest and relaxation.

"It has been conclusively proved that these 'products' produce direct microscopic changes in the nerve cells. The theory is, that if they are quickly thrown off the cell returns to its normal condition; but if left there by the cells, being unable to perform its proper functions, the poison becomes fixed. The changes these 'fatigue products' bring about were shown by Hodge in this country in a series of experiments he made with swallows. He carefully examined the cells of the spinal cords of birds who had just been flying long distances, and side by side with these put under the microscope cells of the spinal cords of birds that had not been out of their cages at all. He found decided differences in the two sets of cells, thus proving clearly that physical fatigue does produce microscopic changes in the cells of the spinal cord.

"Now, it is quite impossible, of course, to get evidence of mental fatigue in the brain of an animal, and the nervous cells of the brain of a man can hardly be examined under the microscope after he has been exerting himself mentally in any way; but the supposition is that mental fatigue in the cells of the human brain produces changes. These 'fatigue products,' as has been already said, are known to be poisonous.

"The whole nutrition of the body is dependent on the normal action of the brain. In time these cells, acted upon by poisons so that they are given no opportunity to throw off, become decadent; they lose their vitality, and, doing this, affect the cells near them. In the body the effect is shown in this way; the body itself commences to fail. The man can-

not eat and cannot assimilate. The brain is intimately connected with each of the other organs, and one of these, or perhaps more than one, being imperfectly nourished and provided for, falls into some sort of local disease. Of this the man dies. His death is ascribed to the local disease, but it was worry that brought it about.

"To explain this matter of worry still further, I might say that there are three different kinds of irritation that could destroy a brain cell. They are mechanical, electrical and chemical. The changes in the cells just described are brought about by nothing more or less than chemical irritation. The action of the hammer, suggested by way of illustration, is purely mechanical, for example."

Little is known about thought and perception, judgment, reason, and their attendant senses, except that they are all laid directly behind the frontal bones, and that it is here that the will power is generated, to be telegraphed into every corner of the body. These cells here, some of which seem to be constantly in service, others only at times, are really the most important in the brain. They are the seat of the mind, and it is these, and these only, that the malady of "worry" strikes at to kill.

A man may worry, it is true, for years, and there may be no very serious results. A woman may fret on and on, and still keep fairly well. But there is always the danger of "possession" of the "one idea," suddenly grown to be dominant, mastering the will power and paralyzing, as it were, the working of the system.

Death does not, in a large proportion of cases, result. A man or a woman may be sick almost to death with any disease, and yet not die. "Worrying," as a disease of itself, has other dangers. Such a thing as a partial injury is possible—an injury to the brain cells that will not kill, but will bring discomfort and weariness and incapacity to do good work, think good thoughts or correct ones, form good judgment, and this is almost as bad as death itself.

Now that the scientists have expounded the philosophy of worry, it will be seen that it is as dangerous as an electric battery, and should be carefully avoided. It is good, at least, that one of the "ills that we know not of" has been made manifest.

HOW TO ABOLISH WORRY.

How can worry be abolished? That is the question which we propose to answer. Simply drop the morbid idea that causes it and put in its place a true thought. Let go of it! If it comes back again kick it out as you would a robber entering your room. Whenever it appears, drive it away. Stamp your feet on the floor. Clinch your fists if it needs be, but in some way oust it. Do not let it have possession of the chambers of the mind, to leave its evil effects. But do not fail to put other ideas, other thoughts in its place. If not, other and perhaps worse ideas involuntarily come in and fill the void, and the last state of the person may be worse than the first.—*Journal of Hygiene*

Business Maxims

Tell the truth.

Speak no ill of your competitor.

Treat your clerks with the same courtesy you do a customer.

Treat your customers with the same courtesy you like to have shown yourself.

Write short letters.

Do not send telegrams collect.

Remember the man you buy goods from is entitled to the same consideration in all things you like to have shown you by your customers.

Never return goods if you can possibly avoid it. Then never without consent of party you bought from.

Practise what you preach. Keep sober. And to be sure of doing that never drink anything intoxicating.

To the care of prices paid, and care of accounts made, give the best thought your Creator enables you to formulate.—*The Iron Age.*

Oysters and Feeble Digestion.

One of the interesting observations made recently in the bacteriological department of the laboratory was in relation to the number of microbes in oyster juice. It was found that 1 c.c. of oyster juice produced, in an agar culture, 1,500,000 colonies. This observation entirely justifies the position of the late Dujardin-Beaumetz, one of the most eminent of French physicians, that oysters should never be eaten by persons with feeble digestive powers or those suffering from dilatation of the stomach. There is no article of food which decomposes more readily in the stomach than does the oyster, and none more likely to communicate infection through the setting up of decomposition and fermentation in other foods. The oyster is always a carrier of microbes, and recent observations show that it often communicates typhoid fever and other pathological germs.—*Selected.*

Manufacture of Potassium Chlorate.

Bayer (*Chem. Zeit.*) thus describes a new method for the manufacture of potassium chlorate. Chlorate is led into a cream of zinc oxide and water, until finally a clear solution of zinc chloride and hypochlorite results. The conversion of the hypochlorite into chlorite readily takes place when the solution is heated with the requisite quantity of potassium chloride, and the yield is almost theoretical. A still better plan is to add the requisite quantity of potassium chloride to the zinc oxide and water, and pass the gas into this mixture kept at a temperature of 90°-95°. The resulting solution is evaporated down to 30° B., when, on cooling, the potassium chlorate crystallizes out nearly pure. A further crop may be obtained by evaporating down to 34° B. The final mother liquor is treated with hydrochloric acid and evaporated down until the zinc chloride solidifies.—*J.C.S., Abs. Inorg. Chem., Phar. Jour.*

Preparation of Ionone.

According to Duyk, ionone may be prepared as follows: Into a stoppered flask are introduced 65 c.c. of acetone, 50 c.c. of citral, and a litre of saturated baryta water. The mixture is shaken together for several days, then extracted with ether. The ethereal residue, after evaporating the solvent, is then distilled under reduced pressure (12 m.m.), the portion passing over between 130° to 155° being reserved; this is then treated with a current of steam to remove impurities, and again fractionated under reduced pressure, the part distilling 138° to 155° being kept. This is heated on the water bath with 100 parts of water, 2½ parts of sulphuric acid, and 100 parts of glycerin. After cooling, the liquid is again extracted with ether, the ethereal liquid evaporated, the residue distilled under 12 m.m. pressure, and what comes over between 125° to 135° is ionone.—*Journ. de Pharm. d'Anvers.*

New Guinea Sponges.

In the annual report of British New Guinea, the Administrator states that during a visit to Samarai, in the northeastern part of the possession, in 1895, he granted a lease of the lagoons of the Conflict group of islets and the islets themselves to a Mr. Wickham, on condition that he should establish and carry on in the lagoons the business of sponge-growing. Mr. Wickham declares that several specimens of the wild sponge he had seen would, if properly gathered and prepared, find a ready market in Europe. There is a good deal of wild sponge in the northeastern waters of British New Guinea, and there seems to be a prospect of establishing a sponge-gathering and sponge-cultivating industry. It is believed that by cultivation the quality of the sponge will be improved. The Conflict Islands are a small group, and uninhabited.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

Submarine Paint.

A paint suitable for ships, submarine buildings, etc., may be made as follows: Reduce hydro-silicate of copper from sulphate of copper by means of potash and glucose. Amalgamate the sediment with carbolic acid, warm slightly, and mix with linseed oil, and then add the desired mineral colors. The carbolic-acid hydrosilicate of copper thus involved acts as a violent poison to animals and plant-like substances.

Estimation of Thymol in Volatile Oils.

Profs. Edward Kremers and O. Schreiner give the following process for the estimation of thymol in volatile oils: From a weighed flask of oil pour out about 5 c.c. into a glass-stoppered burette graduated into 1-10 c.c. Weigh the flask again; the difference gives the weight of oil used for the experiment. Add about an equal volume of ether and then note the volume of the mixture carefully. A little water can be added so as to bring the oil up to the scale of graduations on the burette. Now add 5 per cent. potassa solution (about an equal volume?) and shake vigorously for a short time, then allow to stand until separation is complete. Note the decrease in the volume of the oil and allow the alkaline solution to run into a 100 c.c. volumetric flask. This operation is repeated several times until no further decrease in the volume of the oil is observed, or, better still, until the oil no longer shows Fluckiger's test for thymol. (To make this test put a few drops of the oil into a test tube, add about 20 drops of chloroform, then a small lump of caustic soda, and heat. If thymol is still present a red color will appear.) When all the thymol has been removed, notice the volume of the remaining oil carefully. The difference between the volumes of oil before and after the removal of thymol gives the volume of thymol dissolved. From this the percentage of thymol is easily calculated. The alkaline solution of thymol is made up to 100 or 200 c.c., with 5 per cent. potassa solution, and to 10 c.c. of this solution is added decinormal iodine solution in slight excess. The thymol is precipitated as a dark, reddish-brown iodine compound. In order to know when a sufficient quantity of iodine has been added, remove a few drops to a flask containing some hydrochloric acid. If sufficient iodine has been added the color of the mixture shows the presence of iodine; otherwise the liquid is milky, due to separation of thymol. The solution is now made slightly acid with dilute hydrochloric acid and diluted to exactly 500 c.c. From this 100 c.c. are filtered off and the excess of iodine titrated with decinormal thiosulphate solution. The number of c.c. required, multiplied by five, and deducted from the number of c.c. of decinormal iodine solution used, gives the amount of iodine taken up by the thymol. Each c.c. of iodine solution equals 0.003741 gm. of thymol. Knowing the quantity of thymol in the alkaline solution, the percentage in the original oil is readily found.—*Phar. Rev.*

Wool Wax.

Dr. J. Lewkowitsch, after an extended research, has come to the conclusion that the neutral fat of suint is a wax in the fullest (chemical) sense of the word. The process by which he arrives at this conclusion is, according to the *Seifenfabrikant*, as follows: The purified suint is first dehydrated by melting, and then taken up in absolute alcohol. The alcoholic solution is saponified by metallic sodium. the alcohol being subsequently distilled off, and the mixture of soap and fat-alcohols is poured while still hot into water. The mixture is agitated until cool enough for ether to be added without ebullition. After further and energetic action the mixture of ether, soap, etc., is set aside for several days, at the end of which it will be found separated into three sharply marked strata. The uppermost of these consists of ether and unsaponifiable matters; the bottom stratum consists of an aqueous soap solution, and the intermediate layer, which is much the thickest, represents the soap but slightly soluble in water. After removing the etheric stratum and washing it well in water, it is set aside, and the succeeding layers are agitated with fresh ether several times until no more unsaponified matters can be withdrawn. The first etheric solution contains all of the unsaponified matters, while the two latter contain small amounts of soap. The latter are then treated with warm water until samples of each, when tested, show themselves free of ash. The three etheric solutions are then mixed. In this manner the unsaponifiable matters and the alcohols are obtained ash-free. The total contents of the latter (the alcohols) amount to 51.84 per cent., and constitute an oily, clear yellow substance, with a melting point of 46°—48°C. whose iodine value is 26.35. By boiling with acetic anhydride it takes on 8.26 per cent., the saponifying value of acetic salt being 153.23. The author concludes from this the absence of cetyl-alcohol and that the amount of cholesterin present is not large. Lactoses were shown to be present in both of the lower layers.—*National Druggist.*

Simple and Effective Tests for Impurities in Drinking Water.

For organic matter.—A few drops of permanganate of potash (Condy's fluid) mixed with water containing organic matter imparts to it a dull, cloudy appearance, after an interval varying from a few minutes to a few hours, according to the foulness of the water. The resources of analytical chemistry are not yet sufficient to determine the existence and nature of all the organic substances with which water may be contaminated, and the presence of some of the more subtle and dangerous of these is manifested only by their pathologic effects.

For ammonia.—A slightly colored solution of zinc produces a cloudy appearance in water containing ammonia. If this is the result of the test, the presence of organic matter may be suspected.

For living organisms and vegetable growths.—When too small to be observed by the unassisted sight, these can be detected only by the microscope.

For lime.—A solution of chalk (carbonate of lime) mixed with the water to be tested will precipitate the lime, which exists in the form of bicarbonate.

The test for sulphate of lime and sulphuric acid is a solution of baryta in water.

For lead.—Positive test.—A solution of bichromate of potash precipitates lead, if that metal is present in the water. Negative test.—Pour a solution of acetate of lead into water. If the water is charged with lime, the lead cannot be retained in solution, but is precipitated by the water. Water which presents this appearance after being thus tested does not, and cannot, contain lead in solution.

For iron.—A solution of prussiate of potash instantly turns to a dark Prussian blue water which is charged with iron. If gallic acid be used instead of prussiate of potash, the resulting color is that of black ink.—*Public Health Journal.*

A Wonderful Tree.

In one of the Canary Isles there is a tree of the laurel family that rains down occasionally in the early evening quite a copious shower of water drops from its tufted foliage. This water often collects at the foot of the tree and forms a kind of pond from which the inhabitants of the neighborhood can supply themselves with a drinking beverage that is absolutely fresh and pure. The water comes out of the tree itself through innumerable little pores situated at the margin of its leaves. It issues from the plant as vapor during the daytime when the heat is sufficiently great to preserve it in that condition; but in the evening, when the temperature has lowered very much, a considerable quantity of it is exuded in the form of liquid drops that collect near the edges of the leaves until these members bend down under their increasing weight, so as to part from the limit of the angle of repose, when the drops tumble off them on the ground below in a veritable shower. —*Indian Pharmacologist.*

Antibacterin.

This is the name of a new remedy tried in infectious diseases, particularly tuberculosis, by Dr. V. Wachter, of Frankfurt-on-the-Main. It consists of a ferruginous ethyl-orthoborate compound, and is intended to be used in the form of inhalation, whereby the vapors may be made to easily penetrate all parts of the lungs. Upon exhaling, a cloud of boric acid is ejected from nose and mouth. The remedy is in the form of a pale, greenish-yellow fluid, and, according to the writer, is non-poisonous. It is advised to begin with inhalations of 10 gm. daily, increasing to 120 gm. per day.

No other definite clinical data are as yet to hand.

This antibacterin must not be confounded with the antibacterin of Stier, which has been stigmatized as a mixture of crude aluminum.—*Pharm. Zeitung.*

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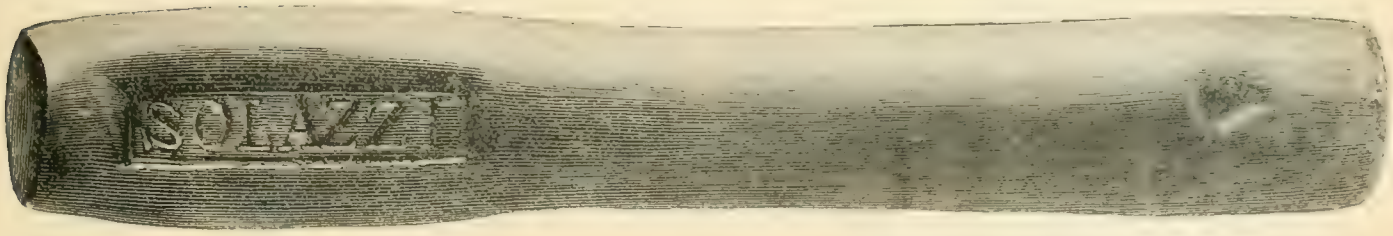

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Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine
Dr. Howard's Beef, Iron and Wine
Strong & Summer Cure
Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion

Montreal College of Pharmacy

[illegible]

[illegible] PHARMACY [illegible] MATERIA MEDICA

[illegible] EXAMINATION.

[illegible]

1. What are the limitations on the action of a certified apprentice in a drug store in the Province of Quebec?

2. What is matter? What is specific gravity? Specific volume?

3. A body weighs 7½ grains in glycerine and 10 grains in water. What is its specific gravity?

4. Explain the construction and working of the following: Thermometer, syphon, retort, steam-bath.

5. Name some advantages which are claimed for the metric system of weights and measures. How might (*a*) 1 gallon imperial, (*b*) 51 minims, (*c*) 15 inches, be indicated in metrical terms?

6. Explain the processes of (*a*) percolation, (*b*) distillation, (*c*) sublimation, (*d*) incineration, (*e*) calcination.

7. Change 5°F. into Reaumm. Change 5c. into F.

8. What is a pharmacopœia? A dispensatory? Name some compounds which are (*a*) official, (*b*) officinal.

9. What is meant by: Crystallization, dialysis, emulsification, lixiviation?

10. One pound of cinchona powder is required, of five per cent. strength. How may it be supplied from samples in stock, containing, respectively, 2, 4, and 7 per cent.?

EXAMEN MATIERE MEDICALE COURS MAJEUR.

1. (*a*) Decrivez brièvement le mode de préparation de l'iodure de potassium. (*b*) Qu'arrive-t-il quand de l'iodure de potassium, de la quinine, de l'acide sulphuric et de l'eau sont en présence dans une prescription?

2. (*a*) Decrivez brièvement le mode de préparation de l'acide hydrochlorique. (*b*) A quoi est de la coloration jaune de l'acide du commerce?

3. Quelles précautions faut-il prendre pour méter du chlorate de potassium avec certaines substances organiques comme l'acide tannique? Pourquois?

4. Sous quelles formes le mercure est-il présent dans l'onguent de mercure et l'onguent de précipité rouge?

5. Décrivez deux manières de distingues le calomel du sublimé corrosif, une physique l'autre chimique.

6. (*a*) Quelles est l'influence de l'air sur le sulfate de fer cristallisé? (*b*) Donnez le nom de l'effet le plus ordinaire produit.

7. Donnez les préparations soluble et insoluble du bismuth et dites à quoi est du la solubilité des certain ou certains sels de bismuth.

8. Quels noms de la nomenclature chimique designent les produits suivante? Calamine, kermes mineral, alcali volatil, platre de Paris, vitriol blanc.

9. [illegible]

10. [illegible] tion suivante, avec motifs.

[illegible]

jour.

[illegible] CHEMISTRY [illegible] EXAMINATION.

[illegible]

N.B.—The calculations necessary in questions 1, 4, and 6 must be given upon the paper handed in by each student.

1. How many cubic feet are equivalent to one cubic metre?

2. What is a "Nicols prism," and how does a ray of light after passing through it differ from an ordinary ray of light?

3. Describe either the Hofmann, Dumas, or the Victor Meyer method of obtaining the vapor density of a substance.

4. Lead sulphide contains 86.584 per cent. of lead; the specific heat of lead is 0.0315; find the equivalent, valency and atomic weight of lead. Write the formulæ for lead sulphide and lead chloride.

5. The group COH, present in aldehydes and in the tertiary alcohols, differs in quantivalence in these two classes of substances; show by graphic formulæ how this may be.

6. The percentage composition of a substance is C – 85.684 H – 14.316, and its vapor density is 13.97 (referred to hydrogen). Find the formula and name the substance.

7. Give the formula of any one of the paraffins, and that of its olefine and acetylene derivatives; also give the formulæ of the alcohol, aldehyde, and acid containing the same number of carbon atoms as the paraffin selected; lastly, give the formula of the alcohol as a carbinol.

8. What do you understand by isomorphism and isomerism? Give examples of substances illustrating each class.

9. By what reagents may the metals be precipitated in groups from a solution? Name two or three of the metals thrown down by each "group reagent."

10. When salts of magnesia, zinc, bismuth, and lead in solution, are treated with an alkaline carbonate, precipitation occurs in each case; give the formulæ of these precipitates.

SESSIONAL BOTANY EXAMINATION.

[illegible]

1. By what process does the root of a dicotyledonous plant increase in thickness, and why does the root of a monocotyledonous plant increase only very little in the same direction?

2. Describe the upper and under surfaces of a leaf, and their appendages; in what particulars do they usually differ?

3. [illegible]

4. What are leucoplasts, chloroplast[illegible] wall composed and by what reactions can it be recognized?

6. Name three especially prominent substances into which the young cell wall [illegible] recognized?

7. What is "Mesophyll"? Give a general idea of its arrangement in the leaf blade.

8. What is "vernation"? Describe its involute, convolute, conduplicate, and plicate forms.

9. Describe the petiole of a leaf and also its transverse section.

10. How are the veins of the leaf arranged in the ferns, monocotyledons, and dicotyledons?

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. Pourriez vous obtenir le poids exact d'un corps avec une balance fausse? Comment?

2. Le poids spécifique de l'huile d'olive étant 0.915, on demande quel volume d'eau pure il faudra pour peser autant qu'un litre de cette huile d'olive.

3. Le poids d'un morceau d'aluminium est de 6.40 grammes; dans l'eau il ne pèse plus que 3.90 grammes: on demande le poids spécifique de l'aluminium et le volume en centimetres cubes du morceau sur lequel on a opéré.

4. Quel est le poids d'un litre de gaz chlore, sachant que la densité de ce gaz est 2.47?

5. On recueille 10 litres d'air quand la pression barométrique est 750 millimètres de mercure, quel volume occupera cet air à la pression normale 760 millimètres? On suppose que la temperature ne change pas.

6. Le thermomètre Farenheit marque 10°; on demande quel est le dégré centigrade correspondant.

7. Un gaz occupe un volume de 100 litres à la température de 50° centigrade, quel volume occupera-t-il à 0°?

8. Qu'est ce que c'est qu'une calorie?

9. Qu'est ce que vous entendez par chaleur spécifique d'un corps? Par chaleur latenté de vaporisation?

10. Qu'appelez vous équivalent chimique? La formule équivalente de l'oxyde de fer étant Fe^2O^3, quel est le poids du fer et de l'oxygène contenus dans 100 grammes de cet oxyde de fer? L'équivalent du fer est 28, celui de l'oxygéne est 8.

Guaiacetin is the trade name for monocarbonate of pyrocatechin, a product of the introduction of the cardoxyl group into the methyl group of guaiacol. It is said to have no effect upon the digestive apparatus, and is therefore preferable to other similar preparations for the treatment of tuberculosis.

The Prescription Department.

But thou shalt have a perfect and just weight, a perfect and just measure shalt thou have; that thy days may be lengthened in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.—Deut. xxv. 15.

The Committee on Revision of the Pharmacopœia, 1890, acted wisely in following a divine precept.

In submitting this monograph to my brother druggists the thought is clear, that methodical accuracy should be pre-eminent in our profession.

Probably the most accessible place for the prescription apartment is in the centre of store. The shape may be either horse-shoe or octagon. On fixtures outside put shelf-ware. Below base counter place glass front, to display sundries, and toilet articles on inclined shelves. Small cigar boxes covered with different colors of plush or velveteen form handsome trays. In the wall glass apertures may be inserted to permit compounders to see in front. Inside fixtures are rectangular, and consist of six (6) inch adjustable shelves, drawers and closets. Illustration is self-explanatory.

Arrange liquids and solids separately and alphabetically. Balance scales every morning. Keep weights bright and put in ascending line. Distinguish labels and containers in having them distinctive from your competitor. They should be artistic and elegant. Liniment bottles and labels should be distinct in shape and color to prevent errors. Corks in bottles and sponges in funnels are requisite for rapid manipulation. Drawers for containers need watching and supplying. Upper edge of parchment powder paper can be creased in quantities. Scissors and cork-screws ought to always hang in sight.

The prescription *per se* must be noted. After reading carefully, number, date and price. Write the label on which appears the patient's name, number, date, directions, physician's and compounder's name. Attach label to proper-sized container. The ingredients are checked three times, first (1) when removed from shelf; second (2), when measured; third (3), when restored to original place. If a liquid mixture is prescribed, a 16-ounce salt mouth graduated bottle is used. Concentrations are diluted with adjuvant. Salts in excess are retained on sponge filter, unless prescriber has written "Shake well." To secure a uniform drop use a 1-ounce graduate, dropping into an empty bottle. The mixture is finally poured into a graduate to check ounces or cubic centimetres. Add adjuvant and empty into labelled container. Check. File prescription. Wrap and deliver. Use address tags. Repeats should be numbered and filed. The position is assumed that a compounder enjoys the right to obey chemical laws when sending out presentable and palatable combinations. To handle one prescription at one time is correct. Avoid duplicate numbers by putting your number on slip of paper and filing it. State size of capsule used on prescription, and data, if necessary. A reliable pill excipient is:

Powdered tragacanth	12.
Anise water	24.
Glycerin	90. F.S.A.

The above, with 16 2-3 per cent. tartaric acid, forms a valuable quinine pill excipient that evolves with dexterity, and makes a pill 50 per cent. the usual size. Percentage solutions in small quantities are commended. My method is to divide 100 by the rate per cent. The weight of the solvent is divided by the result obtained, the quotient is the number of grains required. One-grain poison powders are convenient. Paste pots usually have the appearance of a waste-box annex. To obviate this fit an eight (8) ounce ointment jar in the top of a small cigar box. Label space is ample. Tie a stout cord across top of jar, which will prevent shaving brush from being greedy. My favorite formula is:

Alum	5.
Borax	6.
Wheat flour	250.
White sugar	130.
Oil thyme	0.8.
Carbolic acid	25.
Distilled water	360. F.S.A.

Across the top, on inside of closet door, tack a strap of leather for spatulas. The width ought to vary. Prescriptions can be refilled quickly by removing labels from a cigar box and painting color wanted. Label month and year on one end. A strong copper wire is fastened to wooden support with a tough cardboard back. The file is now ready for one month's prescriptions. Capacity, about 1000. You will find a memorandum book called "Preparations to Make" to be invaluable. Sawdust and sal soda are efficient and sufficient in removing oils and accumulations. Solution of bichromate of potassium and sulphuric acid will keep mortars white. An economical drip for graduates, soda glasses, etc., can be had by securing a grooved board 24x36 inches At equidistant spaces of five (5) inches bore holes for oak pegs four (4) inches long. Incline drip to an angle of 45 degrees. To make a non-breakable pill tile take a double thick glass, 12x18 inches. On parchment paper draw scale for pills. For powders, draw several equiangular lines, numbering on the edge. Paste on reverse side of glass. In a square tin, 1x14x20 inches, filled with moist plaster paris, adjust glass. A convenient adjustable strainer is obtained by joining four (4) pieces of wood ¾x8 inches with small round finishing nails; the muslin is supported by the latter. Water can be distilled at a nominal cost. The hydrant and sink should be within reach. When the prescription counter is ready for business, there is only the scale and a damp sponge visible.

The Modern Physician's Report.

The following satire on modern terminology is taken from the *Medical Gleaner*, and while conveying no particular moral, yet we believe it will be relished by many of our readers. "Two weeks ago I was summoned to the bedside of Djoahnne Sdtleometzhler. The involute and labyrinthinate tangle of his symptoms made me suspect at first that he had absorbed his own name. But further examination convinced me that he was the victim of typhomalariopneumophthisicotrychinotitanoataxionephreticesplenetis. Owing to the ubiquity of pathogenic bacilli, antiseptics are always indicated, so I exhibited calcium betanaphtholalphamonosulphonate. As the patient suffered from a severe non-localized pain, I gave orthooxyethylenemonobenzoylomsdoquinoline, combined with salicylaldehydmethylphenyldimethylpyrazolon. His wife asked me what ailed him and what I was giving him. I told her, and she said "yes," and turned very pale. Upon examining him on the next evening, I became convinced the vital forces had misconstrued the remedies, and that a congeries of retroabsorptions had resulted. I then wrote out the following prescription:

℞ Tetrahydrobetanaphtholamine,
Sodium thioparatoluidinesulphonate,
Orthosulphamidobenzoic anhydride,
Amidoacetoparaphenetidine aa.....h i.,
M. Sig. A tablespoon every hour.

"When the wife presented the prescription to the druggist, he instantly dropped dead. The patient is up and about, but something is wrong with his Broca's convolution—he mutters in a multisyllabic lingo which is intelligible only to modern pharmacal chemists. I am in hiding, where the spiral melody of the woodbine that twineth blendeth ever with the sweet, low, soothing, murmurous, quadrisyllabic, rhythmic runes of the gentle polygonum punctatum."

"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," any day. Hang to your old customers, is the advice of the *Furniture News*. When one of them gets in a huff and thinks he is an injured party, look into the matter and see where the trouble lies. Don't let him get out to air his opinions among his friends until you have tried to bring him back into the fold. Usually incidents of this sort are based on grounds that are too frivolous for a quarrel and certainly not sufficient for a retailer to lose trade over. If you are at fault, make amends. If the customer is the guilty party, meet him half way. Independence is a valuable quality, but pigheadedness is enough to ruin any business. Independence does not prohibit a man from getting at the truth and illustrating it, by any means. Every old customer who transfers his patronage elsewhere must be replaced by a new one, and it is easier to hold the old one, if the proper means are employed at the right time.

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Look out for this page in next issue

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The Photo-American

Edited by

Edward W. Newcomb

OFFERS for 1897 a series of original, timely, and most interesting articles on Photography, specially written for this Magazine by competent authorities. They will be IMPORTANT TO ALL, and INDISPENSABLE TO BEGINNERS.

The Editor's recently completed book, "Stepping Stones to Photography," will commence in an early number, and form a part of each issue.

A query column affords information to all who will use it, and pictures taken by subscribers will be criticized when desired.

We are impartial, unprejudiced. Having no connection with a Photo Supply House, as many photographic magazines have, we have no axe to grind, no goods to sell. The Magazine is a fountain of knowledge for amateurs and professionals.

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RATES QUOTED ON APPLICATION.

Photographic Notes

INK FOR MARKING LANTERN SLIDES.—The following formulæ are suitable for making white ink for marking lantern slides with an ordinary pen.

If oxide of zinc is ground to gum water until quite smooth, it will form a fine, rich white; the proportions are:

Pickled gum arabic	1 part
Water	30 parts

Grind enough zinc oxide with the above to give the depth required.

Another useful formula is the following:

Chinese white	1 oz.
Gum arabic	2 drams
Alcohol	1 dram

Water, enough to bring to the consistency of cream. Dissolve the gum in a couple of ounces of water, and then stir it with the Chinese white until a smooth paste results. When well mixed, add water gradually with frequent stirring, until sufficiently thin to flow freely from the pen. Occasional trials will determine when this point is reached. Finally add the alcohol.—*Photo News.*

TINTED SILVER PRINTS.—A method of producing colored silver prints, giving extraordinary results and effects, is published by Ogonowski in his book on photochromy.

He proceeds as follows: Ordinary plain sensitized paper is printed faintly under the negative, washed, toned, and fixed. This faint positive print is, while still wet, laid upon a sheet of absorbent paper; then both are [illegible] on a sheet of glass.

The damp print, from which all superfluous water has been absorbed, is now washed in with water colors, using only local tones, and avoiding the use of flake white, vermilion, chrome, and cadmium yellow. The print must next be thoroughly dried and afterwards [illegible] in the usual way by floating.

It is placed again upon the negative, care being observed to ensure as nearly exact registration as possible, a feat not at all difficult of accomplishment. Printing must be carried to the [illegible] and toned and fixed as if an ordinary silver print was being treated. The tints, being protected by the coating of albumen, are not affected by the various processes, and the results are said to be most charming.—*American Amateur Photographer.*

NATURE'S X RAYS.—It has already been pointed out in these pages that Mr. David Packer, of the Astrophysical Laboratory of Birmingham, has been engaged for some time in obtaining pictures of the solar corona on photographic plates covered with light-tight lead foil, and M. Le Bon has obtained impressions by what he calls his "dark light." Now, however, both these astounding discoveries have been outdone, for Herr Dohrman, an electrician of Bremen, has obtained shadowgraphs by some energy from the [illegible] careful study of the results obtained led the investigator to come to the conclusion that the penetrating rays were present for a minute or two and then ceased. [illegible] the moon possesses no atmosphere like the earth, it is therefore capable of producing cathode rays, and when these rays encounter an atmosphere they produce light and warmth and enable us to see the moon, but certain disturbances of the atmosphere permit some of the rays to reach the earth, and that is why they are only to be found intermittently.—*Pharmaceutical Journal* (Eng.).

"The Woodchopper's Home" By E W N
From the [illegible]

NON SETTING GELATINE.—There are many purposes for which a non-setting gelatine is of considerable value, the direct carbon or pigment printing being one. Long, long ago, so long as to be almost forgotten, Maxwell Lytte, we think, introduced a method of producing one, under the name of "meta-gelatine," but the following, recommended by Dr. F. Mallmann, will be found both simpler and better.

Water	[illegible]
Chloral hydrate	250 "
Gelatine	[illegible]

Soak the gelatine in the water and apply a gentle heat till dissolved, and then add the chloral. — *American Amateur Photographer.*

PASTES AND CEMENTS FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OTHER PURPOSES.

From a recent publication on the recent progress and novelties in photographic technique, by Eder and Valenta, the *Drogesten Zeitung* takes the following formulæ for pastes :

PASTES CONTAINING STARCH.

Gum arabic	4 parts.
Starch	3 "
Sugar	1 "
Water sufficient.	

Dissolve the gum arabic in sufficient water to take up the starch ; rub up together, add the sugar, and heat the whole on a water-bath until the starch is completely converted.

To Separate Gold Chloride, Etc.

Editor Canadian Druggist :

Will you kindly give me, through "Photographic" column or otherwise, a PRACTICAL method of gold choride from toning baths and recovering it in form of gold chloride in solution ?

Also recovery of silver in form of the nitrate from baths that have been used for sensitizing plain and albumen papers, a practical way that a druggist can work to advantage.

N. S. Druggist.

Wolfville, N.S., Dec. 29, 1896.

Montreal College of Pharmacy Christmas Examinations.

The Christmas sessional examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy closed on Wednesday, December 23rd, with the following results, the names of the successful students being given in order of merit, namely : Botany, Miss A. A. Prevost, E. H. Lawson, Norman Holden ; Junior Materia Medica, R. H. D. Bean and Geo. H. Voss, equal, F. W. Horner, F. J. Lemaistre, Norman Holden and L. S. B. Browne, equal, A. J. Bedard, C. F. Covernton, Allan T. Christie, Geo. Humphrey, John J. Weinfeld, F. H. Spearman, O. H. Tansey and H. W. Paterson, equal ; Senior Materia Medica, Henri St. Georges, Louis Fortin, A. E. Clement, V. F. Forgues, A. Arcand, J. G. A. Filion ; Junior Chemistry, Hercules Guerin, Gustave Richard, J. A. Goyer, Louis Fortin, Henri St. Georges ; Senior Chemistry, Geo. H. Voss, E. H. Lawson. The next examination will take place at the close of the session at the end of March next, and the points then obtained will be added to those of the present examination, and the students obtaining the highest marks in the combined examinations in the different classes will receive the college prizes. The classes will reopen after the holidays on Monday, January 4th, 1897, at 8.30 p.m.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

Correspondents must in all cases send name and address, not necessarily for publication.

Mr. Hayes Defends Himself.

Editor Canadian Druggist

Dear Sir,—We note in your December number, under Editorial Notes, that you quote from some other organ that the general manager, Mr. Hayes, of the Universal Trade Association, re-elected himself to office by a preponderance of stock, and that the members have been unable to get particulars as to what has been done with the funds. This is entirely false and misleading. Mr. Hayes has never voted either for himself or any other director, manager, or officer, by stock. The books of the association are always open to the inspection of stockholders, and have been examined from time to time by an expert accountant, and found correct in every particular, a certificate of which is on file at this office and open to the inspection of stockholders and others interested.

We are aware that some jealous, malicious journals have endeavored to injure this association, and possibly some are paid for doing so to prevent the organization of the retail druggists under a formidable system to prevent the evils of "cutting." We have convicted them from time to time, and shown up the falsity of their charges and misstatements. The treasurer is insured by indemnity bond, so any misappropriation can be easily obtained. The Universal Trade Association is determined to accomplish what it has set out to do : organize the retail druggists under one banner for all trade purposes, offensive and defensive.

Universal Trade Association.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 23, 1896.

Substitution.

Gentlemen,—We are receiving a large number of communications from reputable druggists and physicians, complaining of substitution for antikamnia.

As the foisting of a substitute upon a trusting physician and his unsuspecting patient involves with the act a principle of right and justice, to say nothing of the injury to the reputation of the physician, and the danger to the patient, and the loss to the reputable pharmacist, who is compelled to compete with dishonest dealers, we are confident of the support of every honorable druggist in our effort to prevent this fraud.

We are making a systematic investigation of the complaints, and as this step will be of mutual advantage we ask your aid in our undertaking. Upon proof of substitution we shall advise every physician and druggist in the territory in which the substitutor is located of the name and address of such substitutor.

The attached facsimile of our letter to physicians and druggists will explain our first step when we have conclusive incriminating evidence. It is with much regret that we are compelled to take this step, but as the protection of the honest druggist, the physician, his patient, and ourselves, requires it, we shall spare neither trouble nor expense in preventing the evil. We are confident our action will meet with the approval of all fair-minded persons, and assure us their assistance.

To the drug trade, as a body, we wish to say that this is in no sense intended as a reflection on its members who deal honorably.

Sincerely yours,

The Antikamnia Chemical Co.,
Frank A. Ruf,
Pres. and Treas.

[copy.]

Dear Doctor,—We have, on several occasions, received prepared prescriptions containing fraudulent antikamnia, compounded for your local physicians by ———— druggist, ———— City, Mo. This fact we have called to his attention, asking him to discontinue dispensing a substitute for antikamnia, which action, if persisted in, would compel us to expose him to the medical men of his city and surrounding country. He has denied substituting, and probably did not for a time, but recently we have detected him again and again, and therefore we deem it incumbent on us, in justice to all concerned, to at once advise you.

We wish the medical profession and the druggists of ——— City to become acquainted with the business methods of this druggist. Certainly such flagrant and persistent substitution does not warrant prescriptions being compounded where such methods obtain.

We are making a systematic canvass in this respect, and shall keep you informed of every case of substitution found.

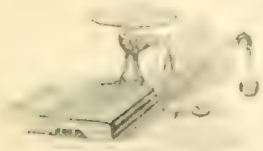
Thanking you for past favors, we remain, sincerely yours,

The Antikamnia Chemical Co.,
Frank A. Ruf,
Pres. and Treas.

January 1st, 1897, was the forty-second anniversary of the establishment of Frederick Stearns Co., Detroit, Mich. In 1845 Mr. Frederick Stearns settled in that city, and established a business which is known in all quarters of the globe.

The attention of the Department of Finance has been called to the fact that a number of mutilated Canadian coins are in circulation. It is perhaps not generally known that coins so mutilated cease to be legal tender, and persons defacing a coin by stamping any name or words on it, or otherwise mutilating it, are liable to imprisonment under the Criminal Code.

Druggists Want



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"DUNRAVEN" 10c.

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We are the largest refiners of LIME JUICE *in America, and solicit enquiries*

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The Perfect Antiseptic

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[illegible] **Druggists** [illegible] in Canada. Your purchase may be as small as you like, but we want you to have it in stock. Write for prices, supply of advertising matter, etc.

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Areca Nut Tooth Paste

The drug trade of Canada will find this one of the most satisfactory articles on the market. The package is convenient and attractive.

Kindly make sure the ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE offered you is made in WINNIPEG. The genuine is for sale by

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For the hair.

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An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

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For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE
An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

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All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

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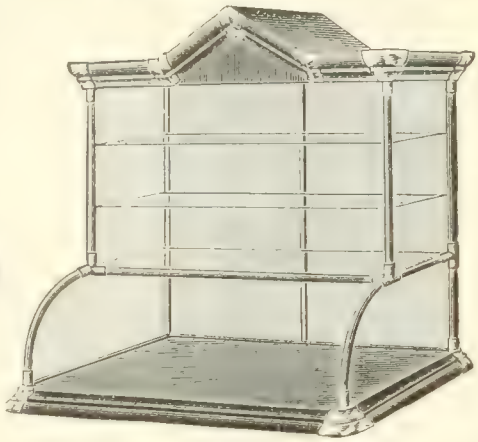

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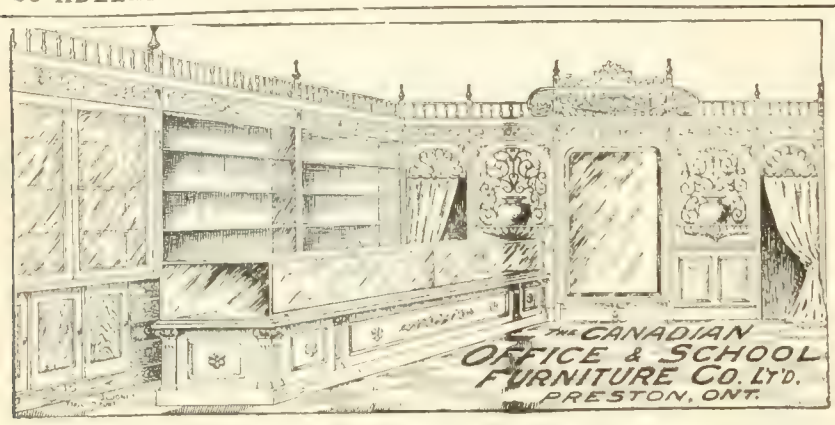

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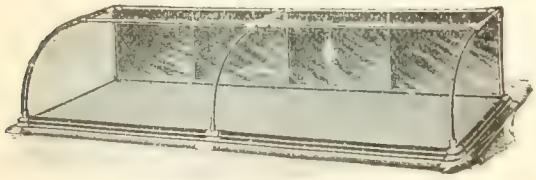

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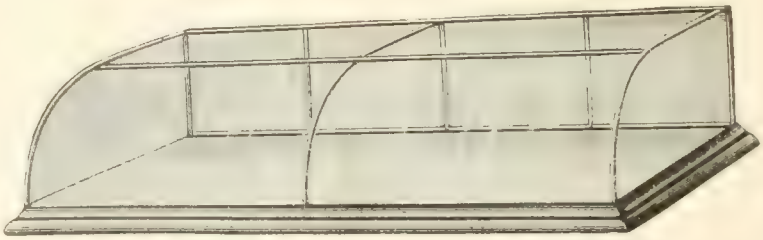

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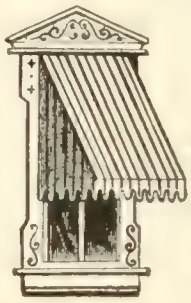

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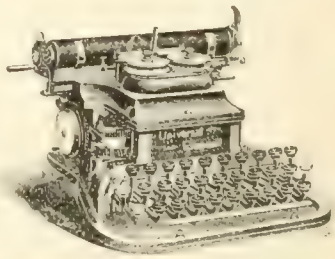

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MENTHOL PENCILS.

This is a form of menthol which is much better than the ordinary cones, as it forms a fixed application, and does not evaporate so rapidly. According to the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, they may be made as follows:

Chloral hydrate	1 part
Menthol	1 "
Cocoa butter	2 "
Spermaceti	4 "

The two last ingredients are first melted, then the chloral and the menthol are added, and, when thoroughly incorporated, poured into moulds.—*Natural Druggist*

PASTE FOR CLEANING SHOW WINDOWS.

A German paper, *Neueste Erfindungen und Erfahrungen*, gives the following formula for a paste for cleaning show windows:

Castile soap	2 parts
Water	3 "

Dissolve the soap in the water and add:

Prepared chalk	4 parts.
Vienna chalk	3 "
Tripoli, fine	2 "

Stir into a homogeneous mass, and pour into moulds to set.

FOR FROST-BITE.

A writer in the *Homœopathic Review* states that campho-phenique and vaselin, in equal parts, is the most efficient and reliable remedy in frost-bite and chilblain that he has ever tried. Another excellent remedy is a mixture of 8 parts cajuput oil, 4 parts clove oil, and 50 parts of opodeldoc.

POWDER FOR SWEATY FEET OR HANDS.

The following is highly recommended as a cure for sweaty feet or hands; in fact, in hyperidrosis in any part of the body:

Alumnol	17 parts.
Aristol	17 "
Starch	66 "

Mix. In sweating feet dust inside the sole of the stocking in the morning. In bad cases the dusting should be repeated during the day, washing the feet before applying. Apply as a powder to other parts of the body. On the hands it may be dusted inside gloves.—*National Druggist.*

CHILBLAIN LINIMENT.

Oil of cajuput	2 fluid ounces.
Camphor	1 drachm.
Soft soap	2 drachms.
Rose water	3 fluid drachms.

Rub the soap down smooth with the water, dissolve the camphor in the cajuput oil, then gradually add to the soap mixture, and continue rubbing until a creamy emulsion results.—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

[illegible]

Chloroform	[illegible]
Ether	[illegible]
Alcohol	[illegible]

[illegible]

Chloroform	[illegible]
Ether	[illegible]
Alcohol	[illegible]

Medical Record.

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]
Castile	[illegible]
Alum	[illegible]
Cream of tartar	3
White lead	3

Cut the soap into slices and melt it in an iron vessel, adding a little water. When the soap is thoroughly melted add the other ingredients, mix the whole thoroughly for ten to fifteen minutes, then run it into moulds of white metal.

SOAP FOR REMOVING RUST.

Whiting	[illegible]
Oil soap	[illegible]
Cyanide of potassium	[illegible]
Water	[illegible]

Dissolve the soap in water over the fire and add the cyanide, then, little by little, the whiting. If the compound is too thick, which may be due either to the whiting or the soap employed, add a little water until a paste is made which can be run into an iron or wooden mould. This will remove rust from steel and give it a good polish.—*Oils, Colors, and Drysalteries.*

HAIR TONIC.

Chlorhydrate of quinine	4 parts
Tannin	10 "
Rectified spirit	880 "
Tincture cantharides	10 "
Glycerin	[illegible] "
Eau de cologne	40 "
Sandalwood, crushed	5 "
Vanillin	[illegible] "

Macerate for four days, and filter.—*Pharm. Zeitsch.*

INDESTRUCTIBLE INK.

Graphite in impalpable powder	400 parts.
Gum copal	720 "
Iron sulphate	35 "
Tincture of gall apples	35 "
Indigo sulphate	140 "

Mix the materials and boil them in sufficient water to make a fluid of the desired consistence. After boiling for a few minutes, let stand awhile for the grosser particles to settle. Then decant and bottle.—*Deutsch. Maler Zeitung.*

ODORLESS ANTISEPTIC POWDER.

Powdered iodoform	[illegible]
Powdered benzoin	[illegible] "
Powdered cinchona	[illegible] "
Powdered carbonate of magnesium with oil eucalyptus	[illegible] "

Journal de Médecine de Paris.

Artificial Mineral Water Salts.

[illegible]

phate of potash and the chloride of sodium in the water, and add this solution to the [illegible] parts, cool, and stir to prevent the formation of large crystals. Dry in the air, moistening occasionally with a little of the mother liquor. By dissolving 8 grammes of this crystalline salt in a litre of water, artificial Carlsbad Sprudel water is obtained.

[illegible]

chloride, 357, anhydrous sulphate of magnesium, 59; bicarbonate of sodium 107 parts. Dry separately and rub together. Seven grammes dissolved in a litre of water forms artificial Kissingen water.—*Bull. Comm.*

On the Antirheumatic Action of Salicylate of Strontium.

Pure salicylate of strontium made by Paraf-Javal process occurs in white crystalline needles, which are slightly soluble in water and alcohol.

It is this salt only which should be administered internally. It increases the blood pressure, which is not diminished unless the dose is increased far beyond the amount required when salicylate of soda is employed.

Clinical observations show that in doses of 5 grains its antiseptic properties are most energetic, and that as an intestinal antiseptic it is superior to salol, naphthalin, and similar antiseptics.

Doses of from 10 to 15 grains in gouty and rheumatic subjects give the same results as other salicylate preparations; but its superiority lies in the fact that it does not interfere with the stomach; it is therefore especially indicated where digestive troubles occur in chronic rheumatism and gout.—*Translated from the Bulletin de Therapeutique.*

Corrections.

A correspondent calls our attention to an error on page 275 of the December issue. Where in the article on "The Metric System" it reads "21 grains make one ounce troy," it should read "31 grammes make one ounce troy."

Credit was given in our November issue to *The Chemist and Druggist* for an article on "Cocoa, Coco, and Coca," by Prof. Carmody. This article was taken from the *British and Colonial Druggist*, and should have been credited to that publication.

The Science of Optics.

By HONEL LAURANCE

Registered according to Act of Parliament in the year 1902, by Honel Laurance, at the Department of Agriculture.

Primary Ametropia.

The Emmetrope rests his eyes when looking at distant points, and, therefore, has the Ac. fresh and active for close work, and he can exert constantly up to a full half of the total amplitude without undue exertion, and, therefore, without fatigue. The Hyperope constantly uses Ac. for distance, and it is not in a rested condition when turned to close work, and, moreover, he has to exert a certain quantity more than the Emmetrope ; if he reads it is only by means of an extreme and often very painful effort. Let a case be illustrated.

A person is thirty years old, and has H. 2 D. He, therefore, to see at a distance, has to exert 2 D of Ac. For reading at 16 inches he must exert 2.50 D for the divergence of the rays from this point, and 2 D more on account of the absence of refractive power in the eyes, which have only 48 D. Let it be clearly understood that such a person could not see to read at 16 inches, unless he did exert 4.50 D of Ac. Now, a person can only use for sustained action one-half of the total quantity of Ac. that he possesses. At thirty years of age he has 7 D amplitude of Ac., and, therefore, exerting 4.50 D, which is considerably more than half, quickly fatigues the ciliary, so that the latter, unable to bear the strain, suddenly relaxes when the person is reading, causing the sight to blur, or the pain to become so violent that the work has to be dropped.

When this same person was twenty years old he had 10 D of Ac., and could then successfully employ 4.50 D for reading, this being under half the total amplitude, and at ten years of age, when he had 14 D of Ac., he could perhaps do this with quite comparative ease.

Thus it generally happens that Hyperopes of low degree do not seek lenses to correct the defect until they are twenty-five, thirty, or thirty-five years old ; in fact, often so close to the age when old sight commences that it is sometimes put down to an exceptionally early advent of the latter defect. You are liable to be told that the sight was extremely good until recently, when it has been found to fail more or less rapidly. As a rule, you are also told that it was owing to an attack of the "grippe," or some other illness. These people who tell you that they enjoyed formerly splendid vision consider that the condition of pain and dimness is one that has been acquired because their eyes have somehow changed. You will, of course, understand that the H. has not been acquired—it has existed from birth—but that the natural decrease of the Accommodative power has now made it apparent, whereas it was previously hidden, or, rather, overcome by the action of the ciliary muscle.

After having tested each eye separately for distance, and then corrected the binocular V., the lenses selected should, theoretically, serve perfectly well for reading, sewing, etc. ; in fact, in minor degrees of H. it is hardly necessary to make use of the hand test card, but that the customer will have come to you with complaints as to V. for close work, and naturally you will wish to show him, and he will want to know that he can see better or more comfortably with the glasses.

Theoretically the same glasses serve for both purposes, but there are exceptions. When the H. is, say, 5 D. or more, and the proportion of the latent H. is great, the strongest glasses that do not blur the distant V. are not sufficiently strong to make legible No. 1, that is the small test type on the reading card. When this occurs you must find out by actual experiment the weakest lenses that make that line legible when they are added to those already in the frame ; do this with the two eyes together.

If this additional power does not materially decrease the distant V., and if they are not painful, they may be prescribed. The sight for distance will improve and be easier as soon as a little of the latent H. becomes manifest. You can tell your client to take the glasses off during this period of adaptation if the eyes feel strained, and put them on again as soon as the pain passes away, and that within a few days they will not occasion any trouble. The limit of the increase that you can give in this way is 0.50 D., or, perhaps, at the outside, 0.75 D.

If the additional power decidedly makes the distant V. worse, or, without that, if it at once makes the eyes painful, the stronger glasses must not be given for constant use. This would be when the increase necessary is 1 D. or more, or sometimes even less than 1 D. You can, however, give the two pairs, the weaker ones for distance and the stronger ones for reading, as a temporary expedient, but they are to be changed as soon as possible for one pair for both purposes. Test the sight again in two weeks, and you might then find that the stronger ones can be used for distance also. If not, you will at least be able to increase the strength of the weaker distance glasses ; and at a third test, a fortnight or so later, give the stronger ones for all purposes.

A third alternative is to give the weaker ones (those fitted for distance) for constant use ; although the client cannot read properly with them they must be a considerable improvement on V. without glasses ; and then as the latent becomes manifest H. gradually increase their strength until V. is made good for close work. This last method is perhaps preferable to the others as being the more natural and satisfactory ; as, even if the time of transition from partial to complete correction be longer, the customer is not put to any great pain or annoyance.

When glasses are first worn in H., especially when a rather full correction is given, there is frequently great inconvenience experienced for a few days. This period of adaptation of the eyes to the new condition of affairs is longer in proportion to the fullness of the correction, and it is advisable to warn customers that the glasses might not be comfortable at once. A frontal headache between the eyes is a common symptom, being caused by the reverse strain on the internal recti, which now have to restrain their inclination to converge, the previous strain having been on the external recti with head aches to the sides of the eyes.

The question arises whether glasses should be worn constantly or not. If V. without glasses is less than normal and the Cx lenses make it = $\frac{20}{20}$, or at least improves it, then they must be worn constantly. If V. = $\frac{20}{20}$ or better without lenses, so that it is not improved by them, then they are required, and should only be used for close work. This is according to common sense ; the glasses are not needed for distance because they do not make the vision any better, or they are required because they improve the vision. They must always be used for close work in H. because without them the vision is bad or painful. In cases of very defective V., even if the lenses do not make any material improvement, in cases of squint or tendency to it and in anisometropia the lenses must also be worn constantly. Also if there be asthenopia or headaches when reading or sewing, and these troubles be not removed by the use of the glasses for close work only, then, notwithstanding that V. = $\frac{20}{20}$ without them, they must be worn constantly in order to relieve the strain on the ciliary. To commence with, in such a case, where the distant V. is good, give the glasses for use only when reading, sewing, etc., and tell the client to report later on as to whether the painful symptoms have disappeared ; if they have not, then it is necessary that the glasses be worn all the time. In these circumstances, however, a good deal must be left to the taste of the customer and the judgment of the optician.

It is well to remember that if V. = $\frac{20}{20}$ without glasses, because Ac. is used, and lenses are given to be worn constantly, the latter will cause the ciliary to relax so that after a few weeks, when the glasses are off, the sight will be very much less acute and below the normal. In fact, one who could see well at a distance without artificial aid will be turned into one who cannot ; although this is but a temporary condition, as should the glasses be again discarded the Ac. will soon again be brought into action for distance and the

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Our Stock of Marine, Field, Opera, Reading and Magnifying Glasses, Microscopes, Compasses, Barometers, and Lorgnettes is entirely complete, as is our stock of Gold, Silver, Gold Filled, Aluminum, Nickel, Rimless Spectacles and Eye Glasses in all Styles.

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Largest Manufacturing and Importing Optical House in Canada.

The next classes at the Optical Institute of Canada, Toronto (Dr. W. E. Hamill, Instructor) will be held on February 1st and 15th, and a special class on March 1st in Montreal. For further information, address, The Principal.
J. S. LEO, 60 Yonge Street, Toronto.

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CHEVRIER

General Depot:—PARIS, 21, Faubourg Montmarte, 21

This Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver, prepared by M. CHEVRIER, a first-class Chemist of Paris, possesses at the same time the active principles of Cod Liver Oil and the therapeutic properties of alcoholic preparations. It is valuable to persons whose stomach cannot retain fatty substances. Its effect, like that of Cod Liver Oil, is invaluable in Scrofula, Rickets, Anæmia, Chlorosis, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Chest.

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote

General Depot:—PARIS, 21, Faubourg Montmarte, 21

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The beech-tree Creosote checks the destructive work of Pulmonary Consumption, as it diminishes expectoration, strengthens the appetite, reduces the fever, and suppresses perspiration. Its effect, combined with Cod Liver Oil, makes the Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote an excellent remedy against pronounced or threatened Consumption.

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"We believe cutting of prices detrimental to our interests."

Druggists

Who will sell Manley's Celery Nerve Compound and Indian Woman's Balm at the regular prices are authorized to guarantee the preparation to give satisfaction or refund the money and reclaim same by addressing

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sight will be as it was before if the person be not too advanced in age.

In Em, Ac and Con are employed harmoniously to equal extents.

At ∞ Ac. 0 Con. 0.

At 40 in. Ac. 1 D. Con. 1 M.A.

At 16 in. Ac. 2.50 D. Con. 2.50 M.A.

In H. Ac. is employed in excess of the Con. to the extent of the refractive error; thus

In H. 1 D.

At ∞ Ac. 1 D. Con. 0.

At 40 in. Ac. 2 D. Con. 1 M.A.

At 16 in. Ac. 3.50 D. Con. 2.50 M.A.

In H. 3 D.

At ∞ Ac. 3 D. Con. 0

At 40 in. Ac. 4 D. Con. 1 M.A.

At 16 in. Ac. 5.50 D. Con. 2.50 M.A.

Similarly for any other distances, the Ac. in H. has to be exerted so much more, while the Con. remains the same as in Em.

(To be continued.)

Toronto Retail Druggists' Association.

The regular monthly meeting of this association was held in the Ontario College of Pharmacy building, December 11th, with a fair attendance of members.

President G. A. McCann occupied the chair. After the reading of minutes the president announced the executive committee to be comprised of Messrs. McLean, McKenzie, Marshall, and Hollingsworth. In the course of his address, the president spoke of the aims of the association, and advised the members to take up only such matters as could be successfully carried out and that through friendly discussion could be much more easily dealt with than by individual efforts, especially in matters relating to prizes and other trade questions. He urged unanimity of action in all matters of vital interest to the trade, and believed there was scope for very profitable work to be done through means of their meeting together regularly once a month, and applying themselves to a more intimate acquaintance not only with each other individually, but with the varied interests in the different localities.

A committee was appointed to revise the by-laws, and a resolution was carried instructing the executive committee to prepare a petition to the government asking for cheaper alcohol for pharmaceutical purposes.

A Druggists' Exchange.

Dr. W. E. Hamill, who for several years has conducted the Canadian Medical Practice office, for the sale and purchase of medical practices, arranging partnerships, securing assistants, etc., etc., and who, during this time, has very frequently been requested by physicians to secure a drug stock for them, and in many other cases been solicited by druggists to sell for them, has decided to open a Canadian Druggists' Exchange, for the sale and purchase of drug stocks, etc. The doctor is a graduate of pharmacy of 1877, and operated a [illegible] connection with his well known business ability and integrity, will, we feel sure, be fully appreciated and patronized by the druggists who require his services.

The doctor has made a yearly contract with us for a full page advertisement of the offers which he may secure, and we direct our readers to this page in this issue for fuller details. His method of doing business in this line seemed to us complete, and we predict much satisfaction to all parties using the Druggists' Exchange.

The Newest Forms of Soap.

SOAP IN LEAVES.

These are made by several manufacturers in pocketbook form, each leaf of the book giving sufficient soap for a single wash. The first manufacturer who prepared them, Josef Bankmann, remarks: "I make these sheets by planing off shreds from the bars of soap and flattening them by means of a roller."

PAPIER SAVON.

For some little time a new variety of toilet soap has been found in commerce, destined for the same usages as the soap in leaves. This product is composed of small pieces of paper, rather larger than visiting cards, covered on both faces with a thin uniform coat of ordinary or of toilet soap. This soap paper is obtained by plunging sheets of unsized paper into a bath of cocoanut soap prepared after the fashion of toilet soaps, and then passing through two rollers to make it perfectly even. These sheets are then cut to the desired size and stamped. The paper may be replaced by parchment paper, or, better still, by tracing cloth. This soap paper is easily made into a pocket book or placed in a case. In this form it has the advantage of being easily transportable. Each leaf is only used once, which obviates the inconvenience of keeping moistened soap, which may melt and spoil by the humidity.

SOAP POWDERS.

A good soap is used made by the warm process. This is first planed into shreds, then rolled to reduce it into extremely fine sheets, which are next completely dried. They are then ground in the mortar, covered with a caoutchouc hood, and perfume and color dissolved in a little spirits of wine are added. The powder is then passed through the sieve. A special form of mill can also be used for this purpose. In the making of soap powders the débris and cuttings of divers toilet soaps are used. Soap powders are often perfumed with the powdered roots of aromatic plants, and starch is sometimes added to make them lighter. When pure, they ought to dissolve completely in distilled water, and in boiling spirits of wine. They should be preserved from the action of the air, as they absorb humidity.

[illegible] tion the process indicated by Massignon, [illegible] powder, sufficient for a single washing, in [illegible] allow it to be carried about and to assure its preservation. This envelope may be formed by a coating of collodion as thin as possible. This system also suppresses the inconvenience of the influence of humidity on soap.

[illegible]

This name has been given to solutions of pure soap in spirits of wine. The soap is cut into small pieces or shredded, heated over the water bath with carbonate of potash and spirits of wine, without allowing it to boil, and with a cover on to prevent evaporation. When the mass is limpid and homogeneous it is allowed to cool, and perfumed with 8 to 10 per cent. of scent. It is then filtered, after being allowed to rest for one or two hours, and preserved in well-corked bottles. A customary formula is as follows:

	Parts of weight.
White soap.....	10
Spirits of wine	80
Carbonate of potash.....	1

SOAP CREAMS.

These products, known as almond or cosmetic creams, are soft soaps with a potash base. The lye employed should be pure, clear, and caustic. The fat used is ordinarily perfect white lard, to which form 10 to 15 per cent. of cocoanut oil is added to give the soap a better lather. The fatty matters are first melted, and a weight of lye at 20 deg. Bé. equal to that of the lard is added. The mixture is heated for four hours at from 60 to 70 deg. C., stirring without stopping. The mass becomes homogeneous and consistent. It is sprinkled then with lye at 36 deg. Bé., continuing to stir it. As the paste thickens, it is run into glazed earthenware vessels and allowed to cool.—*Oils, Colors, and Drysalteries.*

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

[illegible]

I know one retailer whose business has grown very rapidly in the last three or four years. I believe that he expects to sell something like twenty thousand dollars worth of goods this year, which is an increase of a couple of thousand over last year's business.

His advertising takes the form of a good, reasonable talk about the goods he sells, followed by long lists of cut prices. Every advertisement has a number of prices in it. One advertisement sent to me occupied a full column, surrounded by an eighteen point border, and presented a very attractive appearance.

I doubt very much if as good results could be obtained by using less space. He is spending about two per cent. of

his gross receipts for advertising. I should think that this was a pretty good showing. If he could spend another four hundred dollars on top of what he is doing now, and thereby increase his business two thousand dollars' worth in a year, he would probably be a little bit ahead. The profit on two thousand dollars' worth of goods would probably be more than four hundred dollars.

* * * *

How much can be judiciously spent for advertising depends largely on the possibilities of the business. If the field is such that the business can be increased indefinitely, the amount of money which can be judiciously spent for advertising is only limited by the ability to pay. Where the field is limited, and only certain amounts of business can be developed anyway, the advertising appropriation should be governed accordingly.

* * * *

It is like dissolving salts in water. You can get the water so full of salts that it will not hold any more in solution. Then you have what is called a saturated solution, and if you put more salts in they will drop to the bottom without being dissolved.

* * * *

I would spend money in advertising, and increase the expenditure, just as long as increased business followed increased expenditure. When you find that business is going along at a dead level, and that advertising does not seem to affect it materially, it is well to "hedge" a little—cut off a little bit of advertising, and see if there is any effect.

* * * *

Advertising should be used in business just exactly as medicine is used in sickness. If a small dose is not enough, give a larger one. If the large dose seems to be too big, or if the patient improves rapidly, the dose may be diminished.

You cannot carry the simile out to the bitter end, however, because, while the patient may get well and not need any medicine, the business never arrives at that stage.

* * * *

It is better to spend a little too much money for advertising than not enough. I believe in spending all the money that the business will stand. I would cut down all of my other expenses before I touched my advertising expenditure.

* * *

I believe that advertising is the life of any business. It is the connecting link between the business and the public. If it is broken, and the connection is lost, the business is sure to suffer. I doubt if it is possible to do much advertising so long as the business is capable of development, and so long as the advertising bills can be paid.

In local advertising I do not believe in using a fixed amount of space in each issue of the paper. There is no reason for doing this. I believe it is better to buy a certain number of inches, to be used at your own discretion during the year.

* * * *

Advertising one thing at a time in the sense of avoiding generalization is a first rate thing, but it does not mean that the whole of the advertisement should be confined to one subject. You can advertise six things in one advertisement, and still be advertising one thing at a time.

If you can give six or a dozen different articles adequate representation and description in one advertisement, there is no reason why it should not be done. The only trouble is that when one tries to talk about too many things, he is likely to generalize. A safe rule is to say all you have to say about a given article, and then, if there is any room left in your advertisement, talk about something else.

* * *

It is undoubtedly true that a reasonably large advertisement is more likely to bring profitable returns than a small one. There is a great deal of money wasted in running one and two inch ads for advertising local business. I think it is very seldom that a one-inch ad in an eight page paper can be made to pay. Perhaps if it had preferred position it could be made to do so, but a one inch ad, or even a two-inch ad, without position, has very little chance. The size of the ads should be made appropriate to the size of the business. A five-inch advertisement cannot be expected to draw enough trade to fill a fifty-inch store. In five inches, single column, you cannot advertise very many things. The chances are you cannot advertise more than one at a time, and in a big store this is not enough. The theory that it is only wise to talk about one thing in each advertisement is right in some places and wrong in others.

If an advertisement is big enough to treat each subject fully and strongly and completely, there is no limit to the number of things that may be talked about. It is a good deal better to talk about one thing in the whole ad than it is to make it a mere catalogue of various things. I believe, however, that so long as adequate descriptions can be given, the greater the variety of goods talked about in the advertisement, the more likely the advertisement will be to bring profitable returns.

If you advertise centre tables exclusively, for instance, your advertisement will be seen by a greater number of people who are not interested in centre tables at all. If you talk about centre tables and about easy rocking-chairs, you are reaching the people who are interested in centre tables and rocking chairs, too. If you advertise couches, you gain a larger public, but you cannot do it all in five inches single.

Malarin is the trade name for acetophenon-paraphenetiden citrate, a condensation product of acetophenon and paraphenetidin. It is insoluble in cold water and possesses a weak acid taste. It is said to be a reliable and harmless antipyretic in doses as high as 5 grams.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

Advertisements under the head of Business Wanted, Situations Wanted, Situations Vacant, Business for Sale, etc., will be inserted once free of charge. Answers must not be sent in care of this office unless postage stamps are forwarded to re-mail replies.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

DRUGGIST'S ASSISTANT—SITUATION WANTED. Experience three years in country and city drug stores. Testimonials good. N. Bad, Hanover, Ont.

DRUGGIST, GRADUATE O.C.P., AND GRADUATE optician, wants situation. Test case and complete optical outfit, references. Address, "Druggist," 139 Hughson st. N., Hamilton, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT DRUG clerk, well educated, four years' experience, best of references, 24 years of age. Write to W. Murchison, 136 Bay st, Toronto, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT OR Manager, by young man, medallist of O.C.P., good dispenser, best of references. Apply "Druggist," c/o T. B. Welsh, Strathroy, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUGGIST'S ASSISTANT, four years' experience and junior term of O.C.P. First-class recommendations. Menthol Box, Essex, Ont.

WANTED—SITUATION BY DRUG CLERK, over three years' experience and junior course. Best of references. Address, "Druggist," Box 37, Glencoe, Ont.

WANTED—SITUATION AS DRUGGIST'S ASSISTANT, experience, testimonials good. Address, D, Box 122, Oakville, Ont.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG business in a large manufacturing town. This is a rare opportunity to obtain a first class and well-established business. Owner wishes to retire from business. Apply "Alpha," c/o Lyman Bros. Co., Toronto, Ont.

To the Trade:

We are wholesale agents for

Moxon's Celebrated Liniment

We have a large quantity in stock. No extra duty to pay. Prices same as the American prices.

Write us for Prices

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

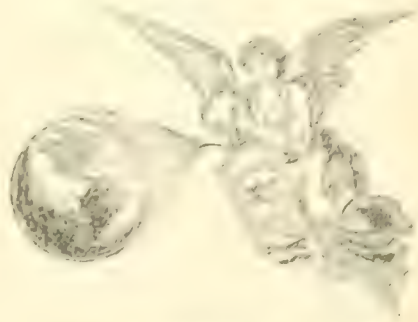
342 Richmond St., - LONDON.

SEELY, The American Perfumer

AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL

THE SEELY MANUFACTURING CO.,
DETROIT, MICH.

DEAR SIRS,—I feel that I should [illegible] your [illegible] When your representative first [illegible] several chemists, who, however, told him that if he could sell to me he would be able to sell many others, as I was [illegible] sampling your goods, I found them [illegible] I have now, as you know, dealt with you many years. I wish to congratulate you upon your Sweet Mignonette, which is, as you well know, one of the odors which cannot be obtained successfully from the flower. Your imitation is the best I have ever met with, and after the Sweet Mignonette passes off there is left the equally beautiful odor of the old-fashioned Wall Flower, which is an old friend to me. Wishing you success in your business, I am, sincerely yours, H. F. JACKSON.



Quality is King. Merit Wins

We Sell to the Drug Trade Only

SEELY MANUFACTURING CO.

DETROIT, MICH. — Established in 1862 — WINDSOR, ONT.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to January 10th, 1897.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

Alcohol, gal	$4 37	$4 65
Methyl	1 90	2 00
Allspice, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
Aloin, oz	40	45
Anodyne, Hoffman's bot., lbs.	50	55
Arrowroot, Bermuda, lb	50	55
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
Balsam, Fir, lb	40	45
Copaiba, lb	75	85
Peru, lb	3 75	4 00
Tolu, can or less, lb	95	1 00
Bark, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara, Sagrada	25	30
Cascarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	10
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
Blans, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb	8 50	9 00
Berries, Cubeb, sifted, lb	30	35
powdered, lb	35	40
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
Buds, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
Butter, Cacao, lb	75	80
Camphor, lb	65	75
Cantharides, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
Capsicum, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	35
Carbon, Bisulphide, lb	17	18
Carmine, No. 40, oz	40	50
Castor, Fabre, lb	20 00	20 00
Chalk, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	6
Charcoal, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
Clove, lb	16	17
Powdered, lb	17	18
Cochineal, S.G., lb	40	45
Collodion, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
Confection, Senna, lb	40	45
Creosote, Wood, lb	2 00	2 50
Cuttlefish Bone, lb	25	30
Dextrine, lb	10	12
Dover's Powder, lb	1 50	1 60
Ergot, Spanish, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
Extract Logwood, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
Flowers, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
Gelatine, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
Glycerine, lb	23	25
Guarana	1 75	2 00
Powdered, lb	2 00	2 25
Gum Aloes, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	50	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	95
Kino, true, lb	2 00	2 25
Myrrh, lb	$ 45	$ 48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 25	4 50
Powdered, lb	5 25	5 50
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 00	15 00
Shellac, lb	40	45
Bleached, lb	45	50
Spruce, true, lb	80	85
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	80	1 00
Herbs, Absinth, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	30	35
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, ozs, lb	15	17
Catnip, ozs, lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	25
Feverfew, ozs, lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, ozs., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, ozs, lb	15	20
Motherwort, ozs., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs., lb	18	20
Peppermint, ozs., lb	21	22
Rue, ozs., lb	30	35
Sage, ozs., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	23	25
Thyme, ozs., lb	18	20
Tansy, ozs., lb	15	17
Wormwood, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb	38	40
Honey, lb	13	15
Hops, fresh, lb	20	25
Indigo, Madras, lb	75	80
Insect Powder, lb	35	38
Isinglass, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
Leaf, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	55
Short, lb	25	27
Coca, lb	35	40
Digitalis, lb	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	20	25
Matico, lb	70	75

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 25	$ 30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	25	27
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ¼	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb	12	13
Powdered, lb	15	16
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	3 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Gallanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
RESORCIN, white, oz	25	30
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	28	30
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	15	16
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	15	18
Elecampane, lb	15	20
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	25
Gentian or Gentan, lb	10	11
Ground, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	27	30
Po., lb	30	35
Ginseng, lb	3 50	4 75
Golden Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	90	95
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	12	15
Indian Hemp	18	20
Ipecac, lb	1 75	2 00
Powdered, lb	2 00	2 25
Jalap, lb	55	60
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	18
Masterwort, lb	16	40
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleurisy, lb	20	25
Poke, lb	15	18
Queen of the Meadow, lb	$ 18	$ 20
Rhatany, lb	20	30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
RUM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
SACCHARIN, oz	1 25	1 50
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 25	1 50
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	25
SPERMACETI, lb	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6
CHEMICALS.		
ACID, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	13	14
Carbolic Crystals, lb	28	30
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	45	50
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	22	25
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	65	70
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2½	2¾
Bottles, lb	5	6
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
ACETANILID, lb	70	75
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	80	85
Carbonate, lb	14	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	$ 55	$ 60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	18
ANTINERVIN, oz	85	00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 30	1 35
ANTIPYRIN, oz	1 10	1 20
ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	35	40
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	20	25
Subcarbonate, lb	1 80	2 00
Subnitrate, lb	1 50	1 60
BORAX, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	45	50
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz	15	18
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 30
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	60	1 90
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	15	20
COCAINE, Mur., oz	5 25	6 25
CODEIA, ¼ oz	70	75
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	6	7
Iodide, oz	65	70
COTTERAS, lb	1	3
DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
EXALGINE, oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 75	5 50
IODOFORM, lb	6 00	7 00
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry., oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	55
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb	5	7
MENTHOL, oz	40	45
MERCURY, lb	75	80
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	85	90
Calomel, lb	1 00	1 10
With Chalk, lb	60	65

Magazines.

The attractive cover of the New Year number of *The Youth's Companion* invites close inspection of the issue. Following the usual number of the very best stories, illustrated by the most popular artists of the day, we find an unusually readable paper by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, entitled "The Life of a Senator." For the next issue of *The Companion* an instructive paper on "The Life of a Congressman, by Hon. Thomas B. Reed, is announced. A group of Clergymen's Stories is also to begin in the same issue. The publishers offer to send free a beautiful prospectus for this year's volume, printed in several colors. Address *The Youth's Companion*, 201 Columbus avenue, Boston, Mass.

The Observer.

This "illustrated magazine for students and lovers of nature" is published at Portland, Conn., at $1 per annum. Amongst its leading features are botany, practical microscopy, popular astronomy, etc. It is edited by E. F. Bigelow, and has a list of noted contributors.

The Christmas Farmer's Advocate.

The farmers of Canada have received a great treat in the Christmas number of the *Farmer's Advocate*, of London, Ont. It is a unique and valuable production, the splendid articles and illustrations of which give probably the best representation ever published of Canadian agriculture. Able representative writers in every province of Canada, from British Columbia to Nova Scotia, discuss its tendencies, needs, and prospects.

The Photogram.

This valuable magazine of photography has been enlarged from twenty-four to thirty-two pages, and the January number shows evidence of many new features, adding vastly to the general appearance of the publication. Amongst the articles of general interest to the public may be mentioned "An Essay on Tone," by Gleeson Winte; "Photography of Explosives," by Alfred Siersch; "About Acetylene," etc. *The Photogram* is published by Dawbarn & Ward, Ltd., 6 Farrington avenue, London, E.C., England, at 10 cents per copy or $1.10 per annum.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

The Order of the King's Daughters and Sons is described in an interesting and well illustrated article in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for January. The author is Louise Seymour Houghton, one of the leading spirits in the organization. It contains portraits of the principal officers and many attractive views. Another important paper in this number is one on Bryn Mawr College, by Madeline Vaughan Abbott, secretary of that institution. [illegible] "Cruising Down the Rhine," "The Egyptian Army," "The Philippine Islands," and "Among the Waikato Maoris," all splendidly illustrated.

Current History.

We can heartily commend to students, journalists, and all other people who desire to keep well informed on current events and to keep in their libraries a full record of contemporary history the quarterly publication entitled *Current History*. In many ways this work is unique. It comes in the form of a magazine of about 250 pages, excellently printed and abundantly illustrated; but it is really a serial work of reference designed to be permanently bound and added to the library shelves. Buffalo, N.Y.: Garretson, Cox & Co., publishers; Alfred S. Johnson, editor; $1.50 a year, 40 cents a number; specimen number, 10 cents; sample page and circulars free.

McKinley's Grand March.

We have just received a copy of "McKinley's Grand March," composed by M. R. Rishell. This celebrated march is now being played by all prominent bands in all parts of the country. The title page contains a correct picture of McKinley. Price 40 cents per copy. All readers of our paper will receive a copy at half price by sending 20 cents in silver or postage stamps to the Union Mutual Music Co., 265 Sixth avenue, New York.

Calendars for 1897.

We are in receipt of the twelfth annual issue of the Columbia calendar, issued in pad form by the Pope Manufacturing Co., of Hartford, Conn.

The calendar is a very useful one for the office desk, and a ceaseless reminder of the excellence of the celebrated Columbia bicycles. Five two-cent stamps sent to the company's office will secure one.

Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co. have issued a calendar which is a credit to the house, and is worthy of the best place in any office. It is a reproduction from an original painting by Carl Goebel, of Munich, and represents a monk playing on his violin an accompaniment to the singing of a pet starling which he has just released from its cage. The work on this picture is very perfect, being done by the three-color process, and the mingling of the three primary colors, yellow, red, and blue, produces a beautiful work of art.

We are in receipt of a handsome card, a souvenir of the holiday season, from Johnson & Johnson, Charlottetown, P.E.I. The card consists of a group of photographs of points of interest in this charming eastern city of the island province.

The Vexed Question Settled.

[illegible] vertised proprietary articles has been so [illegible] figures and sell at full prices.

Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co., of Hamilton, direct attention, on page 268a of this issue, to four specialties which are being largely handled by the retail drug trade.

The Science of Optics.

Hitherto we have not been in a position to answer with promptness queries relative to optics. We take pleasure, however, in announcing that we have completed arrangements with Dr. W. E. Hamill, principal of the Optical Institute of Canada, who will answer all questions on this subject which may be asked by our readers. All communications should be addressed to the Editor Optical Department, CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto.

It pays to handle and sell goods which yield a good profit and bring the customer back to your store.

It pays to advertise your own goods rather than those of patent and proprietary manufacturers.

It pays to cultivate a trade which a general store cutter can't take away from you by underselling.

It pays to handle articles of merit. Consult the list published by the Toronto Pharmacal Co. on another page, and see what you can select from it to have put up as your own. Write to the company for prices and a list of the ingredients in any article you may require put up. It will pay you to handle these things, as the quality is right.

Drug Clerks' Page.

It is our intention to devote a portion of our space each month to matters of particular interest to drug clerks, either apprentices, registered or unregistered clerks, or assistants. For this page we shall be pleased to have communications from clerks on matters of interest to them, questions to be answered, difficult problems to be solved, etc. This will be your page, drug clerks of Canada! If it is not filled, it will be your own fault. Send on your communications.

Read the advertisement of Garfield Tea Co., and write them for particulars. They have something to interest you and that you can make money on. See page 4A.

Ossagen is a constituent of bone marc which is given in daily doses of 6 grams in rachitis and osteomalacia.

Chinoform is obtained by precipitating a formaldehyde extract of cinchona bark with concentrated hydro-chloric acid.

Iodide, Proto, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 15	1 20
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	1 90	1 95
Muriate, oz	1 90	1 95
Sulphate, oz	2 00	2 10
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	40	42
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	35	38
PIPERIN, oz	1 00	1 10
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	14	15
Bitat (Cream Tart.), lb	28	30
Bromide, lb	65	70
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	75
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12
Iodide, lb	4 00	4 10
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	25	32
Ozs., oz	30	35
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	75	4 00
SANTONIN, oz	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	90	1 00
Fused, oz	1 00	1 10
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	65	70
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 43
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	35	65
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	40	42
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	3 75	3 90
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 75	4 00
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	3 30	3 50
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 10	1 20
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75
Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 80
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 00
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chirs. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	1 50	1 75
Lemon, lb	1 90	2 00
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 60
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	65
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 50
Orange, lb	2 75	3 00
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	70
Patchouli, oz	80	85
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 75
Peppermint, lb	2 75	3 00
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 75
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 00
Rosemary, lb	70	75
Rue, oz	25	30
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 50
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 75
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 00
Spruce, lb	65	70
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 90
Wintergreen, lb	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	4 25	4 50

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb	11	12
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	2 25	2 30
Norwegian, gal	3 00	3 25
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal	55	58
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	1 20	1 25
Salad, gal	2 50	2 60
PALM, lb	12	13
SPERM, gal	1 35	1 40
TURPENTINE, gal	60	65

Drug Reports.

Canada.

The report of business during the holidays from retail men is very favorable, the majority confining their trade to perfumery and high class sundries. The outlook for the year 1897 is encouraging, but druggists must realize that in these days of competition they must be live business men and not mere machines if they are to be successful. The era of professionalism among druggists, we are sorry to say, has gone, and the fact that the drug business is a business venture, the same as any other commercial enterprise, is a cold-blooded fact, and the sooner druggists realize this the more successful they will be.

Balsam copaiba is higher.

Camphor unchanged, outlook uncertain.

Insect powder, price for pure powdered is stiff, worth about 35 cents on account of high price. Cheap colored imported powder will be a temptation which, if yielded to, will be eventually unprofitable.

Cardamon seed higher.

Quinine unchanged.

Carbolic acid, higher prices looked for.

Opium firm at present quotations.

Gentian root higher.

Cream of tartar shows an upward tendency.

Linseed and olive oils remain unchanged.

In photographic chemicals,

Pyrogallic acid is cheaper.

Cyanide potassium is somewhat lower.

Nitrate silver is also lower in first hands.

England.

London, Dec. 24th, 1896.

The close of the year always finds a quiet state in the drug and chemical markets. The quotations are, therefore, for the most part unaltered. Carbolic is easier. Citric and tartaric, dull. Cream of tartar is harder on the spot. Quinine is quiet. Iodine is causing some interest, as an "outsider" has appeared who is offering iodide, etc., below convention rates. Opium is a trifle firmer. Amongst oils there is little to note; cod-liver oil is distinctly falling. The new lemon oil is cheaper. Anise is steady. Cardamon seeds are scarce and dear, but further shipments are arriving. Menthol is lower. Rhubarb, ipecacuanha, and senega are unaltered.

Ingestol—A new digestive preparation, introduced by Zimmerman.

Pancreaden is a preparation of the pancreas used in diabetes mellitus in doses of 10, 12 to 15 grams.

Good . . Printing

Is like good painting—it demands and obtains a second glance. The kind of printing we do is that which obtains glances of admiration. Druggists should not be satisfied with an inferior quality of printing, simply because it is cheap.

We quote prices on any description of work.

PUBLISHERS PRINTERS BINDERS

THE BRYANT PRESS TORONTO

Epigrams

and catchy advertising phrases written for druggists.

Send me a description of the article you wish to advertise, and I will either write a full advertisement or just a catch phrase—whichever you say.

Epigrams invented for those attractive shop advertising cards—say 8x10 inches—which have proved so useful to druggists. Prices gauged by the difficulty of the work.

Address C A GOODFELLOW,
20 Bay St., Toronto

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. IX. TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1897 No. 2

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the UJ HUNYADI SPRINGS, Buda Pest, Hungary

Under the absolute control of the Royal Hungarian Chemical Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Buda Pest.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"We know of no stronger or more favourably-constituted Natural Aperient Water than that yielded by the Uj Hunyadi Springs."

L. Liebermann

Royal Councillor, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Royal Hungarian State Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

By instructions from the Apollinaris Company, Limited, now offered to the Trade at

$5.50 per case of	25 large glass bottles.	
$8.00	,,	50 small ,, ,,
$8.00	,,	100 glass quarter ,,

SHOULD THE PRICE OF

"APENTA"

be reduced, *we guarantee to allow such reduction to our Buyers on their unsold stock*, and as far as possible, to secure a corresponding reduction to Retailers upon their unsold stock.

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,
LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS
WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,
Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the first of each month, and should reach subscribers during the first week in the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,
[illegible] STREET
TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:
London, England, 14 Fleet Street, E.C.
Paris, France, 10 Rue de la Grange Batelière.

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DRUG REPORTS.

The College Council.

Perhaps [illegible] could be selected for a discussion of [illegible] subject than the present. This body is now in the terminal period of its career, and if we unwittingly inflict censure upon it no serious harm can result. The Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy still maintains its original position as an executive educational body. Its members pass in review, during the three days of each session, the work which the registrar and members of the teaching staff have been engaged in, and endorsed what, in their opinion, seems the wisest thing to do. In the limited sphere in which they work, their action cannot well be called in question, but that they use all the talents they possess to further the prosperity of those whose fees they disburse may well be queried. The council are of course not to be blamed that the field of their labors has not been enlarged. They do all that they are required to do, and if those who pay for the playing of the tune do not ask for more and better music it is their own fault.

If the fees paid by druggists were expended in two equal amounts, one to sustain the executive council, and the other to devise and put into execution ways and means for the betterment of the condition of authorized graduates, less compunction would be experienced by members in contributing their annual fee. The amount paid by each individual annually is small, but the aggregate from all the members is large, and could doubtless be effectively employed in procuring better protection than is now afforded to votaries of the retail trade. In the days of the origin of the Pharmacy Act druggists had all the field to themselves, and could afford to expend a portion of their profits in equipping a college and sustaining a teaching staff to improve the education of their successors, but that day is now past; instead of helping they need help, and it is now only fair that when the teaching in-

stitution is practically able to care for itself a portion of its revenue should be expended for its benefactors. Those who purpose running for the new council will soon be in the field. Their appeals for support should be based upon the needs of their constituents, and if any need is more apparent than the one here suggested the new council will have more than routine work to do.

Those who control the various district associations of the province should take up this matter, and press it to a practical conclusion.

The time is opportune, the necessity is pressing, and the goal is worth attaining. Who will make the start?

Medical Influence.

The gradual encroachment of members of the medical profession upon the natural preserves which should furnish new openings for our graduating pharmacists is beginning to establish a difficulty which cannot well be surmounted. It is plainly apparent that the field in Canada for medical men is also becoming narrowed, and that they are obliged to assume every position which offers an increased prospect of furnishing a livelihood. The Pharmacy Act is, of course, responsible for the present state of affairs, but how to change it cannot well be suggested. When the original Act of 1871 was introduced to the Legislature, the medical influence of that body was, as now, a menace to it, unless their fraternity was duly recognized as being worthy of special privileges. The Act was, therefore, passed on a compromise basis, and has ever since remained as a semi-medical and pharmaceutical enactment. Had the Medical Act given any reciprocal privileges to pharmacists, then the pharmaceutical body would not be so humiliated by the feeling that they existed only on sufferance. It is assuredly to be regretted that any compromise was originally arranged by the acting representatives of the pharmacists of that time. They doubtless did not foresee the future consequences of their submission, or they would have never agreed to submit.

True as the foregoing is, it is none the less true than that the druggists of to-day are apparently drifting on in a similar submissive state. Not only has the profession become a tail-ender or a trailer to that of medicine, but the college which is under our control and maintained by the fees of druggists is fast becoming a semi-medical institution. Three out of the four members of the faculty are medical men, and the assistant to one member of the staff is also a medical man. Under such circumstances it would be unnatural to expect anything else than that medical influences would be strongly dominant, especially since the present condition has been maintained practically since the erection of the new college building. In stating these plain facts no reflection is intended upon the medical men who are acting in the capacity of instructors. Their competence cannot be gainsaid. They have given as good service to the college as could be expected from any medical men, but the principle is wrong. It would not be expected that when medical schools were in need of instructors they would search the ranks of pharmacists to secure them, nor should it be expected, in the present advanced stage of pharmaceutical training, that we should search the ranks of medical men to secure instructors to impart knowledge that some of our own graduates should be competent to give. The parallelism of medical aggression in both fields is too apparent to need much comment, but we would suggest that our council be not quite so lenient in giving away privileges that they can control, and which druggists alone should enjoy.

You Must Be Progressive.

Too many druggists, either through force of habit, downright stubbornness, or ignorant short-sightedness, are allowing their trade to be taken from them by competitors who are more wide awake, enterprising, and full of energy than themselves. The slow, easy-going methods, which some business men employed in years gone by, and notwithstanding which they were enabled to make comfortable livings, and in some cases competencies, have all gone, their day is closed; the time of sitting quietly by and waiting for business to come is a thing of the past, and the dilatory man, the man who believes and demands that the world owes him a living whether he strives for it or not, is being everywhere pushed to the wall. What is the secret of success in business as seen in the department store, for instance? It may be summed up in one word, "advertising." Now, we do not mean by this word the ordinarily accepted definition of the term—this we may enlarge upon again. We mean that the druggist who wants to do business, who wants to make a living, or, if possible, more than a living, must make himself known, keep himself known, and make the public realize that he is thoroughly in existence. He must keep his name, his goods, his place of business, continuously before the purchasing public; he must not only advertise regularly and persistently through the newspapers, but he must, by his window displays, changed regularly and with as great care as the advertisement is worded. Keep in view what the season's demands show to be "taking lines." He must by courteous and attentive treatment of *all* customers make his place of business an attraction for the purchaser, and he must, by his deportment, outside as well as inside the store, endeavor to command the respect and confidence of all.

These things combined we call "advertising," and if the druggist of the future is to be successful it must, we believe, be on these very lines.

Which Are The Guilty Ones?

The circular issued by the officers of the O.S.R.D. to the wholesale trade was the subject of an animated discussion at the recent meeting of the Wholesale Druggists' Association.

Particular objection was taken to the postscript, and the president of the Retail society admitted that it was not founded on fact, as the drug firm who was accused of the act was not selling to the persons mentioned in the circular (Messrs. Woodward & Co.). It is particularly unfortunate that such charges should be made without proper enquiry, and we trust harmony will again prevail between the two associations.

An Excellent Choice.

Mr. John H. Mackenzie, president of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, has been chosen as president of the Reform Association of Toronto. We congratulate Mr. Mackenzie on his appointment to such an important position, and we also congratulate the Reform Association on securing as its president a man of such calibre, one who puts his whole energy into anything he undertakes, and who is so highly esteemed, not only by his brother pharmacists, but by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. We want just such men in our legislative halls, and trust before long to be able to write J. H. Mackenzie, M.P.P.

HIGHEST GRADE

DIGESTIVE FERMENTS

WE OFFER a Line of High Grade Digestive Ferments of our own manufacture, which we believe is superior to any similar line of goods now on the market. The prices given are net without discount.

PEPSIN AND PREPARATIONS

DIKE'S PEPSIN, 1-3,000, U.S. Ph.—The advantages of this over all other Pepsins are [illegible] well known to make further comment unnecessary. 50c. per oz., $7.20 per lb.

DIKE'S ESSENCE OF PEPSIN—This preparation will be found very much stronger in both digestive and milk-curdling properties than any similar preparation on the market. In 8-oz. bottles at $5.00 per dozen.

SACCHARATED PEPSIN, 1,300, U.S. Ph.—Much of the Saccharated Pepsin sold corresponds to the test of the old U.S. Ph. of 1880. Ours will be found to be exactly one-tenth of the strength of Dike's Pepsin and to conform in all respects to the present U.S. Ph. Standard of 1890. $1.00 per lb.

GLYCEROLE OF PEPSIN—A 10 per cent. glycerine solution of Pure Pepsin. Very active and convenient for the dispenser and manufacturer. Each minim represents one grain of Saccharated Pepsin and will digest 300 grains of coagulated albumen. $1.00 per pint.

LACTINATED PEPSIN—A compound powder containing in proper proportion all the digestive ferments of the alimentary canal, including Pepsin (proteolytic); Pancreatic Diastase (starch converting); Steapsin (emulsifying and fat splitting); and Trypsin (proteolytic), combined with small proportions of hydrochloric and lactic acids. 25c. per oz.; $3.50 per lb.

ELIXIR OF LACTINATED PEPSIN, $7.00 per dozen pints; $3.60 per gallon.

PANCREATIN AND PREPARATIONS

PANCREATIN (STEARNS')—A very high grade pancreatic extract containing the essential digestive ferments, Trypsin, Diastase (pancreatic), Steapsin, and the milk curdling-ferment. It, therefore, has the power of digesting proteids, converting starch into maltose, isomaltose, and dextrose; emulsionizing and splitting up fats, and curdling and digesting milk. 50c. per oz.; $7.20 per lb.

STEARNS' ESSENCE OF PANCREATIN—This preparation represents in a high degree all the properties of fresh pancreatic juice. $5.00 per dozen 8 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED PANCREATIN (25 per cent. pure Pancreatin)—20c. per oz.; $2.00 per lb.

GLYCEROLE PANCREATIN (10 per cent. pure Pancreatin)—Per pint, $1.00.

DIASTASE

DIASTASE-STEARNS (Pancreatic Diastase)—The isolated amylolytic ferment of the Pancreatic juice. Sir William Roberts, M.D., F.R.S., the most eminent living authority on digestive ferments, in his book on "Digestion and Diet," accords Pancreatic Diastase the highest rank among the amylolytic ferments, whether of animal or of vegetable origin. $6.00 per dozen flasks, each containing 40 pilloids of 2½ grains.

ESSENCE DIASTASE-STEARNS—A delicious cordial containing in each teaspoonful two grains of "Diastase-Stearns." For the treatment of amylaceous dyspepsia, in which bread, cake, pancakes, as well as potatoes, peas, beans, and other substances containing starch, readily ferment in the alimentary canal. In 8 oz. vials at $8.00 per doz.

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RENNIN—The isolated milk-curdling ferment. A most concentrated product, each grain curdling 32 fluid ounces of milk. Useful for manufacturing Liquid Rennet for making junket, whey, etc. 50c. per oz.; $7.20 per lb.

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Detroit, Mich.
New York City.
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Manufacturing Pharmacists,
WINDSOR, ONT.

Turned Wood Vials

[illegible] something entirely different from anything heretofore used for dispensing [illegible]. They are [illegible] that last [illegible].

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A Trial Order will not cost you very much.

Chewing Gum Sets

Including

- SECRETARY $6.50
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OR ANY OTHER SETS DESIRED.

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LATEST STYLE

DIAMOND LYE

POWDERED SCENTED

ALSO FOR

Paris Green
Linseed Oil
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Our TINCTURES and FLUID EXTRACTS are carefully prepared by skilled chemists according to the recognized standards. That they are cheaper than others is all in your favor. We hope for your critical examination and enquiry for quotations. Send for our pamphlet on NON-ALCOHOLIC TINCTURES, E. & Co.; they are very economical when their use is permissible. EXTRACT OF VANILLA is a specialty with us.

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FULLY appreciating the great advantage to be obtained by the use of a carefully prepared percolate, as directed by the **British Pharmacopœia**, and also the difficulty of meeting this requirement by the retail pharmacist with the ordinary Drug Milling, we have recently equipped our laboratory with the latest and most improved machinery for the

Perfect Grinding of Crude Drugs.

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Our crude drugs are all bought after careful personal inspection, and we feel confident that in thus placing these Pure Powdered Drugs within the reach of all druggists we shall meet with their endorsement.

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The Holgate-Fielding Co.

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Toronto, Ontario.

Editorial Notes.

The annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference will be held August 9th next and following days at Glasgow. The honorary secretary is Mr. J. Anderson Russell.

The number of wholesale drug houses in the United States is gradually being reduced. The last firm to retire is the old-established one of Tarrant & Co., Greenwich street, New York. They will in future concentrate their business to the sale of proprietary articles.

The United Alkali Co., Liverpool, England, have purchased one hundred acres of land on the Detroit River, west of the River Rouge. The price paid is said to have been $150,000, and, further, that the company will construct a plant which will give employment to at least one thousand men.

"How the iodine ring is held together," in our English letter this month, is interesting reading, as is also the whole letter. Our correspondent is one of the best informed men in England as to what is happening in drug and chemical circles, and each month's contribution is timely and up-to-date.

At a meeting of the Dental Association of the Province of Quebec, held in Montreal, it was resolved to appeal to the Governor-General to disallow the legislation affecting the profession recently enacted by the Provincial Parliament, by which any dentist can employ a graduate of any college, on the condition that the dentist so employing him is present when any operation or work is in progress.

At Moneymore, in the County Kerry, Ireland, a woman named Mary Brennan, for selling ether on October 30th last, was fined £5 and costs. The prosecution was brought under the 30th section of the Pharmacy Act, but the reason why the case was pressed was that ether drinking is becoming such a vice in Kerry that clergymen of all denominations are loud in their denunciations of this pernicious habit.

The firm of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has been reorganized. David Whitney, jr., Henry Stephens and Theodore D. Buhl, of Detroit, who held blocks of Geo. S. Davis' stock, have purchased the stock of a number of small stockholders, and with H. C. Parke now hold a controlling interest. Mr. Davis remains with the company as general advisory manager for two years. H. C. Parke, the president, remains at the head of the concern.

The Postmaster-General says that, in view of the somewhat widely prevalent misunderstanding as to the printing and illustration which may be placed on the address side of private post cards, postmasters are informed that in cases in which a card not conforming to the regulations in this respect has to be taxed as a short paid letter he is authorized until further ordered to collect the simple deficiency at letter rate of two cents instead of double the deficiency. Nothing whatever in the way of an advertisement, whether in words or by means of designs, may appear on the address side, nor may the description of the business be expanded beyond what might be a service address on a letter.

The meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science to be held in Toronto this year promises to be of unusual interest, and the committee have been at work for some time preparing for the event. The meeting will begin Aug. 18th and will last about a week. There will be daily sessions of most sections, and in details the usual programme will be followed as when meeting in English cities. The buildings of Toronto University are to be used for the purposes of the meeting. Among those who have announced that, if circumstances permit, they intend to be present are: Lord Lister, the retiring president of the association; Lord Kelvin, Sir Henry Roscoe, LL.D.; Prof. A. G. Vernon Harcourt, Prof. G. Carey Foster, F.R.S.; Prof. Burdon-Sanderson, LL.D., F.R.S.; Prof. W. F. R. Weldon, F.R.S.; Prof. Milne, F.R.S.; Major L. Darwin, F.R.G.S.; J. Scott Keltie, F.R.G.S.; Prof. Lloyd Morgan, Prof. George Darwin, F.R.S.; Prof. T. G. Bonney, F.R.S.; Prof. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., F.R.A., F.G.S.; Francis Galton, D.C.L.; Prof. Henry Sedgwick. The council of the association has already chosen presidents for several of the sections, and the names announced so far are: Geology, Dr. G. M. Dawson, of Ottawa; chemistry, Prof. William Ramsay; zoology, Prof. Louis C. Miall; anthropology, Sir Wm. Turner; physiology, Prof. Michael Foster; botany, Prof. Marshall Ward.

The Physician and the Dispenser.

In an article in the January issue of *The Canadian Druggist*, [illegible] attention is drawn to the evils existing both in the departmental stores, where prescriptions are dispensed, and also in the retail drug store, where profit is more of a consideration than a [illegible] regard for the life and well-being of patients (and unfortunately there are a few such, although, we believe, small in number).

The relations existing between doctor and druggist have been so laboriously discussed and threshed out that it would be superfluous for us to enlarge on them here. Yet it is a question which must ever commend itself to the better judgment of both parties whether it would not be wise to work as harmoniously as possible together, laying aside the petty issues which arise, and endeavoring by a more thorough understanding of the circumstances and surroundings to cultivate a feeling of dependence on each other, which would ultimately lead to a state of more perfect reliance and confidence.

The suggestion contained in the latter portion of the article which we reproduce in full is one that has commended itself to us for some time past, and we believe the "experiment" worthy of a trial. The following is the article:

"It may be owing to recent hard times or a public demand that the sale of patent nostrums and cure-alls have received such attention from the druggists. Departmental stores have established complete drug departments, cut prices, and otherwise interfered with the drug trade to such an extent that the existence of the legitimate druggists is in danger. No business can be carried on without a profit. Large departmental stores can afford to accept a smaller percentage of profit than stores dealing in any one single line. Competition is usually healthful, but when it comes down to cutting prices in dispensing prescriptions a very serious condition of affairs exists.

There are honest and dishonest druggists, and the dishonest ones will *cut* to meet the *cut* from the departmental stores, and quite likely the patient and doctor will both suffer. The *cut* by the dishonest druggist will be in the shape of substitution or using inferior drugs. The conscientious druggist will simply say that a prescription cannot honestly be filled for the price and decline to dispense it. The departmental store will fill it, charge low to secure custom for the general store, and thus *cut* the legitimate druggist—an absolute necessity—out of his busi-

ness. The few cents saved on the prescription may be profit, but if it is at the expense of quality it is a distinct loss. The physician has a right to know by whom and how his prescription is dispensed, because there are honest and dishonest druggists. He has a right to demand that some thoroughly competent and reliable dispenser compounds it. He has also a right to see that his patients are not overcharged.

Druggists have not treated the physicians fairly. Some of them placard their stores with Bunyon's Remedies, Dr. Blink's Sure Cure-All, etc., in such a manner that physicians become disgusted. They counter-prescribe, fill repeats without orders, or make up an extra bottle for a friend, and do many other things that are not right. They say that the doctor does not treat them fairly, by allowing his prescription to be filled anywhere. There exists overcharging by druggists and percentage receiving by doctors, but we believe that these are only in rare instances. As a rule, charges are fairly made by honorable druggists. We believe that in a city the size of Toronto there is room for three or four, at least, thoroughly reliable dispensing chemists, who will handle *no patent nostrums whatever*. No objection could be raised to keeping perfumes and toilet articles, but in every other respect they should be simply dispensing chemists. If such announce themselves, we believe that they will receive the support of the physicians. Who will try the experiment ?"

Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.

PHARMACY PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

The Preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held their quarterly examinations for students entering the study of pharmacy, in Montreal and Quebec, on Thursday, January 7th, when twenty-eight candidates presented themselves in Montreal and one in Quebec, and of these the following, named in order of merit, passed: R. C. McMichael, Roger Pasquin, J. E. Hillman, Gilbert Carriere, Donat Balanger, J. Bte. Orvilleurs, Christopher Urwick. These will be entitled to be registered as certified apprentices. The following candidates passed upon all subjects but one, namely, J. U. Martel and J. A. Langelier, Latin; F. G. Dastons, arithmetic; for which subjects they will be required to present themselves at the April examination. The rest of the candidates were referred back for further study.

The examiners were the Rev. L'Abbe Verreau, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Professor Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal, with Mr. J. E. Dubé as supervisor in Quebec.

The next examination will be held on the first day of April, 1897.

Montreal College Students' Dinner.

The pill machine, our emblem dear,
La pharmacie forever.
God save our Queen, and Heaven bless
The pharmacist forever.

The annual dinner of the students of the Montreal College of Pharmacy was held February 5th, at the Balmoral Hotel, and proved one of the most successful ever held in the history of the college. The attendance was large, the decorations tasty, the menu excellent, and the responses to the various toasts thoroughly enjoyable.

The president, Mr. Achillie Gauvin, occupied the chair, on his right and left being Profs. Reed, and Lecours, and Messrs. Muir, Chaplain, Morrison, and Williams.

The president made an eloquent speech, alluding to the proud position which Canada held amongst the colonies of Great Britain—its prominent men and its vast resources.

"The Pharmaceutical Association" was proposed by E. Thivierge and responded to by R. W. Williams, of Three Rivers, president of the association.

"The Montreal College of Pharmacy," proposed by L. Desrosiers, responded to by Mr. W. H. Chapman.

"The Professors," proposed by A. Choquette, responded to by Dr. Reed and Prof. Lecours.

"The American Pharmaceutical Association" was responded to by its president, J. E. Morrison, of Montreal.

During the evening a very fine programme of vocal and instrumental music was rendered, the contributors being Messrs. O. Mathieu, H. Choquette, J. Trottier, F. Woolley, J. Bte Bisaillon, and J. A. Goyer.

Letters of regret were read from Sir William Hingston, Dr. Rottot, Professor Pfister, and Prof. Bemrose.

The gathering broke up about 3 a.m. after singing the "Marsellaise" and "God Save the Queen."

Death of a Well-known Drug Traveller.

It is our painful duty this month to record the sudden death of Mr. R. Caldwell, at Poul's Hotel, Meaford, on the morning of the 4th inst. The deceased retired on the night of the 3rd after taking the drive from Owen Sound in good health; in fact, he had told his Owen Sound customers that he never felt better in his life than he did on Wednesday, and the heart trouble which had given him anxiety during last year had entirely disappeared. But after retiring he awoke about 4 o'clock with a feeling of suffocation, but was able to go and arouse a medical man who slept at the hotel, who followed Mr. Caldwell to his room, and on arriving there was commencing to treat deceased when the latter complained of the coldness of the room and immediately expired.

In the death of R. Caldwell the members of the drug trade of eastern and northern Ontario misses one of the best known travellers who called upon them to solicit orders.

Commencing travelling when but a young man, not quite of age, he was almost continually on the road for twenty-five years, and during that time represented Winer & Co., Haswell & Co., Lowden, Inglis & Neil, and finally Evans & Sons, for which house he travelled during the past twelve years.

During this long career he made numerous friends and was favorably known over the whole of Ontario, and was fully conversant with the ins and outs of the trade over that section. That he will be missed by all is only too true, and his "advice card" will be wanting in the mail of those friends who looked eagerly for his coming.

His word was his bond, and his business integrity was unquestioned. So that he was looked upon as an example to the younger members of the travelling fraternity in his continual interest in the welfare of his firm and also of his customers.

The profession at large extend their cordial sympathy to his widow and only daughter, who have been so suddenly bereaved.

Mr. Caldwell was of Scotch parentage, and came to this country when quite young.

His home was at Belleville, where he was buried February 6th, according to the rites of the Church of England, of which he was one of the wardens at the time of his death.

Legal.

Wilson v. Lyman.

This was an action brought by Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton, against The Lyman Brothers & Co. (Limited), Toronto, for an alleged infringement of patent and trade mark.

The case was tried at Hamilton before Judge Rose, January 25th and 26th. The plaintiff's contention was that the defendants were putting up a fly poison paper in the same style and shape as that of the plaintiffs, and using the word "pad," which they claimed they alone were entitled to use as applied to fly poison paper. They also claimed $5,000 damages, and asked that an injunction be granted preventing defendants from continuing the alleged infringement. A large number of witnesses were present on both sides, and a good deal of interest was manifested by both the wholesale and retail trade. The defence was that the word "pad" is a common word, and could not be monopolized by any person or persons, also a denial of any infringements.

J. J. Scott, of Hamilton, assisted by S. H. Blake, Q.C., of Toronto, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Thompson, Henderson & Bell for the defendants. Judgment was reserved.

THE WANT OF THE HOUR IS PROFITS. .

OUR constant aim is to supply the Retail Drug Trade with preparations of undoubted merit that can be confidently recommended, and that will return liberal and satisfactory profits. Such a

Creamery Butter Color

To retail at 15c. and 25c., affording 100 per cent. profit.

Sure Death (Rat Poison)

Sells at 15c., and pays over 100 per cent.

Taylor's Marking Ink

Sells at 25c., with 100 per cent. profit.

'The Best' Sarsaparilla

A splendid preparation, handsomely put up, sells at $1.00, with 140 per cent.

We strongly recommend all of the above to the Retail Druggists of Canada

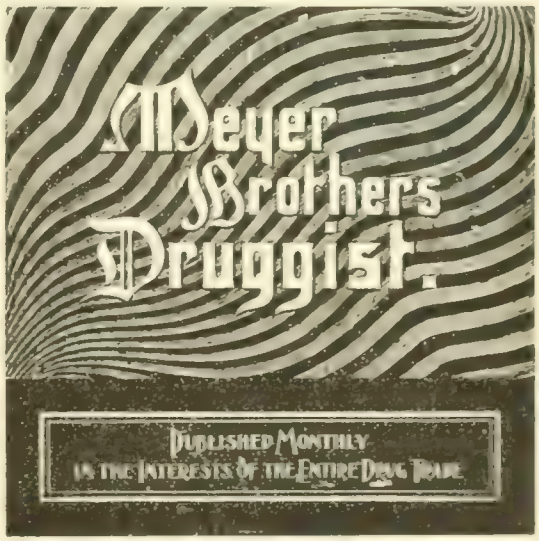
Archdale Wilson & Co.

Wholesale Druggists, - - HAMILTON, ONT.

I WISH to call the attention of the Retail Druggists to the fact that I have been elected the **Sole Agent of the concern of D. RANSOM, SON & COMPANY,** for the Dominion of Canada and Great Britain, and manufacture the following preparations: **Ransom's Hive Syrup, Trask's Magnetic Ointment,** and **Ransom's King of the Blood.** I am desirous of securing the co-operation of the Retail Druggists, and to that end I beg to ask all who are interested in these preparations, and wish to secure advertising matter, to write to me for my special offer. It is my purpose to advertise extensively, thereby enhancing your sales. I am sure we can be of much service to you. These preparations have been upon the market in the neighborhood of about 50 years. They are true and trustworthy, and the Druggist that recommends them is sure to give his patrons the very best remedies that are upon the market. We believe "The laborer is worthy of his hire, and the merchant of his profits," and to that end we ask to be put in direct touch with the retailer himself.

FRANCIS U. KAHLE,
127 BAY STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

MONEY For Canadian Druggists!



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Comprise designs and colorings of acknowledged excellence at lowest prices. Every live dealer should have stock of them and be prepared for competition.

The Trade called on by our salesmen, or samples forwarded (charges paid) on request.

M. STAUNTON & CO.

Manufacturers

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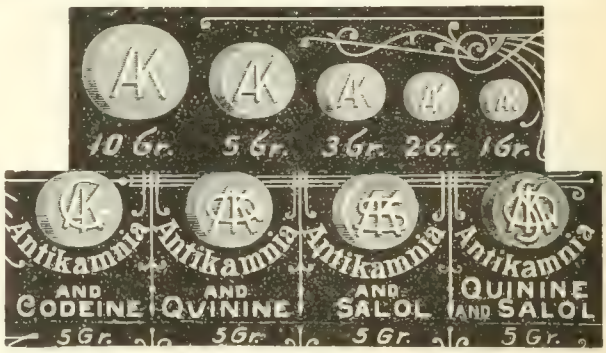
All cases of suspected substitution called to our attention will be investigated, and upon incriminating evidence, the substitutor will be reported to every physician and druggist in the surrounding territory.

Honest Pharmacy Must Have Honest Competition.



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Information Respecting Substitution Thankfully Received.

All Correspondence Confidential.

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Wilson's Scales

Refrigerators

Show Cases

HIGHEST AWARD AT WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

SPECIAL PRICES THIS MONTH.

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"DUNRAVEN" 10c.

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These are both very high-class Cigars.

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Sovereign . . Lime Fruit Juice

Is the Strongest, Purest, and of Finest Flavor

We are the largest refiners of LIME JUICE *in America, and solicit enquiries*

For Sale in Barrels, Demijohns, and twenty-four ounce Bottles by wholesale in

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SIMSON BROS. & CO., Wholesale Druggists

HALIFAX, N.S.

The Perfect Antiseptic

The art of healing is to kill the Microbe without harm to the system.

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER

Is a perfect panacea for the ills of humanity. The sale of one bottle leads to the sale of dozens. We want **Druggists** as Agents in every Town in Canada. Your purchase may be as small as you like, but we want you to have it in stock. Write for prices, supply of advertising matter, etc.

WILLIAM ELLIS,

98 Dundas Street,

Sole Manufacturer for Canada. London, Ont.

Pharmacy in England.

Probable Re-election of President Hills. The Manager of the Iodine Convention Gets $5,000. How the Iodine Ring is Held Together. London Chamber of Commerce. Chemists' Exhibition of 1897. Aluminium in Surgical Instruments. The Obliging Druggist and the Dose.

That Mr Walter Hills has proved an admirable president and fitting successor to the perennial Mr Carteighe in the chief place at the council of the Pharmaceutical Society is admitted on every side. His speeches have been models both in their modesty and brevity, and he has won golden opinions for his painstaking work on the council. There can be little doubt, therefore, that he will be re-elected next April, especially as Mr. Carteighe is withdrawing somewhat from London and spending more of his time at his country residence near Reading. Some curious developments regarding the *Pharmaceutical Journal* may also be expected about the same time, and it will be interesting to see how the council propose to live within their income. Fortunately, the rush of the great unqualified still continues, so that examination fees seem to go on piling up in the society's exchequer. Another feature about the examinations is the great increase in the number of failures, and this is now found both in the major and minor alike. There can be little doubt that this is mainly due to the professors on the board of examiners, who often seem seized with a "plucking" fit, and are rather apt to examine upon their various scientific subjects as if the candidate were receiving a degree in the particular science. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon such examiners that pharmacy is a practical science, and that no amount of theory will make a practical pharmacist. Medical men complain that their modern system is turning out men with the highest diplomas and an absolute ignorance of the art of prescribing an effective cough mixture. Veterinary surgeons complain that their qualified assistants have no knowledge of posology, and pharmacists assert that the minor man too often is unable to spread a plaster or silver a pill.

When the history of the iodine convention comes to be written it will make interesting reading. Few are aware of the trials through which it has passed or how much is due to the organizing spirits that control the arrangements. Some few years ago I knew a German chemical manufacturer who was outside the convention and did uncommonly well. His language against the monopoly was both loud and free, and his reasons for objecting to it were chiefly his own high principles. He paid a visit to England and the convention got him, and he is now an insider, and doing better than before. What the members of the convention think of Mr. Rottenburg, the managing director of one of the large Scottish works, was clearly shown only a little while ago. Mr. Rottenburg is practically the organizing manager of the convention, whose duty it is to see that all iodine manufacturers are kept together, and external competitive sources are kept out. In [illegible] the market below the [illegible] the quarter which was natural to a Japanese, Mr. Rottenburg came in for some [illegible]. At the last meeting of the convention Mr. David Howard put matters straight by proposing a gift of $5,000 to the genial manager as a tribute to his organizing ability and a mark of confidence. Not a word was raised against the proposal, and Mr. Rottenburg entertained his generous friends at a luncheon at the Savoy. When later on each member was called upon for $350 as his share of the gift, some of them appeared in hardly so gracious a humor. But this is some indication of what the convention has done for those within its pale in maintaining an artificially inflated market for quite a number of years. It is said that iodine would pay well at 4 cents an ounce; no one can buy it much under 18 cents.

Quite recently the Scottish Acid and Alkali Company have started manufacturing iodine and iodides, and have announced that they are outside the convention. The difference in their favor is only about 5 per cent., so that, so far, they have made no great impression on the market or disturbed the serenity of the convention. The fact is that the disturbing element during the past year or two is not connected with this or that firm selling under rates, but the large amount of stock that the conventioners have been forced to accumulate. It is roughly estimated that this exceeds three or four years' supply for the whole world. Nothing would prevent the collapse of the convention to-morrow, in these circumstances, except the conviction that even if the price was reduced to one-fourth of what it is at present nothing like four times the quantity now sold could be disposed of at the reduced figure. So that neither producer, agent, wholesaler, nor retailer is interested in reducing the price to any material extent.

The London Chamber of Commerce has always been favorably noted for the admirable manner in which its proceedings are managed. Without too much ostentation it manages to produce a solid amount of good work that is highly appreciated by its members and recognized by the government. If it is not more powerful to-day it is the fault of the jealousy too often exhibited by members of the same trade that prevents them combining for their general good. The judicious system of dividing up the trades into various sections has led to greater interest being taken in matters affecting particular industries, and tangible results have followed the ventilation of grievances. The latest departure is that of inaugurating monthly dinners, when the members meet together and enjoy conviviality, followed by a discussion on one of the burning questions of the day. The [illegible] February 2nd at the Trocadero Restaurant, and Mr Vincent H. Lewis Billington, M.A., LL.M., will take the chair. Mr Vincent will discuss the "South and Central American [illegible] Naval Defence." The subject for discussion at the March dinner will be "Technical and Commercial Education."

Our junior pharmaceutical journal, *The [illegible]*, is [illegible] announcing the Chemists' Exhibition of 1897, to take place in August next at Covent Garden Theatre. The unqualified success that attended the exhibition of last year rendered it imperative that a larger place should be secured, and the lessees of the theatre have promised that special decorations and fittings will be made that should render the show even more popular and attractive than the last. Of recent years the old country, that first started exhibitions into popular favor, has seemed to lag behind, but it is satisfactory to record that, whilst Boston's pharmacy fair proved a failure, the London chemists' exhibition has each year grown in size and importance. The enterprise of the journal running the same is widely recognized and receiving its due reward.

Those chemists who handle any surgical instruments for medical men and nurses will be interested to learn that aluminium is not turning out so satisfactorily as a substitute for steel in these articles as was generally anticipated. It appears that although in appearance there is nothing to be said against the aluminium handles, the peculiar softness and absorbent nature of the metal is very detrimental. It seems to exude any trace of oil that may have touched it and shows peculiar spots and marks in a very short time. With antiseptics such as perchloride of mercury it is most unsatisfactory, as it has a tendency to start a sort of miniature aluminium tree growing on the surface that rubs off and soon renders the goods unsightly. Makers of instruments also say that the practice of oiling surgical instruments with olive oil is not advisable even to preserve them from rust, as owing to the frequent adulteration of the olive oil with other oils experience has shown that it marks the metal. Pure olive oil is unobjectionable, but vaseline answers as well. In these days of nickel-plating, when a very thin coat of nickel is placed upon the steel without any other metal, the instruments are practically untarnishable. But it should be borne in mind that it is only possible to put a very thin layer of nickel on, whilst electro-plating can be done to any extent, as it is placed upon a thin layer of copper.

The following is from a recent issue of the *British and Colonial Druggist* and is distinctly good:

The other day a sweet young thing, composed principally of hair and emotion, entered a chemist's shop in Hull. "Can you give me half an ounce of castor oil in

something that will take the taste away?" she inquired. "Certainly, Miss," the druggist assured her. "Please sit down. Very tiring weather," he continued, after an interval. "Won't you refresh yourself with a saline drink whilst you're waiting?" By this time, quite gone on the polite young man, the damsel drank the refreshing liquid he offered, and then suggested that if the oil was ready she had better depart. "The oil?" queried the assistant, chuckling loudly, "Why, you've just taken it." "What!" cried the girl, with sundry unprintable remarks. "Why, you idiot, I wanted the oil for my little brother. *I'm* going to a ball tonight."

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents.
Correspondents must in all cases send name and address, not necessarily for publication.

Lady Graduates at Montreal College.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

SIR,—Amongst the Montreal notes in your last issue I find a paragraph quoted from *The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* which is not quite correct. This paragraph refers to lady students attending the Montreal College of Pharmacy. The facts are as follows: Miss Sarah A. Tyndale, of Montreal, the first lady student, attended the session of 1889 and 1890, being also the first lady passing the preliminary examination of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec. Since that time six other young ladies have passed this examination, four of whom are at present in drug stores studying pharmacy, but have not yet taken their lecture courses, with the exception of Miss A. A. Prevost, of Sorel, P.Q., who is now taking the full course of the college. I may say, in this connection, that ladies are not debarred, by either the Pharmaceutical Association or the Montreal College of Pharmacy, from taking up the study of pharmacy or serving in a drug store, provided they comply with the requirements of the Quebec Pharmacy Act.

Yours truly,
E. MUIR,
Sec.-Registrar.

Montreal, Jan. 27th, 1897.

Wholesale Drug and Proprietary Medicine Dealers' Association.

The regular meeting of this association was held in Toronto, January 19th and 20th, with a good attendance of its members.

The president, Mr. John Henderson, in the chair, and Mr. Wm. Elliot acting as chairman *pro tem.* The greater part of the business transacted was of a routine character. The matter of cheaper alcohol was brought up and a motion adopted to memorialize the government in reference to it.

The president of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists was in attendance, and explained the reasons which prompted sending the recent circular to the wholesale trade.

Considerable discussion was indulged in generally condemnatory of the tone of the circular, but matters were satisfactorily adjusted by the apology of the author and a promise not to offend any more

Personally we are of opinion that if more publicity was given to those parts of the proceedings which intimately affect trade and thereby acquaint the drug trade generally with the obstacles that stand in the way of always meeting the views of the retailers, a greater degree of harmony would exist and fewer suspicions would be aroused.

Commercial Source of Licorice Root.

BY H. N. RITTENHOUSE.

While the commercial varieties of licorice root are well known to importers of the article, the qualities, values, and sources of the supply are not so well known to the pharmacist as they should be, if any importance is to be attached to accurately dispensing either the root itself or its preparations.

Previous to the year 1870 the principal source from which the United States obtained its supplies was Spain. Since then the consumption in the United States has increased so much that the Spanish root has been utterly inadequate to equal the demand. Other countries have since then come into the market, and now furnish the greater part of the market requirements. These countries are Southern Russia, Asia Minor (chiefly the province of Anatolia), and Syria, and about in the order above named as to quantity, Russia being the largest exporter and Syria the smallest. Licorice root from any of the above-named sources, when good and sound, should be acceptable to the pharmacist for his uses, but it is not always good and sound in a proper sense as found in commerce.

Spanish root is gathered so closely and skilfully sorted and packed that much of it consists of fine, immature, fibrous roots, which, while they may be called licorice root, are practically worthless as such for the purposes for which licorice root is used, and besides are fifty per cent. higher in price than the other varieties; yet prejudice and perhaps ignorance on the part of some buyers still demand Spanish root and Spanish extract. The Spanish root is sweeter and with less acridity than the other varieties, and if Spanish root was what it once was in mature condition when found in the market the preference above noted might be justified; but, as it actually is, this prejudice is based on its ancient reputation, and is now unwarranted. The close digging and limited and practically exhausted fields of Spain are the causes of this.

Turning now to Russia, with its new and almost unlimited fields, as yet but lightly worked (exports from Russia only began in 1887), we find a mature root, rich in glycyrrhizin and extractive, much better suited for commercial purposes because better and cheaper than Spanish root, the sole objection to it being in the taste, which, in addition to the usual sweetness of Spanish root, has a slight acridity, which is really not objectionable, but gives the impression of being "stronger."

Anatolian root ranks between Spanish and Russian in the quality of sweetness (or absence of bitterness). In commerce no attention is paid to the botanical varieties of licorice root, and from the root alone it is quite impossible to determine its true botanical origin, the usual designations being from the countries of growth, as Spanish, Russian, Anatolian, etc.; though all varieties, except Spanish, are often classified as "Greek root," it must be remembered, too, that all licorice root of commerce is wild root, none being cultivated.

The variety in the market known as "selected" licorice root and put up in small bundles was formerly selected from Spanish sources, but as demand increased and supply diminished other varieties having the requisite straightness and thickness were mixed with the Spanish, until now "selected root" consists of root from any and all sources if of the proper quality—straight, sound—and of the requisite length and thickness.

Peeled Russian root may now be prepared in Russia. I know of no reason why it should not be, but Syria formerly prepared "peeled" root for shipment to Europe, some of which found its way into the market as "peeled Russian." Any variety might be peeled as well as Russian and be just as good. It would be a satisfaction, however, to have things called by their correct names and pay for them accordingly. Peeled "Russian root" has always commanded a good price, doubtless partly on account of the cost of the labor of peeling and careful drying; but if so much esteemed when peeled, why is it not just as much esteemed unpeeled as Spanish or any other variety unpeeled? Besides being much cheaper and richer in glycyrrhizin and extractive, for all practical purposes it is the best. Interest always attaches to a knowledge of the true sources and varieties of drugs, and is frequently a source of profit as well to the pharmacist.

Batoum is the principal port of export for the Russian root which is gathered along the Trans-Caucasian Railroad, running from Batoum on the Black Sea to Baku on the Caspian Sea. The port of export for Anatolia is Smyrna, while the Spanish root find its way into commerce through the principal seaports of Spain.—*American Journal of Pharmacy.*

TANGHININ is a preparation obtained from the Tanghinia venenifera which has been recommended as a substitute for strophanthus. It is soluble (*Pharm. Zeit. f. Russ.*) in 100 parts of alcohol, and is readily soluble in ether and alcohol.

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To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

Jumping Beans.

M. Yeatman Woolf, writing to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, says he has had experiments in hand with the so-called "jumping beans" for the last two years, and he finds that the apparent leaps are an illusion due to the eccentric shape of the beans, and the character of certain of the complicated movements thereby rendered possible. In support of his contention he mentions that, after carefully removing the woody fibre of some beans so as to leave intact the silken bags containing the live maggots, the beans, despite the decrease of weight, although they still continued to move, did not appear to lift themselves at all from the sheet of blackened glass upon which they lay. He claims to have been able to thoroughly clear up the cause of the motive power by keeping many maggots in artificial wax houses with windows inserted. When the grub has covered up an aperture with its silk it afterwards darkens the same with juices formed out of the excreta, until it assumes a brownish color. In one instance a bean was found to contain a parasite (ichneumon) tucked up alongside the cocoon, but dead. From the fact of the interior of the bean having a silk lining similar to all those containing maggots and from the excreta, it is presumed that the ichneumon parasite had eaten the caterpillar.—*Phar. Jour.* (Eng.).

An Esteemed Journal.

Under the above heading the *Cultivateur*, the paper of which the Hon. Mr. Tarte is editor, publishes the following item: "The year that is now drawing near to a close will remain a red-letter date in the annals of the Montreal *Witness*, as being the one in which the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation occurred. Since the month of December last the *Witness* did not pass a single week without devoting at least one page every Saturday to the celebration of its jubilee year, and the beauty of it is that the subscribers themselves have, in every case, furnished the elements for that weekly page. The historical or literary contributions of those occasional contributors were so much the more interesting that, for the most part, they referred to events contemporaneous with the foundation of the paper. If the public found a real intellectual treat in that original publication, the *Witness* itself must have found in the feeling which inspired it and nurtured it every week a very sweet consolation, that of knowing that it has the love of its readers, a love such as yet no other Canadian journal has been able to secure. That fact, now established beyond all doubt, is the greatest success which our worthy English confrère could have dreamed of fifty years ago for its golden wedding of 1896."

ACETOCAUSTIN is, according to the maker, a concentrated (50 per cent.) solution of trichloracetic acid.

Ontario College of Pharmacy

Semi-Annual Meeting.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy opened in the board room of the college building, Gerrard street, Toronto, on the afternoon of Tuesday, February 2nd, 1897. President J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto, occupied the chair; the other members present at roll call being Messrs. C. D. Daniel, John McKee, W. A. Karn, D. H. MacLaren, J. F. Roberts, S. Snyder, J. H. Dickey, H. Watters, A. Turner, and G. W. Spackman. The only absentees were Messrs. R. D. Scott and H. Days, who wrote, apologizing for their absence.

Upon motion the minutes, as printed, were taken as read.

A large batch of correspondence was submitted by the registrar, the majority of the letters having reference to students and apprentices, and none having any special general interest. These were referred to the proper standing committees.

Upon motion a resolution was adopted appointing the president, with Messrs. Watters, Snyder, Spackman, and Dickey, a committee to prepare a report upon the matter of duty upon alcohol, and submit the same at the present session of council. Upon motion Messrs. W. A. Karn and L. T. Lawrence were appointed representatives from the council upon the board of the Western Fair Association.

Mr. Henry Watters reported respecting the Montreal meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association last fall, at which meeting he was the accredited representative of the council. Full reports of the proceedings were published in these columns at the time of the convention.

The registrar-treasurer's report was submitted by Mr. Lewis. It stated that during the half year twenty-one M.D.'s had taken out registration, and 130 apprentices had applied for registration. The renewals had totalled 168.

The receipts had amounted to $14,926.47, in which the principal items were as follows: Renewal fees, $652; apprentices' fees, $128; M.D.'s fees, $84; poison and license books, $17.15; matriculation fees, $200; deposit fees, $550; teaching fees, $10,243.14; laboratory account, $58.38.

On the other side of the account the principal items were: Interest account, $264.98; current expenses, $290.22; furniture, $47.91; council meeting, $70.05; apparatus, $78.24; examiners' fees, $277.03; salaries, $3,049.40; supplies, $59.49; paid synod, $1,000; coal, water, and gas, $34.54; law expenses, $275; Infringement Committee's account, less fines, $279.45; and the cash balance in hand was $8,855.16.

The report was referred to the Executive and Finance Committee; and the council adjourned to allow committee work to be proceeded with.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

At the morning session on Wednesday a number of communications were read and referred in due course, and the council adjourned, as none of the committees were ready to report.

At the opening of the afternoon session two notices of motion were given as follows:

By Mr. C.D.Daniel: "That we purpose at the next council meeting moving that By law No. 12, section 4, be amended by extending the time for applications of apprenticeship registration."

By Mr. Roberts: "That in view of the fact that the finances of the college are in such a prosperous condition, and that by the end of next year it is expected its mortgage indebtedness will be provided for, a rebate of three dollars be allowed those chemists who pay their annual fee before the first day of May in each year."

Report number one of the Executive and Finance Committee was then submitted. After recommending the payment of accounts amounting to $895.32, the report said: "It is with pleasure that your committee call your attention to the very creditable state of the finances of the college, as shown in the auditor's report. The mortgage indebtedness is now reduced to $10,000, and there is on special deposit in the Bank of Commerce $2687.19, and a balance on ordinary deposit in the bank of $6,134.87.

Of the latter sum your committee would recommend that the sum of $2,500 be withdrawn from the general deposit account and placed in the special deposit account in the savings' bank department of the bank in addition to the sum already there (as stated above) deposited, and that the president and registrar-treasurer pay the amount of $1,000 to the holders of the mortgage on the college on May 30th, 1897.

On the payment of the above sum the mortgage indebtedness of the college will be reduced to $9,000, against which there will be on special deposit in the savings' bank over $4,000, making the real indebtedness of the college a little less than $5,000.

Your committee would recommend that the registrar send out printed postal cards, as last year, to each member of the college on or about April 1st, relating to the payment of the annual fee and the rebate thereon, upon prompt payment, on or before the first day of May.

With reference to the report of the John Roberts Scholarship Fund, your committee regret that, owing to the terms of the bequest, they are unable to recommend any changes or alterations in the management. Your committee feel that a better disposition of the amount of the scholarship could be made for the winner of the scholarship, and at the same time not interfering with its stability and permanency.

The report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on By-laws and Legislation was presented by Mr. Henry Watters. It dealt entirely with individual applications and granting of certificates.

In speaking to the report, Mr. Watters referred to an application from a graduate of the college residing in St. John, N.B., for a diploma. According to the pharmacy law of the province, diplomas can be given only to those graduates who have served the required period of apprenticeship with an Ontario chemist, and, accordingly, the application of the graduate in St. John could not be granted. Mr. Watters expressed the opinion that it would be in the interests of the college if the law were so enlarged as to allow the conferring of diplomas on graduates who had served their apprenticeship with duly recognized chemists and druggists anywhere. The suggestion was regarded by the members with approval.

The report was adopted, and the council adjourned until ten o'clock on Thursday morning.

THURSDAY'S BUSINESS.

Thursday morning was devoted to committee work, and when the council convened after lunch the registrar read a communication from the *Pharmaceutical Journal* offering to publish the official minutes in full in the *Journal* at a fixed figure. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee to report on.

Mr. G. E. Gibbard, president of the Retail Druggists' Association, addressed the council in the interests of the association. He complained of apathy on the part of the members, and declared that a more active and practical sympathy must be shown by the druggists as a body if the association was to succeed in the work it had in hand. He asked that the members of the council would interest themselves individually in their respective districts in advocating the claims of the society.

Mr. Watters asked for more definite information as to the work of the association, so that they could speak thereon intelligently.

Mr. Gibbard replied that the work was extensive and hard to particularize. He might point out, though, that in some thirty-five districts price cutting had been stopped by their efforts; in others it had been prevented, and in only one or two had it been started since they began operations. But for the work of the association he believed all of Western Ontario would to-day be suffering from very widespread and ruinous price-cutting.

Mr. W. A. Karn cordially endorsed what Mr. Gibbard had said, and declared that in his district much good had resulted from the work. The great thing now was to get the support and co-operation of the manufacturers and wholesalers, and in three months all cutting would be put an end to.

Mr. Roberts endorsed the previous speaker, after which the [illegible] tion of sympathy with [illegible] the association was unanimously adopted on the motion of Messrs. Karn and Speckman.

Mr. Roberts then moved his resolution, of which notice had been given the previous day, to grant a rebate of $3 to all members of the college paying their fees by May 1st. Messrs. Karn, Watters, and Daniels approved of the proposal in the abstract, but thought it better to defer action until the mortgage debt was paid off. Mr. Watters added that he deemed it unwise to advocate such a change on the eve of an election. Mr. McKee suggested that if the council had money to spare it might be devoted to the work of the Infringement Committee. Finally the matter was referred to the Finance Committee to report upon.

The report of the Committee on Education was presented by Mr. Daniel. It dealt with the renewal of the contracts with the members of the faculty, and proposed that the staff be re engaged at the following salaries: Prof. Heebner, $1,900, and $300 additional for his services as dean; Prof. Scott, $1,000; Prof. Chambers, $1,000; and Prof. Fotheringham, $900. This was an advance of $200 for Prof. Heebner, $150 for Dr. Chambers, and a reduction of $200 in Prof. Scott's stipend, leaving Dr. Fotheringham as before. Mr. Daniel explained that the readjustment was based upon the number of hours each professor gave to the work of the college, and pointed out that the proposed reduction in Dr. Scott's salary was on account of the fact that he had originally received $200 additional for assisting in the duties of the dean's office when Prof. Heebner had first come to the college, and that after the latter gentleman had taken full control the added amount had never been deducted.

The council went into committee of the whole to consider the report, when Mr. Watters moved in amendment that the figures be: Prof. Heebner, $2,000, as now; Prof. Scott, $1,100; Prof. Chambers, $1,000; and Prof. Fotheringham, $900.

A lengthy discussion followed, in which every member of the council who took part spoke in the highest terms of the members of the staff, their ability as lecturers and demonstrators, and their devotion to the interests of the college. Some diversity of opinion was shown as to the relative importance of the work of the lecturers as compared with that of the demonstrators; Mr. Daniel contending that the latter was as important and valuable as the former, but President Mackenzie upheld the opposite view, and urged that consequently no change from the existing salaries was necessary. He moved in amendment to the amendment that the stipends remain as hitherto with the exception of Dr. Scott's, which he proposed to have reduced to $1,100, and Dr. Chambers' raised to $950. Mr. Daniel made another ener[illegible]

After still further discussion Mr. Mackenzie withdrew his amendment and Mr. [illegible] three, the clause being adopted as amended on the same division. The balance of the committee's report was unimportant, and was carried without debate. Upon the council resuming and the report being presented for final action, Mr. Watters moved its adoption as amended. Mr. Daniel, in amendment, moved that the dean's salary be increased to $2,100, viz., $1,800 as professor and $300 as dean. This was negatived with very little discussion on Messrs. Daniel and Dickey supporting it, and the report as amended was finally adopted, after which the council adjourned for the day.

THE LAST DAY.

On Friday morning, after preliminaries had been disposed of, the Committee on Education presented report No. 2, which approved of the proposal from the examining board to raise the standard of matriculation and to institute a two years' course; it also recommended various changes and repairs round the college buildings, among other things the construction of a bicycle stable, and the report was approved.

The chairman of the Infringement Committee, Mr. W. A. Karn, then presented an important and interesting report. It stated that during the past six months every effort had been made to enforce the law and prevent or punish infractions thereof. Some three hundred cases had been dealt with all over the province, except just around Kingston and in the vicinity of Thessalon. Where warnings had not been sufficient cases had been carried into court, and, in all, nineteen convictions had been secured, with fines amounting to $380, of which $350 had actually been paid. The convictions were as follows:

A. C. Hastings, Toronto.
Reuben A. Mason, Markham.
E. C. Radley, Chatham.
Frank Shepard, Mount Brydges.
Robert Tuttle, Toronto.
Walter Spinks, Toronto.
Fred Krug, Tavistock.
W. J. Crawford, Ripley.
John Walker, Tiverton.
Irwin Groh, Shallow Lake.
J. A. Courtice, Havelock.
E. B. Miller, Chatham.
J. W. Fish, Otterville.
R. E. Moore, Lion's Head.
Barrow Bay Lumber Co., Barrow Bay.
E. C. Wicher, Wiarton.
T. W. Andrews, Otterville.
W. W. Porte, Brighton.
L. P. Clement, Woodstock.

In every case a fine of $20 and costs was imposed. In addition to the revenue

from fines, the agent employed by the committee had collected a large number of fees, the arrearages paid up in this way which would otherwise have been lost to the society amounting to $371, which, added to the $350 from fines, gave a total of $721, against which there was an expenditure of $629. So that the work done had cost nothing; but had netted a cash surplus of $92.

A matter of some interest was referred to in the following paragraph :

"Your committee beg also to call your attention to the large number of suicides that are reported in the press from day to day, many of which result from the careless sale of Paris green now existing, the sale of which, in view of these facts, we submit, should be under the same restrictions as other dangerous poisons."

A paragraph referring to the Simpson case stated that the committee had endeavored to carry out the instructions of the council, but so far without much success, owing to the technicalities which had been raised by the defence. The matter was still *sub judice*, however, and would come up on appeal at the approaching sessions.

In presenting this report Mr. Karn expressed his belief that the drug trade was in better condition than ever before, largely owing to the persistent work of the committee. Touching on the Simpson case he observed that the charge had been made in the press that the college was guilty of petty persecution in keeping up the fight after the courts had gone against them. This he emphatically denied, and pointed out that the courts had not gone against them as had been represented. The courts had decided that Robert Simpson, as an individual, could not sell drugs, but it allowed The Robert Simpson Co. to do so, making a distinction without any practical difference as far as the interests of the public were concerned. It was to endeavor to get the latter decision reversed and made to conform with the previous judgment that the appeal was now being taken. In conclusion, Mr. Karn declared that the committee was proud of its work, and trusted that the council was satisfied with what had been done.

Mr. Waters seconded the motion to adopt the report, and in doing so expressed much gratification on behalf of the druggists at the work accomplished. Such a report was a complete answer to the oft reiterated question from retailers, "What does the college do for us?"

The report was adopted.

Mr. Maclaren presented report No. 2 of the Executive and Finance Committee. It recommended that accounts amounting to $183.11 be paid; that with reference to the offer of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* the present arrangement for publishing the minutes was satisfactory, and no charge was advisable; that Mr. Roberts' proposal to offer a rebate of $3 for prompt payment of annual fees be laid over; that the president and registrar be authorized to rearrange the mortgage debt; and that no assistant be engaged at the present time.

Upon the last clause Mr. Daniel urged that the time was opportune to appoint a graduate of the college as assistant to the professors. The graduates had not received any encouragement in the past, and there were any number of good and capable men ready and able to take up the work, and these deserved recognition.

Mr. Maclaren endorsed all that Mr. Daniel said about their graduate, but added that the committee had not been able to see the necessity of any addition to the staff just now. So long as the faculty gave the excellent and capable service now being rendered, he could not support any proposal to make a change. When a change became necessary from any cause he would strongly support the claims of their own graduates.

Mr. Mackenzie wanted some definite suggestions as to what work the proposed assistant would do. They must be very careful in making such an appointment that no friction was caused among the present members of the faculty.

Finally, the clause was referred back to allow of a report from a special committee appointed to deal with the same question six months before. On motion, Mr. Spackman was added to that committee in place of Mr. Scott, who was absent from the present meeting.

Upon motion, the registrar was ordered to prepare and publish 2,000 announcements as heretofore.

Upon motion, the registrar was instructed to prepare and publish the minutes of the present session as usual.

Mr. Watters moved for the reconsideration of report No. 2 of the Education Committee, as he had gathered fuller information upon the salary question. The motion secured the necessary two-thirds vote and the report was ordered to be referred back to the committee for reconsideration, after which the council adjourned for lunch.

Upon reassembling, Mr. Watters presented the following report from the special committee on the appointment of assistants : "Your committee would respectfully report that they have not sufficient information in their possession to warrant them in recommending the appointment of assistants at the present time."

After another emphatic protest from Mr. Daniel the report was adopted without further discussion.

The special committee appointed to deal with the matter of securing a reduction on the duty on alcohol recommended that the president be requested to procure all available data upon the subject; that petitions be drawn up to the Dominion Government and circulated for signature throughout the several electoral districts. The report was adopted.

The Committee on By-Laws and Legislation presented a brief report, which contained nothing of interest and which was adopted *nem. con.*

The Committee on Education reported back in reference to salaries of the faculty, recommending no change in the report as previously adopted.

Mr. Watters moved in amendment that Dr. Scott's stipend be raised to $1,200, the old figure. Mr. Daniel objected that at that rate Dr. Scott would get $6 a lecture, and Dr. Fotheringham only received about $3.95. He claimed that the demonstrator was as important and valuable as the lecturer and both should be paid on the same basis.

Mr. Watters replied that payment on the basis of hours had never been recognized. The subjects taught varied in importance, and this fact must have effect in fixing amount of remuneration.

After some further discussion the amendment was lost, Messrs. Watters, Snyder, McKee, and Maclaren supporting it, and the report was adopted on the same vote.

A supplemental report was put in by the Education Committee, recommending that a book be kept in which the professors register each lecture as delivered. The report was approved.

In accordance with by-law 4, the registrar was instructed to issue a circular notifying the members of the college that the elections would come on in July.

This being the last meeting of the present council, Mr. Watters moved a vote of thanks to the president for the impartial manner in which he had filled the chair, and for his able administration of the affairs of the college during the two years of his incumbency. Mr. McKee seconded, and the motion was adopted with loud applause.

Mr. Mackenzie returned thanks, expressing his gratification at the fact that he had the confidence of the council so fully, and declaring that he had always endeavored to act without fear, favor, or affection to the best of his judgment. He fully appreciated the kindly relations existing between himself and the members of the council, and acknowledged the consideration always shown him. (Applause.)

Upon the motion of Messrs. Daniel and Karn, who both spoke enthusiastically thereto, Mr. Isaac T. Lewis was reengaged as registrar-treasurer for a further term of two years. Several other members spoke of the excellent and indefatigable services rendered the college by Mr. Lewis, and the vote was hearty and unanimous.

Mr. Lewis replied, acknowledging his devotion to the college, and declaring that although he "was an old fellow of 70" there was lots of life and work in him yet.

The council then adjourned until the August meeting, unless previously called together by the president.

ALSOL is a trade name given by a German firm to aluminum aceto-tartrate.

$20,000 IN GOLD $20,000

For Retail Druggists

BALTIMORE December 1st, 1896

To the Retail Druggist in the U. S. A. or Canada selling the greatest quantity of Bromo Seltzer during the year 1897 at one store ONLY, subject to the conditions named, we will give a cash prize of $500 in gold.

To the retail druggist selling the next greatest quantity, $500.

To the 5 retail druggists selling the next greatest quantity, $250 each.

To the 25 retail druggists selling the next greatest quantity, $100 each.

To the 30 retail druggists selling the next greatest quantity, $50 each.

To the 200 retail druggists selling the next greatest quantity, $25 each.

To the 625 retail druggists selling the next greatest quantity, $10 each.

To the 500 retail druggists selling the next greatest quantity, $5 each.

Total, 1,387 prizes $20,000.

Requirements and Conditions.

can such druggists return all of their bills as representing the sales of

the successful competitors will be published in the leading drug jour-

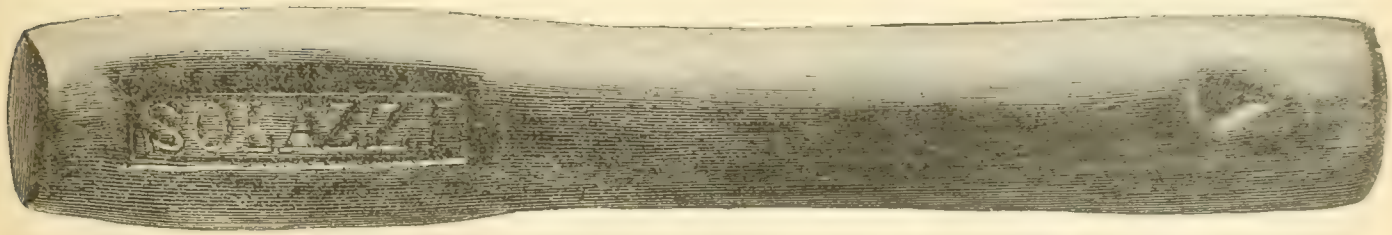
the above method will insure fair play to all.

Emerson Drug Co., = Baltimore, Md.

"Solazzi"

THE CHEMISTS' BRAND

Liquorice Juice



The Testimony of "The Lancet"

The following is from "The Lancet" of March 30th, 1895:

"The above brand has long been known to be of standard purity. We found the specimen to be completely soluble in water, and entirely free from impurities of any kind. It is, therefore, well adapted for the pharmaceutical purpose for which it is so useful, while as a popular demulcent it is both safe and reliable."

Recommended also by "The British Medical Journal," "Health," "The Chemist and Druggist," "Food and Sanitation."

ASK FOR SHOWCARDS AND HANDBILLS

Retail Druggists

WE put up our Y & S Licorice in cases of 125, 50, and 25 lbs. bulk (loose, in leaves), 4's, 6's, 8's, 12's, and 16's to pound. Will sell rapidly if displayed prominently in your show windows, and will insure you large profits.

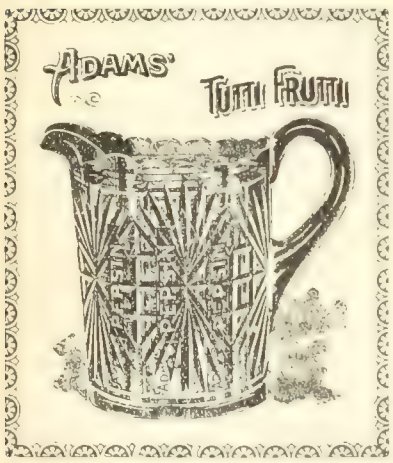
WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

Acme Licorice Pellets. Y & S Licorice Lozenges.
Tar Licorice and Tolu Wafers and Pure Penny Stick

If you cannot get the above at your jobbers, please address us as below:

YOUNG & SMYLIE,

Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.



FREE

A CREAM PITCHER

With 36 Bars regular Tutti Frutti, being the same as one box.

BE SURE TO GET ONE FROM YOUR JOBBER.

Adams & Sons Co.

11 & 13 Jarvis Street, - - - Toronto, Ont.

A Bacteriological Outfit.

By H. Kohn, Chief Medical Officer, Montreal Hospital for Consumptives, Mount Hospital, Canada.

The pharmacist of the future must be a scientific worker if he desires to take advantage of his opportunities.

The time is not far off when the educated pharmacist will be expected to make most, if not all, of the bacteriological and chemical examinations for the busy practitioner of medicine. The laboratory has come into medicine to stay, and there are very few physicians of the present day who do not place much reliance on its findings. The examination of sputum for tubercle bacilli, the examination of blood for malaria plasmodia, and the testing of various suture materials as to their sterility, are but a few of the possibilities of the pharmacist's occupation.

The cost of apparatus for the ordinary work of a bacteriological laboratory is not great, being about $175. The following is a list of the most important requirements: Microscope slides, cover-glasses, platinum wires, plates, sterilizer, incubator, gas-regulator, test tubes, stain bottles, cornet forceps, enamelled iron buckets, flasks, retort stand, gas burners, water-bath, wire baskets, stains, gelatin, agar-agar, peptone, and cotton.

Microscope.—Select the Continental model, on account of its great stability and ability to stand much use without getting out of repair. The stand should be well finished, furnished with a graduated draw tube, rack, and pinion, coarse and micrometer-screw fine adjustments. A large and heavy bore makes the instrument steady, even when the tube is tilted. A large stage of vulcanized rubber, fitted firmly to the stage-bed, is better than either brass or glass, on account of its durability, since it is not attacked by chemicals and does not break readily. The sub-stage should be fitted with an adjusting screw of fine pitch, so as to admit of the adjustment of the condenser. The condenser should be large, fitted with an iris diaphragm, and, if possible with a ring, attached below, to hold a blue glass when working with artificial light, and an adjustable mirror with one side plane and the other side concave.

The best combination of objectives for this work is three fourths and one-sixth inch dry, and one-twelfth inch oil immersion, fitted to a triple nose-piece. The three-fourths and one-sixth inch lenses should be free from spherical and chromatic aberration. A one-twelfth inch oi immersion lens that will give an absolutely flat field cannot be purchased for a moderate amount; but one that will give a clear picture of stained tubercle bacilli with full illumination is sufficiently good for this work.

Eye-pieces 1 and 3, Continental, may be selected.

Slides.—Two kinds are necessary; the ordinary, for mounting specimens; and the hollow, used for the hanging drop. Of the former, about one-half gross should be purchased, and of the latter about six are required.

Cover-Glasses.—No. 1, [illegible] inch square or round, may be bought. The squares are the most convenient and less expensive. The principal objection usually urged against them is that they are difficult to clean without breaking. This I have found not true if an ordinary amount of care and not too much pressure is used.

Platinum Wires.—[illegible] No. 24 wire about three inches long should be fused to glass rods six or eight inches long. Four of them are necessary.

Plates.—Petri dishes are the most convenient, and six or nine will be required for a small laboratory. If Koch plates are desired, then, of course, the cooling apparatus, benches, moist chambers and sheet-iron sterilizing box must also be purchased.

Very satisfactory Koch plates can be made from clear window glass. Benches may be made fastening small pieces of thick plate glass to strips of window glass with sealing wax or some other suitable material.

Sterilizer.—One large Arnold is all that is necessary.

Incubator.—An ordinary water-jacketed drying oven, such as chemists use, makes a very satisfactory brood oven. It is, of course, understood that one must have a smaller burner, gas-regulator, and a thermometer, in order to complete the apparatus.

Stain Bottles.—At least six should be procured; twelve would be better. A very good and economical bottle can be made by taking an ordinary half-ounce wide-mouth bottle, fitting it with a good tight stopper through which has been introduced a straight medicine dropper.

Forceps.—Two kinds are needed—the cornet and cover-glass forceps. Two of each are required.

[A pair of cornet forceps whose jaws meet at an acute angle is useless.]

Enamelled Iron Buckets.—Buy two of 1000 c.c. capacity and one of 500 c.c. These buckets may be used instead of beakers in the manufacture of culture media. They are not expensive and do not break.

Flasks.—Ordinary Florentine or Erlenmeyer flasks of 1000 c.c. capacity will answer. Three, at least, will be needed.

Retort Stand.—This should be large, with three rings.

Stains.—Small quantities of methylene blue, gentian violet and fuchsin, will suffice.

Agar-agar.—Four ounces.

Gelatin.—Gold label, one pound.

Peptone.—American, four ounces.

Besides the above-mentioned articles, one must have a Bunsen burner alcohol lamp, an ordinary water-bath, six wire baskets for test tubes, one-half gross five-eighths by six-inch test tubes, some good neutral litmus paper, and two thermometers that will register to 150° C.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

A Convenient Drying-Box.

I [illegible] desiccating various substances in larger quantities than can be done in the glass [illegible] work induced me to call attention to this apparatus, having used such a one for [illegible]. It consists of a box made of good, sound wood, free from loose knots or cracks, the joints being well closed. It should be made of planed boards, so that paper pasted on the inside will adhere closely; the lid should fit tightly, and the edges of the box should be lipped with soft leather or sheet rubber. A tray must be provided in which freshly burnt lime is to be placed, and upon the sides of box cleats are fastened at convenient distances to support wire frames, upon which the substances to be dried are placed. The case should then be closed tightly by means of hooks of such a character that the closer they are pressed to their supporting pins the tighter they draw the lid down. Lozenges of a hygroscopic character can be dried in two days' time, so that they become brittle. Tough roots, like gentian and althæa, after having been kept for a time in the case, can be readily ground. Tartaric acid, bicarbonate of potassium, and other moist chemicals, if kept for a time in the drying box, will be found in excellent condition for use. Leaves containing volatile ingredients, which are liable to be dissipated by heat, will soon be fit for powdering and found to retain their natural components unaltered.—*Thos. S. Wiegand, in American Journal of Pharmacy.*

The Cleaning of Filters.

Many years ago Professor Tyndall proved that filtration through a plug of cotton-wool was a most efficient method of freeing the air from microbic germs. When attempts have been made to sterilize water in the same way but little success has been attained. Quite recently, however, M. Henri Potevin has described a method of constructing such filters, with which he claims it is possible to completely sterilize water in large quantities. The fibres of the cotton are finely powdered and sifted, and then suspended in water and allowed to settle. This they do in a compact mass, forming a paste, which, allowed to dry slowly, gives filter plates quite impervious to germs, etc. In practice the plates should be placed between two plates of sandstone or perforated metal, and if arranged in a battery, like the filter presses so commonly used for sewage sludge, etc., very large quantities of water can be rapidly sterilized. As in other filters serving the same end, the microbes seem able to get through the filtering material at length by a process of growth, so that periodical

cleanings are necessary; this is easily done by pulping the material afresh in boiling water.—*Indian Pharmacologist.*

On the Manufacture and Purity of the Phosphoglycerates.

In 1844 Pelouse first prepared phosphoglycerate acid, by heating glycerine at 100° C. with anhydrous phosphoric acid, and in 1856 Gobley found the same acid in the yolk of egg.

This salt is now made by digesting glycerine at 28° for six days, at a temperature of a 110° C., with phosphoric acid 60 per cent. The mixture, allowed to cool on the seventh day, leaves a glassy, transparent mass, which is then saturated with the milk of carbonate of lime. The whole is then filtered and the clear liquid exactly neutralized with lime and again filtered and precipitated by alcohol at 90°. The precipitate is drained as dry as possible and dissolved in cold water, filtered and evaporated at a very low temperature. Various modifications of this general mode of manu acture have been proposed, but the phosphoglycerate of lime prepared by Chapoteaut process (late assistant to Pelouse) is the one generally used in dispensing. It is important, in prescribing phosphoglycerate of lime, to insist on a chemically pure and fresh preparation, as there are numerous adulterations, especially as the phosphoglycerates have always a tendency to decompose, however well prepared. Capsules of four grains each are the best form for internal administration, as the salt is then preserved from the action of the air.

Hypodermic injections should always be freshly prepared, as recommended by Professor Albert Robin.

The following test will easily detect impurities.

A solution of pure phosphoglycerate of lime (Chapoteaut) gives no precipitate with the ammonio-magnesium reagent or acetate of uranium.

It is precipitated by heat, alcohol, and ether.

Nitrate of silver causes a precipitate (which is redissolved by an excess of water), also acetate of lead (soluble in acetic acid). The dry phosphoglycerate of lime treated with alcohol leaves no sticky residue on evaporation of the alcohol.

The very prominent position which phosphoglycerate of lime and its preparations now hold in therapeutics and its undoubted value as a nerve tonic in the treatment of neurasthenia warrant physicians prescribing the pure and therapeutically active drug only.—*Translated from the Tribune Medical.*

Defective Medical Training.

It is a patent fact, to those who are in a position to know, that the medical men of to-day, more particularly the younger element, are not receiving the information in pharmacy, as applied to the needs of medical practice, that its importance demands, and the discouraging feature is that there seems to be a growing tendency on the part of some medical schools to pay little attention to pharmacy as a branch of medical study, and much to the purely theoretical branches. If medical men could but see the wonderful aid that a scientific knowledge of drug constituents and of drug administration would be to them in medical practice, there would be a revolution in this respect. For the good of practical medicine and of practical pharmacy—the interests o the two are intertwined—we earnestly urge physicians to utilize the pharmaceutical knowledge and skill of their local pharmacists, either to frame original and palatable combinations of drugs, or to aid in securing a clearer knowledge of the true nature of drug action in the human body so far as it relates to physiological and pathological chemistry. On the other hand, let pharmacists perfect themselves in their profession, both by study and experiment, so that physicians consulting them shall not be disappointed, but obtain information of special value.—*Alumni Retort.*

Colorado State Pharmacal Association.

The next meeting of the association will be held at Manitou, June 22, 23, and 24, 1897.

To the Members of the Colorado State Pharmacal Association:

DEAR SIRS,—I take pleasure in announcing the following committees that have been appointed by President Reynolds for 1897. Should your name be among those selected, I trust that you will endeavor to perform all duties incumbent upon you, and by so doing you will be largely instrumental in making this the most successful meeting that has ever been held. Yours truly,

CHAS. E. WARD,
Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Education.—John Kochan, chairman, Denver; C. S. Prowitt, Denver; S. J. Hubbell, Fort Lupton.

Legislative.—S. T. Kostich, chairman, Denver; Chas. M. Ford, E. L. Scholtz, Denver.

Trade Interests.—A. C. Daniels, chairman, Pueblo; John Anglum, Denver; J. W. Turrell, Longmont.

Membership.—D. Y. Wheeler, chairman, Denver; J. C. James, E. Ackermann, Denver.

Deceased Members.—Geo. E. Taylor, chairman, Leadville; John Stromberg, Denver; J. R. Wills, Fort Collins.

Entertainment.—E. L. Scholtz, chairman, Denver; Geo. F. Fonda, Boulder; Otto Fehringer, Colorado Springs.

Papers and Queries.—Chas. M. Ford, chairman, Denver; W. S. Parkison, Glenwood; W. W. Beitenman, Cripple Creek.

Transportation.—W. A. Hover, chairman, Denver; John Flavan, Denver; E. H. Luce, Pueblo.

Adulterations.—C. J. Clayton, chairman, Denver; C. H. Wells, Pueblo; T. D. Long, Denver.

THE ALCOHOL QUESTION.

The question of tax-free alcohol, now so prominent before the pharmacists of the country, was thoroughly discussed by the Colorado State Pharmacal Association, at a recent meeting, and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved,—That the Colorado State Pharmacal Association hereby declares itself unalterably opposed to any change in the present United States laws relative to tax on alcohol, which must discriminate against thousands of retail druggists to the advantage of the few large manufacturing pharmacal laboratories.

While we would welcome free alcohol for use in compounding of drugs and medicines, we are confident that any measure intended to secure such a blessing would seriously hamper the Government in the collection of revenue from taxed sources and make it possible for many dishonest consumers of alcohol to evade the tax. The public could not be benefited by free alcohol for medicines, because the retail druggists, not having bonded warehouse privileges, would be compelled to use taxed alcohol.

In the interest of the 40,000 retail druggists of the United States, as well as the public at large, we protest against free alcohol.

H. REYNOLDS, President. CHAS. E. WARD, Secretary.

Denver, Jan. 6, 1897.

Ink for Show Cards.

The following recipe, taken from the *School of Window Dressing*, is said to give a remarkably good quality of ink for ticket writing and the show cards that are used in store windows: Take four ounces white wax and one ounce and a half white soap. Melt, and when well amalgamated add of lampblack half an ounce. Mix well, heat strongly, and add of shellac one ounce. Again heat it, mix it well, cool and bottle for use. You will find that with this ink lines may be drawn from the finest to the fullest without danger of its spreading.

Adipatum is an ointment vehicle consisting of lanolin (anhyd.) 35 parts, petrolatum 53 parts, paraffin 7 parts, and water 100 parts.

Caffein-Iodol is a substitute for iodoform, obtained by mixing molecular quantities of both constituents in alcoholic solution.

BICYCLE SUPPLEMENT

Canadian Druggist

The Druggist and the Bicycle.

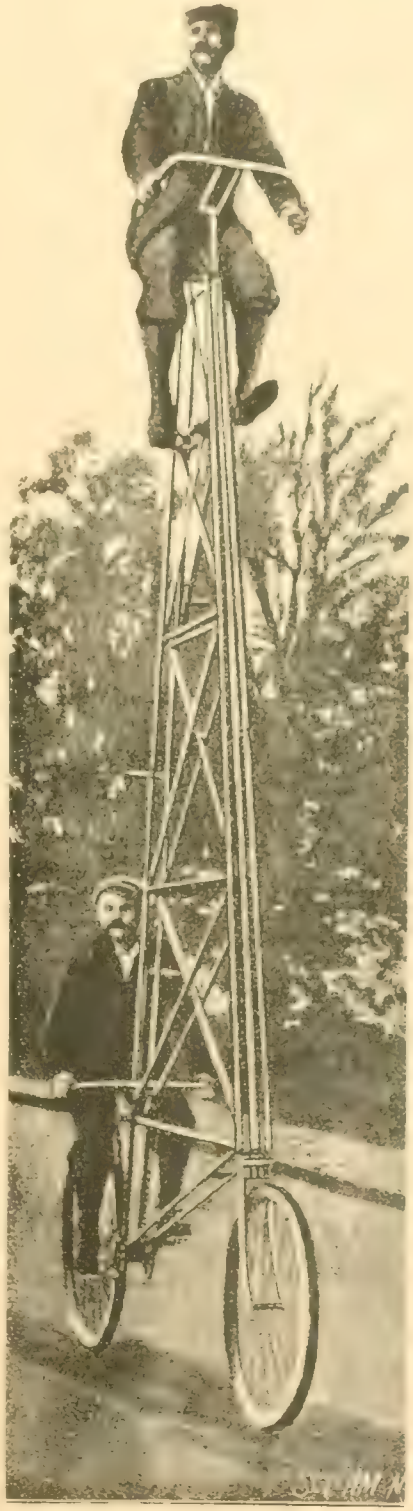
THAT outdoor exercise is essentialy necessary to good health is admitted by everyone, the nature of that exercise being the question which is open to discussion and to variety of opinion.

No one class of persons, perhaps, is in more need of something that will be to its members not only a source of recreation and pleasurable outing, but also will give the needful exercise in open air, than druggists. The close confinement and long hours of business, the nervous tension which every careful druggist experiences in his vocation, the ordinary everyday routine in dealing with all classes of customers, makes it an actual necessity, that to perform his work satisfactorily, and to obtain a partial relief from the cares of business, he should by some means divert his mind from those cares and give both body and mind a freedom and wholesome exercise in some other channel.

In the bicycle the druggist has something which appears to us to "fill the bill" to a great extent at least. There are other outdoor sports and pastimes which may be indulged in to advantage, but with the "wheel" there seems to be a faculty of divesting one's self of all previous employment and centering the thoughts and energies solely on the present surroundings and occupation. The limited time which the druggist or his clerk is able to devote to outdoor occupations is also a strong argument in favor of the bicycle, a "spin" of a few miles giving an outing which cannot fail to be a benefit and enabling the rider to enjoy a change of scene and a freedom which he possibly could not do otherwise.

The Eiffel Tandem.

Besides the bicycles, tricycles, etc., which are intended purely for sport, there are several noteworthy machines that make a practical application of the chief advantage of the cycle—its speed. These machines now serve various purposes in practical life, among which might be mentioned those used in the army, the quadricycle of the fire department, etc., the usefulness of which has been proved.



The Eiffel Tandem.

accompanying engraving, the lower part of this grotesque vehicle—the oddity of which cannot be fully appreciated from the cut—consists of a strong bicycle, on which is built a frame of hollow iron rods that is about twenty feet high. On the top of this frame is a saddle with handle bars and treadles, the motion of which is transmitted by chains to the corresponding lower parts of the bicycle. The chief difficulty with which the riders have to contend is to keep the machine balanced, as will be easily understood from a glance at the illustration, but it must also be very difficult for the upper rider to reach his seat, which cannot be a very safe one. It is not easy to guess the use for which this strange machine is intended, but it would seem that the rider must be placed in this elevated position to enable him to reconnoiter the ground. We are indebted to Der Stein for the above particulars.—*Scientific American.*

Bicycle Handle Bars and Grips.

Nearly all the bicycle manufacturers this coming season will offer to purchasers of their machines the option of the steel or wooden handle bar. It is hardly to be expected that the latter will supersede the former entirely, yet it is a fact that the handle bar made of bent wood is growing in popularity, and it will be much more largely used than heretofore.

The point of superiority claimed for the wooden bar is that, on account of its yielding properties, it causes less vibration to be felt in the hands and arms of the rider than the more rigid steel bar. It can be made just as strong as the latter, and, of course, there is not the trouble of keeping it polished, and there is, besides, no danger of rust, etc. With all these advantages, however, the nickelied handle bar will not disappear. Many prefer the rigidity of the metal and admire the appearance it gives to the bicycle.

There will not be any material change in the shapes of handle bars this season. All the high grade wheels will have adjustable bars, so that the rider can find the position that best suits him, and then fix the bar in that position. There will be fewer down-turned handles, most riders realizing that a position of the bar that compels one to stoop over is not by any means a comfortable one. The width of the bars will be about seventeen to nineteen inches.

There are, of course, all sorts of odd and new shapes invented, some with two sets of grips, but their utility has yet to be tested.

There is quite a variety of new grips on the market this year. One called a spring ventilated grip is composed of a high grade tempered spring steel, and the claims made for it are resiliency, ventilation, durability, fine appearance, and ease of attachment. They are heavily nickel-plated, and can be readily attached to any handle bar made by means of a round head nickel-plated screw passing through the centre end of the grip into a wooden plug driven into the end of a handle bar, and in the case of a wooden bar into the bar itself.

Then there is a pneumatic grip which is said to prevent numbness of fingers, lame wrists and arms, stop vibration, and is adjustable to all styles of bars. One grip is covered with braided cane. It is comfortable, cool, clean, and elastic, and has a tendency to minimize vibration. It is stronger than cork, and wears well.

There is also a fibre-buckskin grip, which possesses great absorbent qualities, and is light, tough, and strong.

Many riders have been bothered with the tips of their grips breaking and coming off. This season's grip has been patented, in which it will be noticed that the tips are part of the wood core or bushing, the former being enamelled in different colors resembling hard rubber. The advantage of this mode of construction is claimed to be the impossibility of the tips breaking or being pulled off.

There are grips, too, of pearl, of wood and pearl, gold and silverplated grips, and styles various enough to suit every conceivable taste.—*Witness.*

A Convenient Wheel Attachment.

IT WILL REMOVE ALL DANGER IN COASTING.

Among the inventions worthy of note is Phillips' coaster apparatus. This simple invention is one of the most remarkable adjustments for bicycles that have been shown this season.

This extremely simple, yet powerful, device can be attached to any bicycle without altering the wheel in any way, so that the wheel is changed at slight cost to a coasting wheel, whereby the rider coasts sixty per cent. of his journey on the ordinary streets with about seventy-five per cent. of the energy ordinarily used for propelling his wheel. The inner wheel is attached firmly to the rear hub. Upon this wheel are ten teeth, and between the teeth are homing pockets that contain ten steel balls. On the interior of the outer sprocket wheel are fitted eight teeth, and the outer wheel covers the interior wheel. This is a differential sprocket.

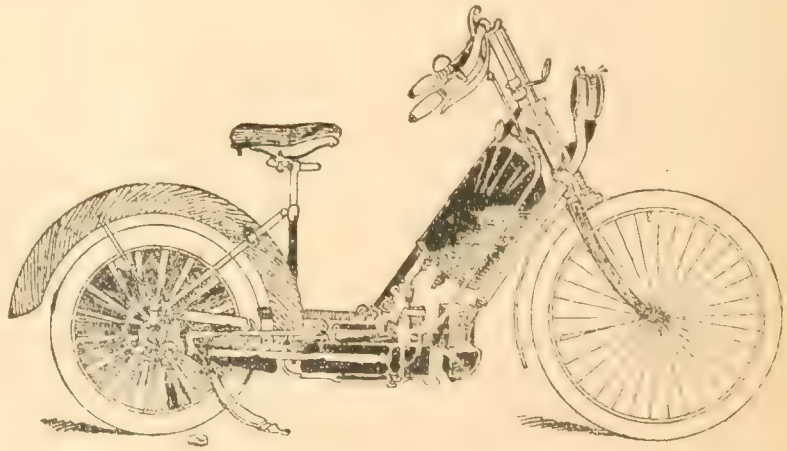
At all positions of the pedals a forward motion propels the wheel without any lost motion. As there are eighty points of contact, there is no jerky motion in the sprocket when starting to pedal.

With five revolutions of the pedals the inventor claims the wheel will coast two blocks on an ordinary level pavement. When the desired speed is obtained by the rider, he simply keeps his feet on the pedals, and the inner wheel of the sprocket revolving with the hub, displacing all the balls by being pushed into their homes again by the dogs of the outer sprocket. There is no hitching and no friction. Whenever the wheel is turned rapidly by the use of the pedals the chain remains stationary as soon as the pedalling ceases.

Attached to the lower brace tubes immediately along the side of the front tire of the wheel is a powerful foot-brake, operated by the pedals. The brakeis brought up against the rear tire during the process of coasting. The moment the feet are stationary on the pedals, the upper section of the chain sags and engages a link on a point which inclines forward at the bottom of the hood of the brake, and by simply back pedaling the brake is brought up against the rear tire by the chain, and the wheel can be brought to a dead standstill on a steep hill in from twelve to fifteen feet.

A German Motor Cycle Which Travels Twenty-Four Miles in an Hour.

The machine pictured was purchased in Munich by a member of the staff of the *Scientific American*, and was, after some practical use on German roads, brought by him to this country. It is, perhaps, not so much a bicycle, as we know that captivating mechanism in this country, as a sort of individual road locomotive, and so it is, in fact, called



by its owner. It is literally a motor cycle.

There is much in this machine to interest the practical mechanic, because the motor, which is run by common benzine, has novel qualities whose technicalities would not be read with profit or pleasure by the uninitiated. It is enough for most of us to know that such a wheel would carry its rider over ordinary good roads to a distant town, without exertion to himself, at the speed of an ordinary accommodation train.

To start the cycle, which, by the way, is fitted with the finest of pneumatic tires, and is as thoroughly comfortable as any bicycle, it is necessary first to partly fill the reservoir with benzine. The rider then opens a door in the ignition box and inserts an alcohol torch, which, in a few moments, makes the ignition tubes red hot. Then a lever which lies alongside the right handle bar is pressed, and the rider walks alongside his machine, pushing it slowly, till he hears a slight explosion.

EASY TO CONTROL.

This only requires a few steps and the explosion means that the engine has begun its work. Immediately the rider mounts to the seat and off he goes. He is sitting on a comfortable saddle, his feet are on broad, comfortable foot rests, his hands control the direction of his course as perfectly as if he were seated on his American bicycle, and a brake is directly under his right hand.

The speed of the wheel is regulated perfectly according to the wishes of the rider, except that he cannot move at a rate less than three miles an hour. The proportion of explosive mixture supplied from the tank to the explosion chamber regulates speed, and this is perfectly under the control of the rider through manipulation of a lever close under his right hand. We quote this description of parts from the *Scientific American:*

"The engine cylinders are three nine-sixteenth inches in diameter, with a stroke of four five-eighth inches. The supply and exhaust valve apertures are half an inch in diameter. The benzine reservoir is thirteen inches long and seven and a half inches in diameter. The driving wheel is twenty-two inches in diameter, and the guiding wheel is twenty-six inches in diameter. The pneumatic tires are made specially large and heavy to support the weight of the machine and rider. The tread of the machine is four feet; weight when in running order, a hundred and fifteen pounds.

"The reservoir contains a supply of benzine sufficient for a run of twelve

The '97 Cleveland

Is a MASTERPIECE of mechanical ingenuity: the product of THE LARGEST BICYCLE FACTORY IN CANADA. . . . .

CORRECT lines, symmetrical beauty, great rigidity of frame, bearings absolutely dust-proof, new unstretchable chain, dust-proof pedals, and many advanced features make this season's model simply two years ahead of any other wheel and the ideal of what a bicycle should be.

Send 6 cts. in stamps for photos of three '97 Cleveland models

Reliable Agents Wanted

Salesroom
169 Yonge St.

Factory
Toronto Junction

The heaviest cyclist in the world

Mr. Joseph Grimes
Rides a CLEVELAND

H. A. Lozier & Co., Toronto

....A Few Facts ....Worth Knowing

THE BICYCLE is now a recognized institution all over the civilized world. Its great usefulness has given it a firm hold, and it is now a necessity in everyday life, as well as a constant pleasure. In purchasing a mount there are a great many points to be considered. A good article always costs a little more, but a poor article is dear at any price. The three most essential points of a Bicycle are **Strength, Easy Running Qualities**, and **Durability**. Practical construction and simplicity in details are also very important points. These points are all embodied in the **Massey-Harris**, and are as near perfection as it is possible to get them.

Our Frames are made from the finest quality of Mannesmann cold-drawn, seamless steel tubing. Every connection is made from a steel forging accurately machined and brazed. This ensures rigidity and

STRENGTH

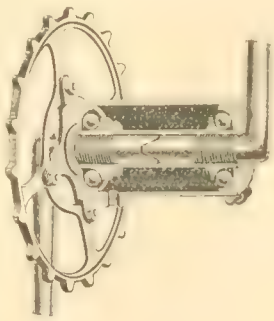
Our Bearings are all turned from solid bar steel of a special quality manufactured expressly for that purpose. All cups and cones are case hardened for wear, and then ground true to gauge. We use 3/8″ balls in the crank bracket, and 5/16″ balls in the rear hub. Best English Perry chains, sprockets cut from Perry designs, large sprockets front and rear. Result: Minimum of Friction.

EASY RUNNING QUALITIES

Every piece of material entering into its construction is carefully tested and inspected through all the various operations. The satisfaction given by the **Massey-Harris** during the past season is a proof of

DURABILITY

Our Crank Bracket would be universally used if it were not patented. The advantages of our detachable crank are:—1. Any person can remove the cranks, clean and replace them inside of five minutes without soiling the fingers, or using any great force. 2. No obnoxious crank pins or retaining nuts to bother with. 3. Bearings on either side of bottom bracket may be removed in a moment, without interfering with the other side, or removing the chain. 4. Large balls. 5. Cranks are always in line. 6. Lightness and easy running assured. 7. Thoroughly tested.



PRACTICAL and SIMPLE

The **Massey-Harris** is up-to-date in all details. Perfect in design, made of the best materials, elegantly finished, and **High Grade** from start to finish.

OUR EQUIPMENT IS THE BEST.

WE FIT AS REGULAR EQUIPMENT

- Dunlop Tires and Dominion Laminated Wood Rims.
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We Can't

tell you about your own business—but we can

Talk

sense, and be of service to you in the purchase of a Bicycle,

But

we are modest and don't want to intrude if not wanted. Everybody

Can Read

between these lines, and learn that our intentions are to interest you and

Teach

you that a mount on one of our Silver Ribbon Wheels will make you smile

And Think

of the comfort and pleasure you will have.

We Are

paying special attention to the running qualities of our wheel, not to "fads" and "talking points."

Happy

will be the riders who provide themselves with a

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Massey-Harris Co. Ltd.

Bicycle Department

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WINNIPEG, MAN
ST. JOHN, N.B.

Toronto, Canada

Stearns Bearings

Advantages of the 3 point over the 2-point system.

THE design of the bearings used in the Yellow Fellow has been evolved from long years of experience, combined with constant trial and study to economize in power and reduce friction in every part of the bicycle.

Good bearings are dependent upon the quality of material and accuracy of workmanship employed in their construction. The secret of a perfect bicycle bearing is a properly designed and hardened bearing surface, correctly adjusted and ground to conform to the requirements of the moving balls. Such a bearings always runs easily and smoothly.

The bearings of the Yellow Fellow are made from the best of steel, furnished according to carefully prepared specifications as to quality and chemical composition, the material having been proved by the most severe tests to give the best of satisfaction.

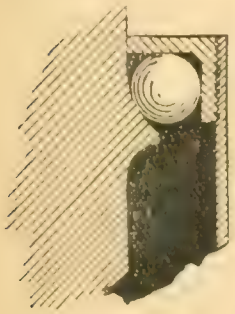


FIGURE 1.

The steel is delivered to the factory in long bright bars of requisite size. The bars are carefully inspected and tested to see that the material is exactly what was ordered before they are accepted.

The cups and cones are turned up by skilful machinists into the required form out of these solid steel bars.

Every operation is carefully inspected, and the finished part required to conform to accurately constructed gauges which are made to fit every part, and any slight variation in size, form, fit of threads, etc., result in the rejection of the part. This results in the greatest accuracy in the bearings and the absolute interchangeability of finished parts is assured, such as cannot be produced in any other manner.

Take, for instance, the ball cup in the crank hammer—it is a set of nine separate gauges which it is required to fit accurately before it is accepted.

All bearing parts are specially hardened and carefully drawn, so as to obtain requisite strength and toughness while preserving an extremely hard, file-proof bearing surface.

The grinding and polishing of the bearing surface is done after the steel is properly hardened. This grinding is performed in specially constructed machines, in which the parts are so held and ground as to obtain perfectly true and concentric bearings surfaces, thus assuring a smooth-running bicycle. The bearings are all ground to a gauge fit.

The bearings used in Stearns bicycles are of the three-point type, this pattern having been proved to be best adapted for bicycle usage. The superiority of the three-point bearing will be more apparent from the illustrations. Figure 1 shows a full-size view of the three-point bearing, and Figure 2 one in which the balls have two points of bearing contact.

In a new wheel with perfectly adjusted bearing, so far as running qualities are concerned, there is practically no difference, as both systems are effective. However, it is a well-known fact that there is a slight variation in the size of the balls, and although they are sorted and inspected with the greatest care, it is impossible to select them closer than to the nearest $\frac{1}{10000}$ of an inch or $\frac{1}{5000}$

FIGURE 2.

ing to the side thrust of perfectly true, but are worn more on one side the ball at this point.

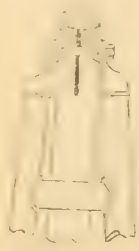
It is evident from the illustrations that in the of contact, these, or any slight variation in adjustment, have only the cup with one point that they would have in of contact.

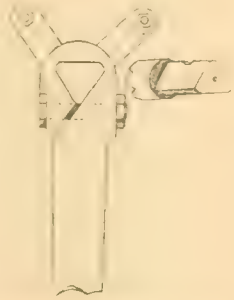
Hence, it is possible with the three-point bearing to obtain a closer and firmer adjustment and a better adjustment for the wear, which is bound to occur even in in the best constructed bearings.

In the three-point bearing, under similar conditions, the wear is not as great, since the weight is distributed between the two points of contact, and the wear is less than if it all came at one point. So far as friction is concerned the difference, if any, is slight, for although there are more points of contact it must be remembered that the pressure at each point is correspondingly reduced.

In the three-point bearing the wedging of the balls is almost entirely obviated, which adds to the easier running qualities of the bicycle. It is apparent that with the three-point bearing the life of the bearings and the wearing qualities of the wheel are increased, and a closer and more accurate adjustment and finer running bicycle is obtained.

In general lines and detail the '97 Stearns is very taking, and in it are to be noted some marked improvements over last season's; the most important of which are as follows: Flush connections, entirely new and original pattern, unlike those used in any other bicycle, giving a finished appearance, handsome and workmanlike. The crank hanger is





make solid. The ball cups are much heavier

possibility of cutting the sole of the shoe should it come in contact with the edge of the crank.

the crank shaft by a bolt and nut. The crank shaft and left-hand crank can be removed from the hanger as in one piece, affording all the advantages of the two piece crank shaft and cranks. The front sprocket is detachable, and is held in place on the crank shaft by arms extending outward from the butt of the right hand crank, and bolted to the spokes with the sprocket wheel. Bearing cases are fitted with ball retainers. The upper head bearing has been materially changed,

The Yellow Fellow

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and will be found eminently satisfactory. The top of the fork sides, where they fit in the fork crown, are provided with an oval silver cap, on which is engraved the word "Stearns." The regular equipment of all wheels for gears up to and including 84 inche, will be a detachable 8-tooth rear sprocket. Where gears higher than 84 are required, a 7-tooth detachable rear sprocket will be provided. Nine varieties of handlebar, in either wood or steel, are offered. Tread of the Racer and Special will be 4 inches; on all other models 4¾ inches. Pedals will be of the same type as last year, improved in details, without the oiling device in the end of the shaft. All models are artistically hand striped.

THREE OF US.

Whene'er on Flo I chance to call,
I find Mr. [illegible] there,
For I am quite beside myself,
And Flo is next to me.

THE

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OF

John Labatt, London, Ont.

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The most beautiful Art Production of the century. "A small bunch of the most fragrant of blossoms gathered from the broad acres of Eugene Field's Farm of Love." Contains a selection of the most beautiful of the poems of Eugene Field. Handsomely illustrated by thirty-five of the world's greatest artists as their contribution to the Monument Fund. But for the noble contributions of the great artists this book could not have been manufactured for $7.00. For sale at book stores, or sent prepaid on receipt of $1.10. The love offering to the Child's Poet Laureate, published by the Committee to create a fund to build the Monument and to care for the family of the beloved poet.

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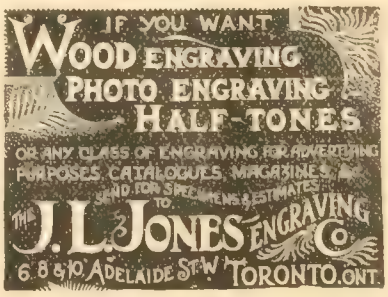
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Will keep in summer weather.
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And are Headquarters for

ALL KINDS of **STATIONERS' SUPPLIES**

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Then write us for prices

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52-54 Front St. West, - - TORONTO.

BIRD SEED

Is put up by us in attractive 1-lb. packages. Each package contains a five-cent cake of "Bird Treat" and piece of cuttle-fish bone.

It is well advertised, and sells readily at 10 cents, leaving retailers large profit.

Sold in 24 lb. and 36 lb. cases by all wholesalers, or

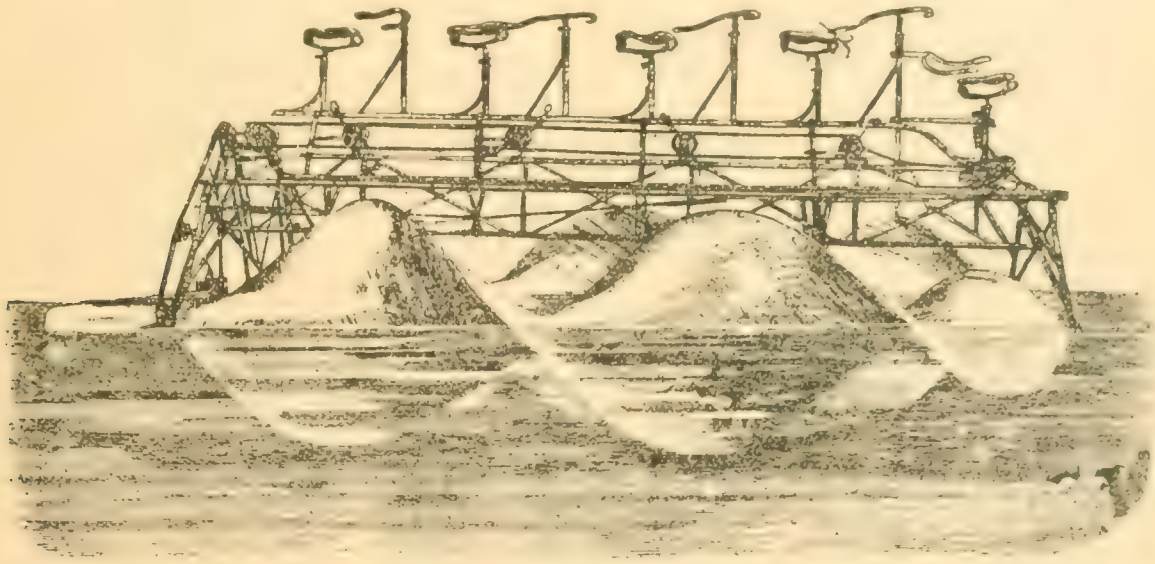
NICHOLSON & BROCK
Colborne Street - Toronto, Ont.

hours. The machine is able to run at a speed of from two to twenty four miles per hour.

A Naval Velocipede.

Water velocipedes have been constructed by different inventors, but none of them appear to have given wholly satisfactory results. Still, improvement is noticeable in the later designs, and, as in the history of steamships, a great advance has been made by substituting screw propellers for the paddle wheels originally used.

A peculiar kind of water velocipede has been invented and repeatedly improved by Herr Breyer, and the latest development of this invention has been fully discussed in the *Illustrirte Zeitung*, to which we are indebted for the details. The propellers are hollow, to give them sufficient buoyancy to carry the whole structure with its occupants. In a velocipede with four seats, two screw propellers are provided. Each of them is partitioned so that injury to the shell of the propeller will not cause sinking of the velocipede. The axis of the propeller is level with the surface of the water. The centre of gravity is very low, so that capsizing is almost impossible.



A Naval Velocipede.

The propellers cut very easily through water and air, and little power is required to rotate them. Their action is different from that of a ship's propeller in that their inner portions, near the axis, have a considerable driving effect, while with a ship's propeller nearly all the work is done by the outer ends of the blades. The length of the screw propellers, including their tapered ends, is about five and a half yards.

Each revolution of the propeller produces a forward movement of about four yards. With forty-five pedal strokes a minute, and a gear of one to two between propeller shaft and pedal shaft, a speed of about thirteen miles would be obtained. It is also proposed to apply the same type of propeller to motor vehicles driven by a motor [illegible]

Bicycle Lamp Oil

The following is given as a receipt for a fine lamp oil: Fill a pint bottle with two thirds of the best lard oil and one-third of headlight oil, to which add a piece of gum camphor about the size of an egg. The camphor is supposed to cause the oil to give a very white light, and it is said that the lamp will not go out easily.

Cement for Leather.

Take of strong glue, 50 parts; water, q.s.; turpentine, 2 parts; starch paste, 100 parts. Dissolve the glue over the fire in the water, add the turps, stir up well, and mix with the starch paste while hot.

Cement for Patching Bicyc Tires.

The following is recommended: Gutta percha, 20 parts; caoutchouc, 4 parts; isinglass, 10 parts; carbon disulphide, 160 parts. The cement is dropped into the crevices after they have been properly cleaned. If the rent is very big apply the cement in layers. Bind up the rubber tire tightly with thread, let dry from 24 to 36 hours, cut off the thread and remove the protruding cement with a sharp knife, which must previously have been dipped in water.

Fancy Colored Lacquers.

These chiefly consist of shellac dissolved in methylated spirit and colored by the acid of aniline dyes. Lacquers are usually applied to metals either by brushing or in the solid, and submitting the lacquered article to a moderate heat for a couple of minutes—just sufficient to dry the lacquer laid on the hot metal with a brush, and if the article be large enough to retain its heat the coat of lacquer will dry thereby, but if the article is small it should be submitted to a sufficient heat to dry it. The dry heat of a hot oven is the best to use—better than the heat of an open grate.

[illegible]

[illegible]—

¼ oz. brilliant green.

[illegible]

(2) 1 gallon of spirit.

[illegible]

1 drachm methyl green.

[illegible] shellac.

This is a yellowish green.

[illegible] 1 gallon of spirit.

1 drachm of brilliant green.

1 drachm chryosoidine.

10 ozs. shellac.

[illegible] or Gold Lacquer

1 gallon of spirit.

2 drachms aniline yellow.

10 ozs. shellac.

Deep Lacquer—

1 gallon of spirit.

2 ozs. dragon's blood.

2 ozs. eleme resin.

6 ozs. sandarac.

10 ozs. shellac.

Deep Gold Lacquer—

1 gallon of spirit.

5 drachms dragon's blood.

5 ozs. gamboge (powdered).

5 ozs. turmeric root (powdered).

12½ ozs. shellac.

Pale Gold Lacquer—

1 gallon of spirit.

4 drachms gamboge (powdered).

10 ozs. orange shellac.

Brown Lacquer
- 1 gallon of spirit.
- 4 drachms of saffron.
- 1 oz. of annatto.
- 4 ozs. turmeric.
- 14 ozs. shellac.

Pale Lacquer—
- 1 gallon of spirit.
- 1 oz. gamboge.
- 1 oz. eleme resin.
- 4 ozs. sandarac resin.
- 5 ozs. orange shellac.

Violet Lacquer.
- 1 gallon of spirit.
- 2 drachms of methyl violet.
- 3 ozs. eleme resin.
- 2 ozs. shellac.
- 8 ozs. sandarac resin.

A variety of red lacquers are made by using the same red color, magenta, rosein, grenadine, etc., but care should be taken not to use any of the aniline colors in too great quantities, because if you do you will have a bronzed hue instead of the color desired (in such a case the remedy lies in diluting the lacquer with more spirit and shellac).

With regard to the magenta series of dyes, particular care is required in using the particular one described, as these dyes are made in a variety of tones, some red-violet, some blue violet, etc.—*Oils, Colors and Drysalteries.*

Another Cycle Freak.

The Grille sociable safety is so constructed that it will appeal to all cyclists—lovers of the tandem, however, preferred. It is said it possesses all the joys of the tandem, with none of its disappointments. Riders may sit side by side and talk about their friends, eat cracker-jack, or gaze skyward, while the wheel will run along all the time. But it need not always be used for two. The machine can be so adjusted that one person can ride it. It can also be constructed to fit any kind of an ill-sorted pair by adjusting the seat posts and using extra handles.

These things can be done because the seat post, lower tube, and rear forks are

The Grille Sociable Safety.

built in such a manner that two saddles can be used, placed side by side, and two extra crank shafts are made to turn the same chain wheel.

Bicycle Notes.

THE BICYCLE BOOM. — The British post office has invited tenders for ten thousand cycles. The post office is going to provide letter-carriers with machines.

A member of the Chamber of Deputies, France, has drafted a bill for the creation of twenty-five companies of military cyclists, ten of which he proposes to attach to the cavalry corps. Each company is to be 200 strong, and the cost of the new arm of the service he places at 1,400,000 francs. His idea is that cyclists should be used principally to support light cavalry.

. . . .

An ingenius arrangement was seen on the ice the other day in the way of a bicycle. On the front wheel of his machine the rider had attached a skate, and on the outside of the rear wheel he had fastened a leather strap, in which were numerous sharp pieces of steel about three-quarters of an inch long. These took hold of the ice and drove the front wheel along. The speed attained was equal to that of the average skater, but a trifle more exertion than ordinary was necessary to drive the wheel. The owner said that this was his second winter with an ice bicycle, and that he considered riding on ice much preferable to a road and twice as much sport.

. . . .

Bicyclists have been employed by some enterprising French pharmacists to hunt up prescriptions from the doctors and to deliver medicines by the same means. Not content with this, in order to reap the maximum profit from this additional outlay, they have in some instances furnished these emissaries with pharmaceutical products, which have been sold contrary to French law. In consequence, one of these peripatetic employés has been condemned before the Tribunal at Auxerre for selling a boric acid ointment, and has been fined 500 francs, but having proved that this was his first conviction, availed himself of the Berenger law, while the pharmacien, his employer, was condemned in costs. Truly they manage these things better in France.

. . . .

The druggists of Sydney, N.S.W., evidently are of a congenial spirit, and we do not see why those in our larger towns and cities should not follow their example in forming clubs for amusement and social intercourse. In *The Pharmaceutical Journal* of Australasia we read of "The Chemists' Cycling Club," which numbered thirty members, taking an outing to the residence of the president, at Sandringham, and while there indulging in billiards, quoits, etc. These reunions amongst the craft are not only conducive to health, but are of vast benefit in bringing together its members in a social way.

"Force of habit is a great thing."

"What makes you think so?"

"I just saw Jawkins and his best girl on a tandem, and they had the lamp turned down until it was almost extinguished."

Alpha Pure Rubber Cement

Our **Alpha Pure Rubber Cement** is specially adapted for use by Bicyclists, and is neatly done up. . . . .

Alpha Rubber Co., Ltd.

MONTREAL.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

Remedies Introduced in 1896.*

Acetal—Mixture of acetic ether, oils of orange, thyme, wild thyme, cloves, lavender, lemon, rosemary and bergamot, menthol and absolute alcohol. Must not be confounded with true acetal—ethylidenediethylic ether—a hypnotic and sedative.

Actol—Silver lactate. Resolvent and antiseptic. Dose (subcut.) 0.01 gm. Extern., 1:500-1:5000 solution.

Adipatum—Proprietary ointment base consisting of anhydrous lanolin, vaselin, paraffin, and water.

Aerozol—Essential oils containing twenty-five volumes of ozone.

Agnolin—New proprietary wool-fat.

Alkali albuminate—A powder, soluble in water, and used as a culture medium in bacteriology.

Aiodin—An extract of the thyroid gland. 1 gm. aiodin represents 10 gm. fresh gland.

Alapurin—A purified wool-fat.

Algophene—Caffenol.

Amyloform—Compound of formaldehyde and starch, similar to glutol as a surgical antiseptic.

Ammonin—"A soda deposit to which calcined soda is added. For the manufacture of soap and for cleaning linen."

Anazyme—Chemical combination of carbolic and boric acids. Succedaneum for iodoform.

Anagyrine Hydrobromate—The hydrobromate of an alkaloid obtained from the seeds of Anagyris fœtida. Used as a stimulant in cardiac affections.

Anal—Remedy for piles, etc.

Anectasin—Ectasin. A product of bacterial action, and of contrary influence on the vaso-motor nerves.

Anisidine Citrate—Analgesic, possessing similar properties to phenetidin citrate.

Antibacterin—An ethyl-orthoborate compound containing some iron. Used in inhalations in tuberculosis. Not to be confounded with "Antibacterin-Stier," which is a crude aluminum sulphate mixed with soot.

Anticaustion—A preparation of soluble water glass.

Antichlorin—Mixture of glucose, basic bismuth formate, and sodium bicarbonate. Used in anæmia.

Antidiabeticum—Glycosolvol. A preparation intended for diabetics, and said to possess the power to reduce the amount of sugar from 1 to 7 per cent. in from 3 to 18 days.

Antidiabetin—Mixture of saccharin and mannit, used instead of sugar by diabetics.

Antihemicranin—Antimigraine.

Antimigraine—Antihemicranin. A mixture of caffeine, antipyrine, and sugar. Dose: 1.5 gm.; children under 12, 0.75 gm.

*Merck's Report.

Antinauseat—A remedy for sea-sickness, said to be composed of cocaine and antipyrine.

Intipicin—A preparation for removing hair without pain or injury. Germicide and anti-parasitic.

Antiseptin—Mixture of sodium or potassium silicate and corrosive sublimate solution, used for preserving wood. Must not be confounded with the Antiseptin composed of zinc sulphate, zinc iodide, thymol, and boric acid.

Antisudorin—A mixture of boric, citric, and salicylic acids, borax, glycerin, alcohol, distilled water, and several ethers.

Antitoxin, Artificial—An antitoxin prepared by passing an electric current through a toxic bouillon. Bactericide in diphtheria.

Anusol—A remedy in the form of suppositories, and intended for use in tenesmus, catarrh of the rectal mucosa, anal fissure, pruritus vaginæ, etc.

Apral—Preparation used as a preservative for meats, beer, and malt liquors.

Arginine—$C_6H_{14}N_4O_2$. A substance obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on proteins, and also found in various plants.

Aromatin—Pretended succedaneum for hops. Said to be finely scraped gentian root.

Aseptolin—An aqueous solution of phenol and pilocarpine. Used in pulmonary tuberculosis.

Athanon—A disinfectant.

Atropine Stearate—$C_{17}H_{23}NO_3.C_{17}H_{35}COOH$. Applic. in 1:500 oily solution as substitute for Ol. Belladonna or Ol. Hyoscyami.

Bismal—$4(C_{13}H_{12}O_{10}) + 3Bi(OH)_3$. Bismuth methylene-digallate. Intestinal astringent. Dose: 0.1-0.3 gm. every 3 hours, or several times daily, in wafers or powder.

Bismuth Borophenate—See Markasol.

Bismuth Loretinate—Used as a surgical and intestinal antiseptic, and also in ophthalmology.

Boralid—Mixture of equal parts of boric acid and acetanilid. Wound antiseptic.

Boricin—A mixture of borax and boric acid.

Caffenol—Algophene.

Calaya—An extract made from the fruit of Anneslea febrifugo. Febrifuge, used in malaria. Dose: 2 gm. every two hours.

Camphor Resorcinated—Compound of equal parts of camphor and resorcin melted together.

Camphor, Thymolated—Mixture of equal parts of camphor and thymol melted together.

Cannabinol—Active constituent of hemp.

Carissin—Glucoside from the bark of Carissa ovata. Resembles strophanthin in action.

Carl—Coagulated [illegible] of "Pasta Carlsbadensis."

Cassaïde—Quinquethyl [illegible] Antiseptic and antipyretic. Dose: 0.5 to 3 gm. per day in wafers.

Chinoform—Quinoform. Compound of cinchona extract with formaldehyde.

Chinosol—$(C_{10}H_5N(OH)(O_3K))_2H_2O$. Antiseptic. Must not be confounded with Quinosol, known also as Kresochin, which is an entirely different preparation.

Chlorogen—A mixture of [illegible] and maganese binoxide, and a liquid, sulphuric acid, kept separately. For the extemporaneous preparation of chlorine gas for disinfection.

Chloro-Naphthol—Disinfectant. Non-poisonous substitute for carbolic acid, and said to be a combination of creosote with an alkali.

Cocain Stearate—$C_{17}H_{21}NO_4.C_{17}H_{35}COOH$. Used as a substitute for cocaine oleate.

Cocapyrine—A mixture of cocaine and antipyrine.

Colligamen—A name given to a variety of bandages, prepared with glycerin and a glycerin-zinc paste.

Cosmin—Agathin.

Cupram—A solution of copper carbonate in ammonia water, used as a fungicide.

Di-iodosalicylic Acid Ester—An antiseptic, to be used instead of iodoform, and given internally instead of sodium salicylate and potassium iodide.

Dormitio—A sedative, consisting of diluted alcohol, oil anise, extract lettuce, and sugar.

Duotal—Guaiacol carbonate.

Didymin—An organo-therapeutic preparation made from the epididymus of the ox. Possesses properties similar to those of spermine.

Ectasin—See anectasin.

Eosote—Creosote valerianate. Antitubercular. Dose: 0.2 gm. increasing to 1.2 or 1.8 gm. per day, in milk.

Epithema—A local anæsthetic for dentistry.

Erythrol Tetranitrate—Used in cardiac affections instead of glonoin.

Ethylenediamine Cresol—Non-poisonous disinfectant. Said to easily penetrate the skin.

Eucaine—The "methyl ether of a benzoylated oxypiperidinecarbonic acid." Local anæsthetic.

Eucasin—Casein-ammonia compound. Dietetic.

Eurythrol—An aqueous extract of the spleen. Dose: 1 to 2 fl. dr. in a cup of hot water.

Fango—Mud from the hot springs of Battaglia, Italy, used in gout, rheumatism, and female diseases, as a cataplasm.

Ferrostyptin—Styptic and antiseptic. Dose: 0.3-0.5 gm. (in Rhinol).

Filmogen—A protective vehicle for applying medicaments in skin diseases. Also known as Liquor Adhesivus.

Formaldehyde-Gelatin—Glutol. Protective wound antiseptic.

Formin—Urotropin, Hexamethylenetetramine. Uric-acid solvent.

Formopyrine—Combination of antipyrine with formaldehyde.

Frejarol—An ethereal oil obtained from the frejar tree; odor like pepper; used in the East Indies in skin diseases.

Gaultherase—A special ferment that acts on the glucoside of plants, producing methyl salicylate.

Gehorol—A mixture of oil of cajuput and expressed oil of almonds.

Gelanthum—Vehicle in cutaneous diseases, composed of glycerin, tragacanth, gelatin, and water. Recommended by Unna.

Geosote — Guaiacol valerianate. Antitubercular.

Germol—Liquid preparation analogous to cresol. Antibactericide.

Glutoform—A compound of gelatin and formaldehyde, differing from glutol.

Glutol—See Formaldehyde-Gelatin.

Glybolid—Paste made of equal parts of boralid and glycerin. Antiseptic.

Gonopepsin—A gonorrhœal injection, said to consist of pepsin, boric acid, infusion of cranberries, and water.

Guæthol—Ethyl ether of pyrocatechin. Said to be superior to guaiacol.

Guaiacetin—Pyrocatechin mono-acetate. Antitubercular. Dose: 0.5 gm. several times daily.

Guaiacol-ethylene $2(C_6H_4.OCH_3OCH_2)$ Ethylene ether of guaiacol. Antitubercular. Dose: 0.5 to 1 gm. twice daily in pill or cachet.

Guaiacol-Methylene Ether—

Hemicranin—A mixture of phenacetine, caffeine, and citric acid.

Hepaticine—Proprietary liver regulator.

Hermitine—Surgical antiseptic and disinfectant. Said to be an electrolyzed seawater.

Holzin—A 60 per cent. solution of formaldehyde gas in methyl alcohol. Disinfectant and antiseptic.

Holzinol—A solution of formaldehyde gas in methyl alcohol containing a small proportion of menthol. Antiseptic and disinfectant.

Heparadin—Lactose trituration of dried extract of liver substance, 1 gm. representing 2 gm. of liver. Employed in icterus. Dose: 6 to 10 gm. daily.

Ilovit—Cleanser for pipes and conduits of beer pumps, said to be impure caustic soda, sodium carbonate, and sodium chloride, besides sulphates of alkalies, calcium carbonate, calcium sulphate, and iron.

Imidoid—Non-poisonous antiseptic. Uses like iodoform.

Influenzin A mixture of phenacetin, caffeine, quinine, salicylate, and sodium chloride, used in migraine.

Inosite — Substance recently produced from "thyraden" (extract of fresh thyroid gland).

Intestin—A combination of bismuth subnitrate, naphthalin, and benzoic acid. Intestinal antiseptic. Dose: 0.5-1 gm.

Iodamylum—Insoluble iodized starch.

Iodized Starch, insoluble—Surgical antiseptic.

Iodocin—Antiseptic, analgesic, styptic, disinfectant, and deodorizer.

Iodoiodoformin—Compound of iodine and iodoform. Antiseptic.

Iodophen—Nosophen.

Iodophenol—A solution of iodine in carbolic acid.

Iodothyrin — Thyroidin. A milk sugar trituration of the active constituents of the thyroid gland. Dose: 0.3 to 0.5 gm. 1 to 2 gm. daily.

Isococaine—Isoethylecgonin benzoate.

Itrol—Silver citrate. External antiseptic. Applied in 1 to 2 per cent. ointments, or in 1.500 to 1.5000 solutions.

Itrosyl—Concentrated spirit of nitrous ether.

Jecorin—A substance containing sulphur and phosphorus, and found in the livers of horses, the liver and spleen of other animals, in the blood and muscles of horses, and also in the human brain.

Jecorin—Substitute for cod liver oil, composed of calcium chlorhydrophosphate, calcium lactophosphate, lactic acid, phosphoric acid, iodine, ferrous iodide, compound extract of artemisia, and fruit syrup.

Katharol—A solution of hydrogen peroxide. Used as a mouth wash and as a wash in surgery.

Klemmolin—Proprietary rheumatism remedy.

Kosotoxin—An active principle from Kousso (Koso). Strong muscle poison.

Kresaprol—Solution of cresols in sodium cresyloxyl-acetate solution.

Kresochin—Quinosol. A neutral chinoline tricresyl-sulfonate. A disinfectant for surgical instruments. Bactericide. Applic. (Gynecol.) 0.1 to 0.2 per cent. solutions.

Lactyltropein—A remedy used in asthmatic and cardiac affections.

Laureol—A mixture of cocoanut oil and palm oil. Used as a substitute for butter and fat.

Lethin—An alcoholic solution of camphor, acetic acid, ethereal oils and chloroform.

Levantin—Non-irritant coffee-substitute.

Lienaden—Preparation made from the spleen. Used in leucæmia, anæmia, etc. Dose: 10 to 15 gm., with meals.

Liquor Adhesivus—Filmogen.

Liquor Carnis Comp.—See Virol.

Lithium Bitartrate—Used in gout.

Lithium Glycerinophosphate—

$C_3H_7O_3—PO<\begin{matrix}OLi\\OLi.\end{matrix}$ Nerve tonic. Dose: 0.5-1 gm. several times a day in carbonated water.

Lithio Piperazine—A combination o piperazine and lithium. Uric-acid solvent.

Lychnol—A concentrated fluid extract of white soap-root.

Magnesium Glycerinophosphate—

$C_3H_7O_3 \quad PO<\begin{matrix}O\\O\end{matrix}Mg.$

Magnesium Permanganate—$Mg(MnO_4)_2 6H_2O$. Used instead of potassium permanganate. Disinfectant and deodorizer.

Malandrin—A homœopathic remedy obtained from grease, and recommended as a preventive against variola.

Malarin — $C_6H_4.OC_2H_5.N.C.CH_3.C_6H_5 + H_2O$. Copyrighted name of acetophenonphenetid. Antipyretic, analgesic. Dose: 0.5 gm.

Markasot—Bismuth borophenate. $Bi_2O_3B(C_6H_5)(CO_4) + 3H_2O$. Substitute for iodoform.

Marmorekin—A new name for antistreptococcin.

Meditrina—A concentrated "electrozone," used in leucorrhœa and other female diseases. Germicide.

Medulladen—Preparation made from red bone-marrow. Used in pernicious anæmia, chlorosis, and neurasthenia. Dose: 6 to 9 gm. per day.

Melol—Disguised castor oil.

Menthol-Phenol—Mixture of 1 part phenoand 3 parts menthol. Antiseptic and analgesic.

Mercuric Silicofluoride — $HgSiF_6.HgO.3H_2O$.

Mercurous Silicofluoride $Hg_2SiF_6.2H_2O$. Active antiseptic and bactericide for wounds, abscesses, etc. Applied in 1-1000 solution or 1-2000 ointment.

Migrosine—Mixture of menthol and acetic ether, used in migraine.

Mildiol—Mixture of creosote and some mineral oil, used as a disinfectant.

Monol—Calcium permanganate. Used for sterilizing water. Disinfectant.

Morphine Stearate—$C_{17}H_{19}NO_3.C_{17}H_{35}COOH$.

Mucosolvene—Diphtheria germicide.

Musin—Proprietary cathartic, made from tamarinds.

Mydrol — Iodo-methyl-penyl-pyrazolin. Non-poisonous mydriatic.

Myelen—An extract prepared from both red and white fresh marrow. Used in scrofula, necrosis, rachitis, anæmia, etc.

Naphthol-Bismuth — Orphol. Intestinal antiseptic.

Neuralgin—Mixture of antifebrin, sodium salicylate, and caffeine. Antipyretic. Dose: 0.5-1 gm.

Nervinum—A remedy for gout, rheumatism, migraine, neuralgia, and sciatica.

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Nutrose—Sodium caseinate. A nutritive possessing the power of replacing lost nitrogenous as well as assisting the formation of albumins in general.

Odol—A mouth wash, composed of salol, saccharin, oil of peppermint, and alcohol.

Oophorin—An organo-therapeutic preparation made from the ovaries of cows and hogs.

Orphol—New name for bismuth beta-naphtholate.

Ovargin—Calcium salt of the fatty acids of red bone-marrow. Used in rachitis and osteomalacia. Dose: 6 gm. daily.

Ovarin—An organo-therapeutic preparation made from the ovaries of cows. Used in ovarian affections. Dose: 1 to 1.5 gm. 3 times a day, in pills or tablets.

Ovaraden—An organo-therapeutic preparation made from the ovaries of cows. Dose: 3 to 6 gm. daily.

Oviprotogen—A "methylene compound of albumin." Nutritive. To be added to milk, particularly for feeding infants. Used also hypodermically.

Oxin—A saccharated beef extract.

Oxycamphor—$C_8H_{14}.CHOH.CO$. An oxidation product of camphor. Used in dyspnœa.

Oxyphenacetin Salicylate—Antipyretic and anodyne.

Papeverine—A remedy used in external eye diseases, especially conjunctive, and consisting of boric acid, mercuric chloride, zinc sulphate, and glycerin. Antiseptic.

Pancreaden—Preparation made from the pancreas, used in diabetes mellitus. Dose: 10 to 15 gm. daily.

Paraplast—Plaster mass, consisting of caoutchouc, lanolin, resin, and gum dammar, spread on fine thick cotton web.

Pellotine—$C_{13}H_{19}NO_3$. Alkaloid obtained from *Anhalonium Williamsi* (Echinocactus Williamsi Lem). Hypnotic. Dose (of hydrochlorate): 0.04 to 0.06 gm.

Peronin—Substitute for morphine, similar to codeine.

Pertussin—A saccharine extract of thyme, used in whooping-cough.

Phenantipyrine—Antipyretic used in typhoid, rheumatism, and pneumonia.

Phenolin—A mixture of crude cresols and potash soap. Antiseptic. Used like lysol.

Phenylquinaldine—$C_9H_5(C_6H_5)N$. Antiperiodic. Local irritant. Dose: 0.1-0.2 gm., but may be advanced to 0.6-0.8 gm.

Pilagine—Remedy for seasickness.

Pincoline—Proprietary aromatic, antiseptic, deodorizer, and non-poisonous disinfectant.

Porcosan—A proprietary remedy for preventing erysipelas.

Pralat—A mixture of boric acid, sodium sulphate, sodium chloride, and [illegible]. Meat preservative.

Prostatin—Preparation made from the prostate gland, used in prostatic hypertrophy. Dose: [illegible] daily.

Protan—A "proteic compound of albumin."

Protargol—Remedy for colds and diphtheria.

Protonuclein—Biological restorative.

Pulmonin—An organo-therapeutic preparation made from calves' lungs, and used in pulmonary affections.

Pulvis Listeri—See Chinolin.

Pyctanin Mercury—Compound of pyctanin and mercury. Antiseptic. Applied in 1 : 200 solution, or with equal parts of starch.

Pyrantin—$CH_2CO_2N.C_6H_4OC_2H_5$. Paræthoxylphenylsuccinimide. Antipyretic. Dose: 1 to 3 gm. daily.

Pyrantin, Soluble—Sodium salt of para ethoxylphenylsuccinamic acid. Antipyretic. Dose: 1 to 3 gm. daily.

Pyrazole—Febrifuge, cardiac stimulant, and stomachic tonic in nervous diseases.

Pyrolignine—An antipyretic.

Quinacetine Sulphate—$(C_{17}H_{21}NO_2)_2H_2SO_4.H_2O$. Antipyretic and anodyne. Dose: 5 to 15 grn.

Quinalgen—Analgen.

Quinimel—Preparation for disguising the bitterness of quinine.

Quinosol—See Kresochin.

Quinine Sulphoichtyolate—A combination possessing the combined properties of the components, and is given in pill form.

Quinoform—Chinoform.

Quionin—"Tasteless Quinine." A mixture of cinchona alkaloids (principally cinchonidine), occurring in granular masses coated with resin.

Renaden—Preparation made from the kidneys, used in chronic nephritis. Dose: 6 to 8 gm. daily.

Resacetin—A salt of oxphenyl-acetic acid.

Resinol—"Unguentum Resinol." A proprietary ointment, used as an antipruritic, antiseptic, local antipyretic, sedative, and skin nutrient.

Resorcin Camphor—A mixture of resorcin and camphor.

Rhinolin—"Pulvis Listeri." Antiseptic, analgesic, and tonic.

Robigin—A mixture of oxalic acid, hydrochloric acid, and water, for removing rust spots from linen.

Rosbonit—Anticorrosive.

Roseline—Meat preservative.

Sagradin—A 20 per cent. solution of bitterless extract of cascara sagrada, with spirit of peppermint.

Salhypnone—Benzoylmethylsalicylic ether. Antiseptic.

Salicol—A mixture of methyl alcohol salicylic acid, oil, wintergreen, and water.

Salocoll—A [illegible] dium sulphate, sodium chloride, and [illegible]. Meat preservative.

Salophen—An [illegible] neuralgia.

Sanatol—An [illegible] the [illegible]

Sanoform—$C_6H_2COOCH_3.I_2.OH$. The methyl ether of di-iodo salicylic acid. Contains 62.7 per cent. of iodine. Non poisonous siccative antiseptic.

Sanol—A [illegible]

Sculcopine—A preparation of hydrastis and sculcap, used as a local astringent.

Séribèle—Tenifuge, consisting of seeds and root-bark of Connerus Africanus. Dose: 60 gm. in decoct.

Solution Aseptique—Substitute for traumaticin.

Sphygmogenin—An organo-therapeutic preparation, made from the suprarenal capsule.

Spinol—A liquid, saccharine extract of young, fresh spinach leaves. Used in the spinach cure for children.

Splenin—An organo-therapeutic preparation made from the spleen.

Steresol—Saturated solution of formaldehyde gas in a milk-sugar solution. Antiseptic for internal use. Dose: 0.015-0.06 gm., increasing. Used in tuberculosis, erysipelas, diphtheria, etc.

Sthavara—Antiseptic for hypodermic treatment of hernia.

Sulphurine—"A preparation of some of the higher sulphides of sodium and potassium with sulphur."

Suprarenaden—Preparation made from the suprarenal capsules, and used in Addison's disease, menopause, neurasthenia, and diabetes insipidus. Dose: 1 to 1.5 gm. daily.

Tannalbin—Modified tannin albuminate. Intestinal astringent. Dose: 4 gm. daily.

Tannoform—Condensation product of tannin and formaldehyde. $C_{29}H_{20}O_{14}$. Siccative antiseptic and antihidrotic.

Tannosal—Tannic-acid ester of creosote, containing 60 per cent. of creosote. Antitubercular. Dose: 1 to 2 gm. Three times a day, in aqueous solution.

Testaden—Preparation made from the testicles of cattle. Used in affections of the spinal cord, and in nervous troubles. Dose: 6 to 8 gm. daily.

Tesidin—An alcoholic extract prepared from the testes of cattle.

Testin—An organo therapeutic preparation made from the testes of cattle.

Tetra-alkylammonium-aluminium—$NC_4H_{36}Al_2(SO_4)_4+12H_2O$. A [illegible] solvent.

Theobromine Salicylate—True salt. $C_7H_7N_4O_2.COO.C_6H_4OH$. Stable diuretic.

Thyraden—Lactose trituration of dried extract thyroid gland, 1 part representing two parts fresh gland. Alterative in

myxœdema, cretinism, struma, and certain chronic skin diseases. Dose: 1 to 1.5 gm. per day.

Thyroiodin—See Iodothyrin.

Treuenit — Food-preservative, composed chiefly of sodium bisulphite.

Tylopherine — An emetic.

Unguentum Durum—Ointment base consisting of solid paraffin, lanolin, and liquid paraffin.

Unguentum Molle—Ointment base, consisting of solid paraffin, lanolin, and liquid paraffin.

Unguentum Psoriaticum — An ointment composed of chrysarobin, ichthyol, and zymoidin ointment.

Urea, pure—Uric-acid solvent. Dose: 0.5 to 2 gm.

Urisolvin—A compound of urea and lithium citrate. Uric-acid solvent and diuretic. Dose: 2 gm. (?) every three hours in carbonated water.

Virol—Liquor Carnis Comp. A substitute for cod-liver oil and representing the chief constitutents of meat.

Vitogen—A surgical dressing, to be used instead of iodoform. Aseptic, antiseptic, deodorizer, germicide, and non-toxic, inodorous disinfectant.

Xeroform — Synonym of tribromphenol-bismuth.

Xylochloral—Compound of xylose and chloral.

Zomakyne—Proprietary antipyretic and analgesic.

Zymoidin—A mixture of various antiseptics. Used in gonorrhœa. — *Merck's Report.*

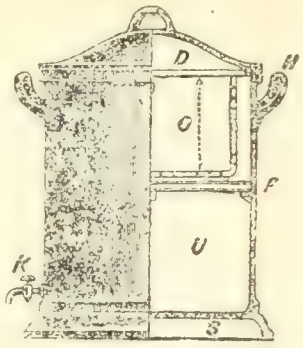
New Ideas.

NEW POWDER MEASURE.

An ingenius powder-measure has been devised, and is sold by Keyl, of Dresden. It consists of a metal spoon with a long, narrow bowl, the capacity of which can be regulated by sliding a metal stop backwards or forwards. This stop passes over a scale near the handle of the spoon, and can be fixed at any point by a screw. A small slip of steel passes over the bowl, returning to its original position by a spring. Having been adjusted for the quantity required, the spoon is dipped into the powder, the excess removed by the steel slip, and the measured powder tapped from the bowl on to the paper. The apparatus appeared to answer better for such drugs as antipyrin than for those that have a tendency to agglomerate, as, for instance, powdered rhubarb.

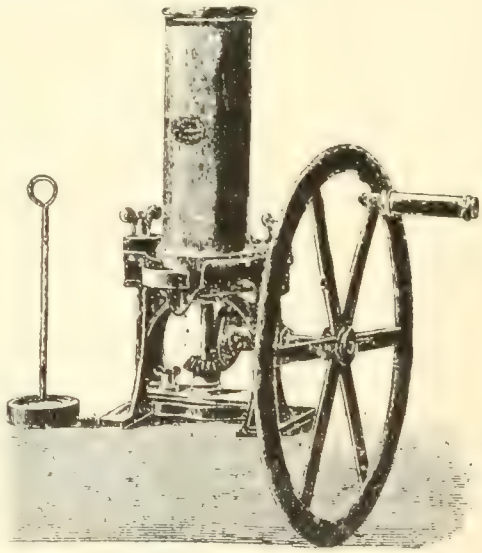
SYRUP MAKER AND FILTER.

For the automatic preparation and filtration of large quantities of simple syrup by a cold process, Kopp, of Strasburg, recommends his cylindrical filter. The apparatus, which is constructed of enamelled iron, consists of an upper container, with perforated sides and bottom, a filtering medium F, and a receiver, U. The upper container is filled with sugar; into the lower water is introduced until it reaches the sugar. Solution at once commences, and the syrup formed falls to the bottom of U, passing through the filter F in its course, and can be drawn off from the tap K, as soon as the correct density has been reached. Fresh sugar and more water can be introduced into O and U respectively, as required.



OINTMENT MILL.

At the recent exhibition of pharmaceutical apparatus in Dresden, Messrs. Liebau, of Chemnitz, exhibited an ointment mill, which appeared to meet with the approval of many German pharmacists. The working of the apparatus will be intelligible from the illustration. The ointment is fed into the tall cylinder and pressed by weights over a blunt cone on to the grinding surface. As it issues from the mill it is scraped off by the scraper and delivered from the spout into a vessel placed to receive it.—*The Pharmaceutical Journal.*



VALSOL. — An English manufacturer has placed an ointment base and oils upon the market under this name, consisting of mixtures of hydrocarbons, impregnated with oxygen. They have a very marked solvent effect on various medicaments and form emulsions with water.

Pharmaceutical Notes.

CRESO-MAGNESOL.—A new pharmaceutical method for "exhibiting" creosote has been devised by Romeyer and Testevin, which presents many advantages in preparing that substance in the form of pills. Creso-magnesol is prepared as follows: Twenty parts of caustic potash are dissolved in ten parts of water in a porcelain mortar. To this are gradually added and emulsified 800 parts of beech creosote, and finally 170 parts of freshly-calcined magnesia are worked in. The mass left at ordinary temperatures gradually deepens in color, and at the end of thirty-six hours is of good pilular consistence. Later it sets, so that it may be readily powdered, and in this powdered form is easily massed into pills with a little honey. This powder contains 80 per cent. of creosote; a convenient pill is one containing 10 centigrammes of creso-magnesol. With pure guaiacol, using only 10 per cent. of magnesia and potash together, a pulverulent mass is speedily obtained, which contains 90 per cent. of guaiacol. —*L'Union Pharmaceut.*: *Pharmaceutical Journal.*

OIL OF EGG YOLK.—This oil, sometimes ordered on the continent as an ingredient in ointments for chilblains, cracked nipples, and hæmorrhoids, is extracted from hard-boiled eggs by heat and pressure. It is limpid when warm, becoming turbid on cooling, with deposition of a semi-crystalline sediment containing, according to Lecanu, a cholesterin fusing at 145° C. The density of egg oil at 20° C. is .915, it solidifies at 8 to 10° C., is soluble in ether, insoluble in alcohol, its saponification number is 185.2 to 186.7, and the iodine number 81.21 to 81.60. Color reactions are difficult to read owing to the intense yellow tint of the oil (*Giornale di Farmacia e di Chimica*).—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

ALKALIMETRIC TITRATION OF QUININE.—In the *Analyst* A. H. Allen directs attention to the divergent behavior of the salts of quinine with inorganic acids towards methyl orange. Thus the ordinary sulphate of quinine of commerce containing two molecules of the base to one of the acid, although practically neutral to brazilwood, cochineal, and logwood, is strongly alkaline to methyl orange. The point of neutrality when titrating quinine with the first-named indicators is thus reached when the neutral sulphate is formed; but with methyl orange not until the acid sulphate results.

BLOOD DUST.—Doctor Muller, of Vienna, has recently discovered a constituent of the blood which has been designated hemokonia (blood dust), and described as floating particles resembling fat globules. They are one-twenty-five-thousandth of an inch in diameter, unaffected by osmic acid, and invested with power of motion.

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No. 2—Is a stock about $1,000, in village of 800, northwestern Ontario, owned by a physician who is too busy to attend to it. No opposition. Price, invoice price and all cash. The Doctor will turn all trade possible into store. Rent, $100 per year.

No. 3—Is a fine store in city of Manitoba, doing good trade. Proprietor desires to go to British Columbia. Will take 75 per cent. of invoice if sold before March 10th. Stock about $3,500, in first-class condition. Terms, half cash, balance in 3, 6, 9, 12 months, secured. Sure success for anyone.

No. 4—Is a city store. Stock about $2,[illegible]50. Has branch post office worth $400 per year. Proprietor in ill-health. Will sell for $1,500, or 75 per cent. of invoice if taken right away.

No. 5—Is a stock of $2,500, in Michigan town of 8,000 people; 4 other stores only. Daily average, $14. No dead stock. Price, 90 per cent. of invoice. Proprietor will remain a month with his successor.

No. 6—Is an inquiry from a physician to obtain a good paying store, in either Hamilton, London, Brantford, or some western city, where an office practice can be carried on with store. Will pay a good cash price for the right thing.

Nos. 7, 8, and 9 have not furnished sufficient details, and must be carried over to next issue, if not previously sold.

Intimate by number those you wish details of.

The products of our laboratory are unsurpassed
for **Purity, Quality, and Uniformity.** : .

Our Aromatic Cascara S. & M.

Is undoubtedly one of the finest and most reliable preparations of this valuable drug which has ever been manufactured. One minim represents 3 grains of choice Cascara bark.

Our Other Specialties:

Bitter Cascara — Calisaya Cordial
Vitalic Hypophosphites — Syr. Trifolium Co.
Apodyne, etc.

Our line of Perfumes and Toilet Articles have proved to be the best selling and most satisfactory handled by the drug trade during the past year.

SPECIAL ODORS

Special Violet
Bermuda Lilies
Peau d'Espagne
Mo-Ko-Ka
Etc., Etc.

We want your trade for 1897

We supply the ...Drug Trade Only...

Our travellers are on the road

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Hygiene Vegetable Extract
French Lilac
Almond Cream

COLOGNES:
Rose Violet
Orange Blossom
Crab Apple
Lavender
Lilac

The Scott & MacMillan Co., Ltd.

14 and 16 Mincing Lane, Toronto

Photographic Notes

Amateur Photographs

Cameras and accessories are a popular sideline for pharmacists in many places. Whether cameras are sold or not, an attractive display may be secured with the aid of amateur photographs. It will be a comparatively easy matter to borrow a number of photographs showing interesting faces and scenes. Pictures of local interest always seem to make amateur photography more attractive. It does not seem to be surrounded by so much mystery or hedged in by so many little difficulties when one shows the work of home amateurs. A display of this kind may be made with cameras, or to promote the sale of the various chemicals and solutions that are used in the processes of developing, fixing, and toning.—*Merck's Report.*

Sunset on Great South Bay.

Celluloid.—This is simply a paper made by treating starch with water rendered strongly alkaline, whereby the substance is rendered soluble.

[illegible]	[illegible]
Alum	4 "
Sugar	75 "
Water	120 "
[illegible]	60 "

Mix.

(2) Gum arabic	4 parts.
Water	8 "
Glycerin	1 "
Neutral spirit	3 "

Mix.

(3) Gum arabic	70 parts.
Water	200 "
Aluminum sulphate	2 "

Dissolve the aluminum sulphate in a small portion of the water, and the gum arabic in the rest, and mix the solutions.

Combined Toning and Fixing Bath.

Dr. Vogel recommends the following combined bath as of special value for albumen and gelatine papers. It will keep and may be used repeatedly (after filtration) until exhausted:

Distilled water	1000 c.cm.
Hyposulphite of soda	100 g.
[illegible]	10 g.
[illegible]	4 g.
[illegible]	3 g.
[illegible]	3 g.
Nitrate of lead	4 g.

This solution is allowed to stand for some days; it is then filtered and mixed with a solution of chloride of gold (1 to 100) 25 c.cm.

The prints are toned until they assume the desired color.

Dr. Liesegang recommends the following formula:

Water	800 g.
Hyposulphite of soda	200 g.
Sulphocyanide of ammonium	25 g.
Acetate of sodium	15 g.
Saturated solution of alum	50 g.

A few cuttings of unfixed paper are placed in the solution and left to settle a few days; it is then filtered and completed with

Water	200 g.
Chloride of gold	1 g.
Chloride of ammonium	2 g.

Sulphocyanate toning baths are, according to Edward Valenta, largely used in Europe to tone aristotypes, as they work evenly, and give all gradations of tone from a violet purple to a dark blue black. Following is one of the best-known formulæ:

I.

Distilled water	1000 c.cm.
[illegible]	40 g.
Chloride of gold solution (1 to 100)	100 c.cm.

II.

Distilled water	1000 c.cm.
Sulphocyanate of ammonium	40 g.
Chloride of gold solution (1 to 100)	100 c.cm.

These stock solutions keep for a long time, if well corked, but should not be until twenty-four hours after mixing:

For use, No. 1	50 c.cm.
No. 2	50 c.cm.
Distilled water	100 c.cm.

A somewhat similar formula to the above is recommended by one of the leading specialists on account of its hardening action upon the collodion films.

I.

Distilled water	800 c.cm.
Sulphocyanate of ammonia	15 "
Alum	15 "
Carbonate of ammonium	1 "

II.

Distilled water	600 c.cm.
Chloride of gold	1 g.
For use, No. 1	100 c.cm.
No. 2	50 "

—*American Journal of Photography.*

PACKING PLATES.—According to Colson, the best paper in which to pack sensitive plates is obtained by soaking it in a three per cent. solution of potassium bichromate to which some gum arabic has been added, exposing thoroughly to light and then washing till all trace of bichromate is washed out. Such a paper is impermeable to damp or gases of all kinds.

TRITICINE.—This is a paste made of dextrin and starch, in equal parts, in water, the starch being made soluble by heat. A little glycerin is added to make the paste pliable and elastic when dry, and a little boric acid or thymol, or both, to prevent fermentation.

Water Colors for Photographers.

Artists who wish to prepare their own colors for tinting photographs, whether albumen, aristotype, or gelatine, will find that the so-called albumen colors will give the best results. The more permanent dry pigments are cobalt, Prussian blue, smalt blue, starch blue, cadmium yellow, yellow ochre, Roman ochre, verde green, Manchester yellow, Indian red, amber, burnt sienna, India ink.

An Improvised Focusing Screen.

By E. WEBBER

In the course of one's travels it is almost a certainty that sooner or later the ground-glass screen will get broken, and of course it always breaks in some out-of-the-way place where a new one cannot be obtained. There are several ways to get out of this difficulty which should be remembered by every tourist photographer, as the *knowing how* will save much disappointment at such a critical time.

Every tourist photographer is presumably supplied with plates and hypo, and perhaps a little bichloride of mercury for intensification. Taking it for granted, then, that these articles are on hand, one need no more regret the breaking of a ground-glass screen than the loss of a dime; for a thoroughly excellent glass can be made at short notice and small cost. The best screen I know of, better by far than any fine ground glass I ever purchased, is made by the following method: Take a plate from the box, and after exposing it a second to the daylight simply immerse it in hypo till thoroughly fixed. After fixing is complete, wash it well so that all traces of hypo are removed. Prepare a solution of mercury bichloride of any strength, and proceed to bleach the plate until it acquires a milky white tint. This will occur rapidly if the mercury solution is a strong one, but not so soon if not. At any rate the plate will bleach, sooner or later, in the solution, be it strong or weak. When well bleached, all that remains to do is to wash well and dry on edge, and you have your screen. For fine focusing, such as copying or micro-photography, I have never seen the equal of a screen so prepared, while for dark interiors this screen is indispensable after once tried. A clear glass hole can readily be made in the centre, if one cares to use an eye-piece for extra sharp focusing; indeed, the eye-piece can be permanently attached by using Canada balsam, thus insuring a double certainty of sharp focus.

A very good screen can also be quickly made if one provides a bottle of ground-glass varnish before starting on a trip. By immersing a plate of the size desired in hot water, the gelatine can be readily melted off, and, after polishing with tissue paper, it can be flowed with the above-mentioned ground-glass varnish, which will set in two minutes, and afford a very fair substitute for the genuine glass.

On a pinch, one can use a piece of greased or waxed white tissue paper, tightly stretched over the back frame, and I've no doubt there are a dozen more ways, but I've tried only the above-mentioned methods. Ground glass I use no more. My bleached plate is a source of perfect satisfaction and content to me, and I advise all to try one.—*The Photo-American.*

Gleanings.

Pharmaceutical Snaps.

A. H. Riise is a pharmacist who should not find fault with his lot, for on the whole island of St. Thomas, with a population of 15,000, he is the only lucky individual whom the Danish Government allows to roll pills and dispense cod-liver oil emulsions. Surely Herr Riise has a "snap" in the drug trade. The little island of Heligcland, on the German coast, also supports but a single apothecary.—*Western Druggist.*

To Prevent Windows from Frosting.

If the moisture in the storeroom is not too great, the frosting can be avoided by painting the glass with a solution of glycerin in sixty-three per cent. alcohol. Glycerin, like chloride of lime, has the property of absorbing water, and this action overcomes the difficulty. For small show windows sulphuric acid may be employed, as is done in Russia. This, however, is only efficacious where the windows are double. The cracks between the two window frames and around the edge are kept tightly sealed, and several small vessels half filled with concentrated sulphuric acid are left in the space between the plates of glass. But the simplest and best cure of all for frosting windows is to have a small electric fan playing near it continuously. The air is thus kept in motion, and there is no chance for the frost to settle on the glass. —*M.B.D.*

Preservation of Tincture Iodine.

Albert Sapin says that it is useless to keep tincture of iodine in the dark, as his numerous experiments have shown that a tincture of iodine exposed to sunlight lost within a year about seventeen per cent. of its free iodine (as ethyl iodine, hydriodic acid, etc.), while the loss in the dark amounted to about twenty per cent. The influence of temperature is wholly unimportant, but it is very necessary that the purest possible alcohol be used. From these results and from observations made by others, it is unadvisable to make up large quantities of the tincture at once, and the provision of the German pharmacopœia that not more than five per cent. loss of the original iodine is permissible is a wise one.—*Jour. de Chim. et de Pharm.*

A Very Ancient Prescription.

A French medical paper prints what is believed to be the oldest known medical recipe. It is a tonic for the hair and its date is 4,000 B.C. It was prepared for an Egyptian queen, and required dogs' paws and asses' hoofs to be boiled with dates in oil. The modern hair restorer requires asses' heads.—*Medical Record.*

Tropacocaine as a Substitute for Cocaine.

On the grounds that tropacocaine is less than half as toxic as cocaine, while the anæsthesia it produces is as rapid and more lasting, Vamossy proposes to substitute the former for the latter in medical practice. He observes that tropacocaine gives rise to little or no mydriasis when employed in the eye. For general use he prescribes the following solution: Chlorhydrate of tropacocaine, 30 centigrammes; sodium chloride, 6 centigrammes; distilled water, 10 grammes.—*Rev. de Thérap. Méd. Chirurg.*

Commercial.

A marked rise in the price of bristles in Europe has caused an advance in the price of all kinds of brushes, and this is liable to be followed by another advance.

The acreage of peppermint in Wayne County, N.Y., was unusually small the past season. Low prices for oil have discouraged growers, and the total yield for 1896 is reported to be not more than 60,000 pounds of oil, as compared to 150,000 prior to five or six years ago. Ten years ago about 3,000 pounds of wintergreen oil were distilled annually at Lyons, the supply of leaves coming from Connecticut. This year not more than 50 pounds were produced. Oil of sweet birch and the synthetic product has largely displaced true oil of wintergreen.

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Photographic Apparatus and Supplies

Can extend their business by catering for the trade of the druggist who deals in these lines, and also the druggist and drug clerk who is an amateur photographer.

An advertisement in

The

Canadian Druggist

reaches them all

RATES QUOTED ON APPLICATION.

A Perfect Toilet Gem.

Areca Nut Tooth Paste

The drug trade of Canada will find this one of the most satisfactory articles on the market. The package is convenient and attractive.

Kindly make sure the ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE offered you is made in WINNIPEG. The genuine is for sale by

Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto.
Elliot & Co., Toronto.
Evans & Sons, Montreal.
Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal.
Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.
Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal.
J. Winer & Co., Hamilton.
J. A. Kennedy & Co., London, and by

THE

MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.

WINNIPEG.

Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID
For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE
An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

SULPHUR PASTILLES
For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE
An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

22 St. Lawrence Main Street
(Cor. of Lagauchetiere)

MONTREAL

A POOR WHEEL is like a poor horse—it costs more than its worth to keep it.

In the **Monarch** the necessity of repair has been reduced to a minimum. Its strength, lightness, and beauty make it a marvel of modern mechanical skill.

The Monarch

IS UNDOUBTEDLY KING OF WHEELS

A wheel that you can depend upon in any emergency. Made in four models—$80 and $100. The "Defiance"—made in eight models—$40, $50, $60 and $75. Send for the Monarch book.

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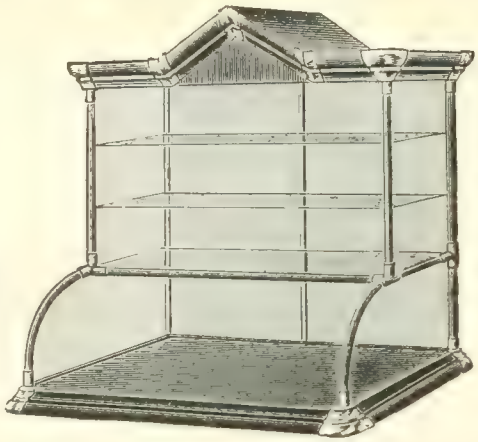

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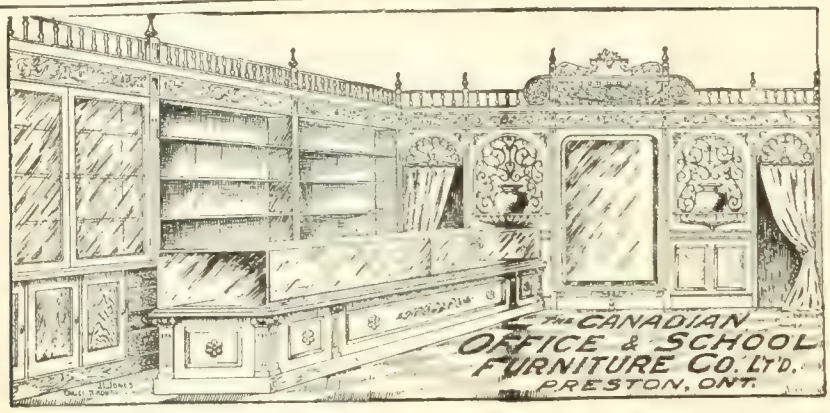

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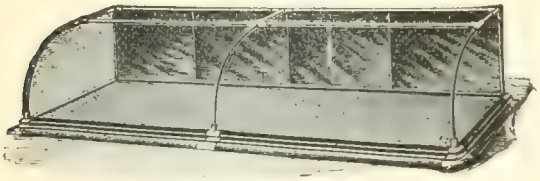

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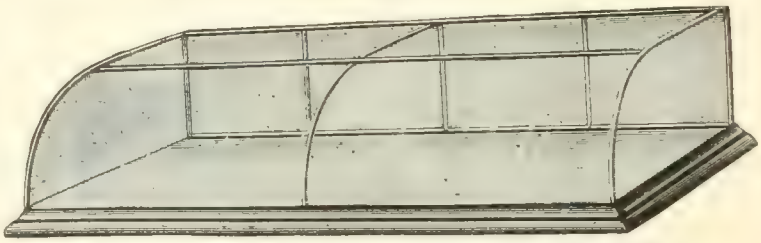

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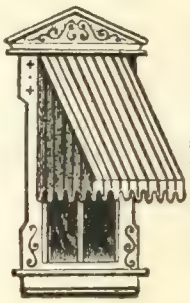

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Made by experienced workmen, and of the best materials, at prices as low as is consistent with good work and materials.

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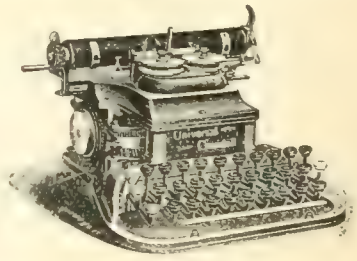

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MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria

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ST. JOHN.—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co
PRESCOTT.—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.
MONTREAL.—Huden, Huber & Co.

Formulary.

TOOTH POWDER.

Dr. N R Morton, sen., recently presented to the Stomatological Club the following formula for a tooth powder of his own composition, which he claims is non injurious to the enamel :

R	Precip. chalk	6 oz.
	Pulv. cast. soap	2 "
	Pulv. borax	2 " M

Add perfume and sugar to sweeten.

—Pacific Stomatological Gazette.

A SOLUTION FOR STOPPING FALLING OF THE HAIR.

Hydrochlorate of quinine	1 drachm
Tannic acid	2 drachms.
Alcohol, 70 per cent	1½ pints.
Tincture of cantharides	2½ drachms.
Pure glycerin	1½ ounces.
Cologne water	10 drachms.
Vanillin	2 grains.
Pulverized sandalwood	1 drachm.

After being well mixed and shaken, allow to stand for four days, and then filter. To be rubbed into the scalp daily.

Revue de Therapeutique Medico Chirurgical.

AN ANTISEPTIC WASH FOR THE MOUTH.

The *Presse Medicale* contains the following formula :

R.	Thymol	gr. iv.
	Benzoic acid	gr. xlv.
	Tincture of eucalyptus	gr. ccxxv.
	Essence of peppermint	gr. lx.
	Chloroform	gr. xv.
	Alcohol	℥ iij.

M. Twenty drops of this solution in a glass of water may be used at a time.

LIQUID RENOVATOR FOR ENAMELLED LEATHER.

Ingredients :

48 parts of paraffin oil,
1 part of oil of lavender,
1 " essence of citronelle,
2 parts spirits of ammonia.

Method of preparation : Mix all together, and shake the bottle well before using, laying on a coating with a sponge, and polishing with a soft cloth or leather afterwards.

TO RENDER FABRICS FIREPROOF.

In a handbook published by the Pacific Coast Borax Co., the following is recommended : Take of ammonium sulphate, 8 parts ; ammonium carbonate, 2½ parts ; borax, 2 parts ; boracic acid, 3 parts ; starch, 2 parts ; water, 100 parts. Impregnate the fabric with the solution, dry and iron. For paper, omit the ammonium carbonate and starch.

GLOVE CLEANSER.

White Castile soap, 100 ; dissolved with gentle heat in water, 30 ; then add sodium hyposulphite, 30 ; liquid ammonia, 10. Mix.

SYRUP OF CALCIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE.

Glycerophosphate of calcium, 10 ; citric acid, 1 ; distilled water, 340 ; cane sugar, 650 parts. Dissolve cold by shaking. A tablespoonful for a dose three times a day.

PASTILLES OF CALCIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE.

Glycerophosphate of calcium, 10 centigrammes ; cacao butter, 10 centigrammes. For one pastille. One such to be taken four times daily.—*Nouv. Rem. Phar. Jour.*

Loretin.

Eugene Dieterich (*Phar. Centh.*) calls attention to this most important of antiseptics, it being, in fact, the only one of many proposed which fulfils all the requirements of iodoform, and yet being free from the defects of the latter. According to the authorities quoted, loretin is entirely non-poisonous, is non-irritating, entirely inodorous, highly antiseptic, is not absorbed, and is stable even when heated to 180° C. All authorities agree to the fact that in loretin a superior substitute for iodoform has been found. Among the various formulæ offered the following have been selected :

LORETIN CERATE.

	Parts.
Loretin	10
Simple cerate	40
Benzoinated lard	60
Peru balsam	4

LORETIN COLLODIUM.

Five Per Cent.

	Parts.
Loretin	5
Alcohol, 96 per cent	10
Flexible collodion	85

Ten Per Cent.

	Parts.
Loretin	10
Alcohol, 96 per cent	15
Flexible collodion	75

GLYCERITE OF LORETIN

	Parts.
Loretin	1
Glycerin	99

LORETIN GELATIN.

	Parts.
Gelatin	5
Distilled water	95
Glycerin	25
Loretin	5

LORETIN GAUZE.

Five Per Cent.

Twenty grammes crystalline calcium chloride are dissolved in 1,460 grammes of distilled water ; with this 1,000 grammes of sterilized gauze are impregnated and expressed till the moist mass weighs 2,250 grammes. This is then slowly drawn through a neutral solution of sodium loretinate which has been freshly prepared by adding 60 parts of loretin to a solution of 7 parts of calcined sodium carbonate in 1,000 parts of distilled water, which must have warmed to about 60° C. The gauze is then pressed and dried.

[illegible]

(b) Loretin	30
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

	Parts
[illegible]	[illegible]
Distilled water	1,000

[illegible] For all purposes where a mercurial wash or a solution of corrosive sublimate is indicated.

LORETIN SUPPOSITORIES.

	Parts.
Loretin	2
Cacao butter	100

Make into 100 suppositories.

OINTMENT OF LORETIN

Ten Per Cent.

	Parts.
Loretin	10
Adeps lanæ	50
Petrolatum	50

To Clean Bronze Articles.

According to the *Antiquitaten Zeitung*, articles of bronze are best cleaned by the use of a paste made of powdered chickory and water. The paste is spread over the bronze and rubbed well over the surface by means of a stiff brush (an old stiff tooth brush will answer), and then allowed to dry on the article. After drying rinse off the powder with running water, and dry in the sun. Wiping off with an oiled rag will improve the looks of modern bronzes.

Mr. Francis U. Kahle, whose advertisement appears in another part of this journal, has established a laboratory and office at 127 Bay street, Toronto. Mr. Kahle is an old druggist. He is a graduate of the Ohio University, and also holds honorary certificates from the universities of Berlin and Paris. Mr. Kahle is making a specialty of Ransom's Hive Syrup and Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and the advertisements that he is getting out are very handsome and attractive, and the druggist who writes to him for this special offer will not regret it. He is very much interested, as well as his concern, D. Ransom, Son & Company, in protecting the retailer against the departmental stores. These preparations have been on the market for a great many years, and are known as standard and trustworthy remedies. It is such preparations as these, established a century ago, that have sold year in and year out, that the druggist knowing their merits should have continually on hand.

The Science of Optics.

By LIONEL LAURANCE.

Entered according to Act of Parliament in the year 1896, by Lionel Laurance, at the Department of Agriculture.

Primary Ametropia.

This is the cause of the Asthenopia, the painful symptoms in H. To find the quantity of Ac. employed at any given distance by a Hyperope you divide the distance into 40, that gives the normal Ac. for the divergence of the rays, and then you must add the number of D. of the H. For instance, at 13 inches a Hyperope of 4 D. employs 7 D. of Ac. because $40 \div 13 = 3$ D., the normal Ac. for that distance, and 3 D + 4 D. for the H. makes 7 D. in all.

Thus it is that while the amplitude of Ac. in H. is, according to age, the same as it is in Em., the range of Ac. is displaced, and both the P.R. and the P.P. are further from the eyes. The P.R. in H. is said to be beyond ∞, because there is no point within ∞ that can be seen by the Hyperope without using Ac. The P.P. is more remote according to the extent of the defect, and is found by deducting from the normal amplitude the No. of D. of H. and dividing the difference into 40. Thus at 30 years of age the normal amplitude is 7 D. and the P.P. of a Hyperope of 3 D. at that age would be ($7 - 3 = 4$, $40 \div 4 = 10$), at 10 inches instead of at 5½ inches, as it would be in Em.

The condition of the Hyperope as regards his Ac. resembles that of the old sighted person; he has less Ac. that he can exert for near objects than the Emmetrope. In H. of, say, 2 D. the reserve quantity of Ac. that can be used between 20 feet, which is the nearest point from which rays are parallel and the P.P., is

At 10 years of age,			12 D.
" 20	"	"	8 D.
" 30	"	"	5 D.
" 40	"	"	2.50 D.
" 50	"	"	0.50 D.

If the H. be of 1 D. there would be available for close work an amplitude of 1 D. more than these figures at any age. If the H. be of 3 D. there would be 1 D. less, and so on. In every case as much less than in Em. as there are D.'s of H.

The P.P. of the Hyperope is further away than that of the Emmetrope. At twenty years of age the amplitude being 10 D.

In Em. the P.P. is at 4 inches.

In H. 1 D. the P.P. is at			4½	inches.
" 2 D.	"	"	5	"
" 3 D.	"	"	5½	"
" 4 D.	"	"	6½	"
" 5 D.	"	"	8	"
" 6 D.	"	"	10	"
" 7 D.	"	"	13	"
" 8 D.	"	"	20	"

The above figures are, according to the method explained, found by deducting the degree of H. from the amplitude and then dividing the available balance into 40. Of course when younger the P.P. is nearer, and when older it is farther away than the above distances, as in Em. If the question of the Ac. be understood there should be no difficulty in also understanding why H. is disregarded in the majority of cases during early life, and becomes very noticeable later.

Ac. can be exerted to a slight extent in excess of the Con. without causing Asthenopia; therefore, when the H. is of slight degree, say, 0.50 or 1 D., the amount of Ac. necessary for making V. normal can be employed without trouble, especially when the person is young, the distant V. being = $\frac{20}{20}$. Sometimes in H. of greater extent the person learns to disassociate the two functions, and can employ Ac. in excess of Con. without any excessive pain, say, where the H. is of 1.50 to 3.00 D., and in these cases also V. is found = $\frac{20}{20}$ or nearly 20.

In other cases the connection is kept up in medium degrees of H., say, 1.50 D. to 3 or 4 D. V. is defective for distance, and worse still for close work, and there is intense asthenopia. Women complain of headaches at the side of the eyes because the external recti are strained to prevent the eyes converging to points closer than those for which they are accommodated or for which they try to accommodate. There are also headaches over the brows caused by the efforts of the ciliary to contract sufficiently for vision of small objects.

In H. of high degree, say, over 5 or 6 D., the sight is so very defective that no attempt is made to see clearly either at a distance or close by. The Hyperope resigns himself to this state of affairs as if he were myopic, and, like the Myope, he will bring print up close to the eyes, where, being under a larger visual angle, it may be legible, whereas further away it is not. By bringing things nearer to the eyes it is true that the Hyperope sacrifices definition for a larger retinal image, but as the definition is extremely defective at any distance he gains somewhat. Such a person thinks himself, and is considered by his friends, near-sighted on account of his defective vision, and the fact that he reads with the book close to his eyes. The fact that he can see through a Cx. lens immediately dispels this illusion. As a rule, people like this suffer less pain than those with a minor degree of H. They often read at their P.P., or even considerably within it. Still another class of Hyperopes are those who find out that by accommodating to a certain extent they can obtain clear vision, but who have not learnt to disassociate Con. and Ac.; either they cannot do so, or they also discover that by not doing so they obtain clear vision with less effort; in other words, that by converging to, say, 20 in., and so exerting 2 M. A., they can, with greater ease, accommodate 2 D., and so obtain perfect distant sight. These are the people who squint. At the start, when the eyes are converged to a nearer point than that for which they are accommodating, the retinal images fall on parts of the retinæ of the two eyes which do not correspond, so that two objects are seen instead of one, and both are rather indistinct, because the images do not lie on the Maculæ. The Hyperope, however, soon instinctively learns that by turning both eyes either to the right or the left the necessary Con. and Ac. is still exerted, and one image will fall then on a part of the retina of the one eye that is still less sensitive to the impression of light rays so that that image is barely seen at all, while the other now will fall on the Macula, and be sharp and distinct; thus he attains a double gain, he does away with the diplopia and sees more clearly.

This habit soon becomes constant, and convergent strabismus is established. At first the squint is only periodic, that is, it occurs when the external recti are too tired to prevent the eyes from converging, or when the ciliary is too fatigued to accommodate sufficiently without converging excessively. Later, the squint may become constant, the eyes being continuously converged, and each alternately used for V.; this is alternating strabismus. Still later the Hyperope will discover that one eye gives rather better vision than the other, and so this one only will be employed for vision, the other being constantly turned in towards the nose, and the constant alternating squint gives place to the constant monolateral or one-sided squint. The eye that is deviated inwards is never employed in the act of vision, and from non-use soon loses the retinal perceptive faculty and becomes Amblyopic (of dulled sight), and, in time, perfectly useless.

The internal recti from being constantly used become excessively developed and exceed the external recti in strength to such an extent that the eyes cannot be straightened at all.

Those who squint are generally Hyperopes of from 1 D. to 3 D. When the error is less than 1 D. the Ac. can be exerted in excess of the Con. to that extent so that a squint is not necessary. On the other hand, when the error is of more than 3 D. no exertion of the Con. can cause the Ac. to be constantly employed to an extent sufficient for clear vision, and the Hyperope will prefer very bad binocular to bad monocular vision. Sometimes you will find cases of convergent squint that are not constant, but only occasional; a person will tell you that he will be able to see a certain line of letters if he squints, or he will do it without knowing it.

To a certain extent this occurs with all Hyperopes, as is shown in testing one eye, the other behind the disc being converged 1° or 2°.

(To be Continued.)

Do you wish to increase your Optical Trade?

Then induce your customers to recommend you

Do you wish to make your Optical Trade permanent?

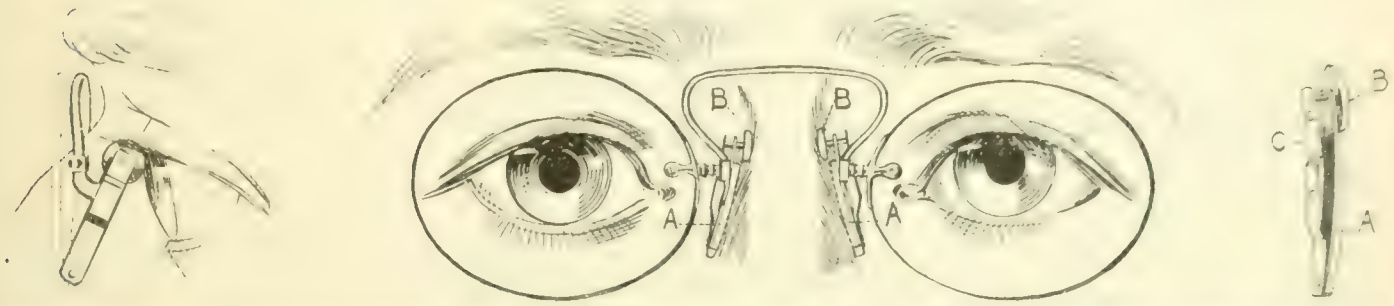
Then avoid errors in fitting

Both of these results are obtained by using Hardy's Ophthalmometer, which impresses your customers with the conclusion that you make your examination with care, and with the assistance of the most modern appliances. You cannot afford to be without it.

The Latest Practical Novelty

Hardy's Anatomical Eye-Glass Guard

It is the best device ever patented in Eye-Glasses.



It is based on anatomical study, enables the average optician to fit an eye-glass as securely as an expert frame fitter. It is throughout scientific. **Sample Eye-Glass sent on receipt of 30 cents.**

The adjustment of Eye-Glasses made easy

BY MEANS OF

King's Anchor Guards

The Anchor Guard is so easily adjusted that anyone can manipulate it.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE ABOVE.

Dates of next classes at the Optical Institute of Canada, 60 Yonge Street, Toronto (Dr. Hamill, Instructor), are February 15th, March 8th and 29th, and a Special Class to be held in Montreal, April 12th. For further information apply to

J. S. LEO, Principal, 60 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Montreal Optical Company

MONTREAL, 1685 Notre Dame St. **60 Yonge St., TORONTO.**

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver

Sold by all first-class Chemists and Druggists

CHEVRIER

General Depot :—PARIS, 21, Faubourg Montmarte, 21

This Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver, prepared by M. CHEVRIER, a first-class Chemist of **Paris**, possesses at the same time the active principles of Cod Liver Oil and the therapeutic properties of alcoholic preparations. It is valuable to persons whose stomach cannot retain fatty substances. Its effect, like that of Cod Liver Oil, is invaluable in Scrofula, Rickets, Anæmia, Chlorosis, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Chest.

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote

General Depot :—PARIS, 21, Faubourg Montmarte, 21

CHEVRIER

Sold by all first-class Chemists and Druggists

The beech-tree Creosote checks the destructive work of Pulmonary Consumption, as it diminishes expectoration, strengthens the appetite, reduces the fever, and suppresses perspiration. Its effect, combined with Cod Liver Oil, makes the Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote an excellent remedy against pronounced or threatened Consumption.

Dominion Art Woodwork Co.,

Toronto Junction

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO CARVING IF DESIRED

Art Woodwork FOR INTERIORS OF Dwellings, Stores AND Public Buildings

Show Cases

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Piano and Church Organ Keyboards, etc.

THE BEST WAY TO SELL GOODS

Is by well written, attractive advertising notices

I WRITE THEM

SAMPLES FREE When sending for samples be sure to send full particulars of what you wish advertised

Advertising Pamphlets, Booklets, Circulars, Dodgers, etc., a specialty

Write for terms mentioning size of page and number of pages wanted

W T MURRAY.

24 Adelaide Street East, Toronto

Room 2, Equity Chambers

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

"We believe cutting of prices detrimental to our interests."

Druggists

Who will sell Manley's Celery Nerve Compound and Indian Woman's Balm at the regular prices are authorized to guarantee the preparation to give satisfaction or refund the money and reclaim same by addressing

The Balm Medicine Co., Ltd.
71 Victoria St., TORONTO.

FREE

Send us your name and address, and mention this paper, and we will mail you **FREE** a copy of "Selections from Good Advertising." All we ask is that you send us 10 cents to pay cost of mailing.

"Selections from Good Advertising" is a well-printed book of about 100 pages. It contains 12 chapters taken from Charles Austin Bates' 700-page book "Good Advertising," which sells for $5.

"Selections from Good Advertising," which we now offer **FREE**, is the **same** book we have advertised in this paper heretofore for 50 cents.

If your 10 cents gets here after all the books are gone, we will send your money back.

THE HOLMES PUBLISHING CO.,

15 & 17 Beekman St., - NEW YORK.

Optical Department

Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries, it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient:—(1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J. S., male, age 18, book keeper, can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R. E. V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{20}{20}$
L. E. V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made and also to answer a correspondent who asks, Would glasses do this customer any good—because he can see as well with the eye alone as with any glass?

Answer.—A vision of $\frac{20}{20}$ indicates emmetropia or hyperopia; and the ability to see through a convex glass at 20 feet, as well or better than with the naked eye, shows hyperopia is present, and the strongest convex glass with which a patient can see as well or better than he did with the naked eye at 20 feet is the glass which represents his manifest hyperopia, which in the above example is + 1.50.

This customer, then, was using accommodation to see objects at a distance; the emmetrope does not use any. To read or write at 13 inches the emmetrope would use 3.00 dioptres of accommodation; the hyperope will have to use as much more than the emmetrope as he has hyperopia. Accommodation is simply muscular action; hence the hyperope must use much more muscular strain to do the same work at the same distance than would the emmetrope.

This extra strain explains all the symptoms complained of above, and placing + 1.50 glasses before the eyes of this patient will relieve the strain and all trouble will disappear at once. These glasses will require changing to stronger ones later on if the headache returns. The glasses should be worn for all near work, but would not be required for street use, although no objection could be found against wearing them constantly.

Optical Items.

An optician who does not see that the mechanical part of fitting glasses is perfectly satisfactory and permanently well done misses the great point of his duty. Labor-saving devices can of course be used, but the [illegible] done with the purpose of quickly getting the job off his hands, is criminal. An optician who has studied his profession knows what [illegible] although it may cause him more trouble to do the job as it should be done he should allow no makeshift or time saving methods to deter him from finishing it in a conscientious and painstaking manner. On these little things reputations are built.—*Trade.*

Headaches are often caused by the spring of the glasses being too strong. Persons whose nerves are not of the strongest often suffer from this aggravating cause. If the spring is stronger than need be, it should be weakened.

The term *dioptre* is a synonym employed in the place of the term *metre*, *i.e.*, 37.39 inches. For practical use we call a dioptre 40 inches. Thus a glass of one dioptre brings the rays to a focus 40 inches from the glass.

OPHTHALMOSCOPIC CHANGES.

In chronic Bright's disease are found: (1) Œdema of the retina. (2) White spots showing degeneration. (3) Hæmorrhages. (4) Inflammation of the optic nerve. (5) Atrophy of the retina.

All of the above symptoms go to make up what is called *albuminuric retinitis.*

In diabetes the patient is liable to impairment or loss of sight; the conditions producing this are: (1) Cataract. (2) Impaired condition of the blood. (3) Changes in the fundus oculi.—*Medical Brief, October, 1896.*

New Material for Matches. The time-honored scheme of rolling up a piece of paper and using it for a lighter has been utilized by an inventor in the manufacture of matches. The invention promises to revolutionize European match-manufacturing, and is particularly timely, because the wood for this purpose is constantly growing scarcer and more costly. The new matches are considerably cheaper than wooden matches, and weigh much less, a fact which counts for much in the exportation. The sticks of these matches consist of paper rolled together on the bias. The paper is rather strong and porous, and when immersed in a solution of wax, stearine, and similar substances, will easily stick together and burn with a bright, smokeless, and odorless flame. Strips one-half inch in width are first drawn through the combustible mass spoken of above, and then turned by machinery into long, thin tubes, pieces of the ordinary length of wood or wax matches being cut off automatically by the machine. When the sticks are cut to size, they are dipped into the phosphorus mass, also by machine, and the dried head easily ignites by friction on any surface.—*National Druggist.*

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

[illegible] vertising, both of them right. Advertising should be done during the dull time for the purpose of starting up trade at that time, and also for the sake of the benefit which will [illegible] before the public eye. A man should just as quickly think of stopping his advertising in the summer or in the dull time after the holidays as he should think of closing up his store for several months in the year, and keeping it open only when trade would keep him busy.

There are probably more houses in the country that could shut up for four months in the summer and be ahead in cash at the end of that four months. But at the end of the next four the gain would not be apparent. It does not take people very long to forget things, and if the store were closed four months, or the advertising stopped four months, a great many people would have forgotten that the store was in existence.

* * * *

The other view of advertising is that it ought to be pushed during the busy time when people are ready to buy. Advertising cannot be expected to sell goods when people do not want them, and it will naturally be more effective when it gives publicity to some desirable article at just the right time.

I should think that if a merchant carried a space of four inches single column all the year round, he ought to double the space for the busy months, and occasionally during that time he can make larger spaces very profitable.

* * * *

In business, as in all the other affairs of life, everything comes at once. When a business man is so busy with trade and with buying and receiving his goods that he has no time to eat or sleep, just at that very time his advertising demands the most careful attention. Just at that time his advertising is the most important part of his business, and usually it is the most neglected part.

In every store somebody has charge of the window display. The window display is an important part of advertising a store. There are places where, I think, with a good window carefully dressed, such advertising will be all that the store will need. These places are few and far between, however.

* * * *

Now, if the work of preparing copy for newspaper advertising were turned over to some employee, and a little premium offered to him for good work in this line, the result would be a great deal better advertising than is generally done. Of course, all copy should be examined and

O.K.d by the proprietor before it appeared in the paper. He would also, of course, decide on what the advertisement was to be about, but this would not take a minute of his time.

If there is no clerk in the store who seems to have an aptitude for this sort of thing, there are a great many professional advertisement writers who could be made use of to good advantage. Some of them are good, some indifferent, and some bad, but most of them will be able to give material assistance. The good ones will write better advertisements than the merchant can himself, and they will be worth more than they cost in every instance.

* * * *

The advertisements ought to be changed in every issue of the paper. There are lots of new goods coming in, and each line furnishes material for an excellent advertisement. Publish the ads as if they were news, and tell about the new goods as they come out. If anything comes which seems to be specially desirable, give it particular prominence, and in almost every case it would be a good idea to mention the price.

* * * *

Whatever you do, do not deal in glittering generalities. Do not put an ad into the paper and say : "John Smith, dealer in watches, diamonds, jewelry and silverware. Repairing a specialty. Come here for holiday presents." There is nothing to be gained by such advertising. It probably isn't worth what it cost ; but the same space used in an intelligent, thoughtful manner will bring returns every time.

All stores in a given line keep pretty much the same things. The differences between them are made by quality and quantity, or both. People know the generalities without being told. The thing that will attract them is something special and new.

* * *

I don't believe any large advertiser ever cut off his advertising without finding that he cut off his business at the same time. If he is spending money foolishly, he may cut down his appropriation twenty-five or even, in some cases, fifty per cent., and still do the same amount of business.

I have known businesses where the advertising appropriation was cut down fifty per cent. and the business increased. I think there are a great many opportunities for just this sort of thing in America to-day. There is a great deal of money foolishly spent in advertising.

Money is spent injudiciously. Men go into the wrong papers. Sometimes they go into the right papers in the wrong way. Sometimes they spend too little in one paper and too much in another. There are all sorts of ways of making mistakes in doing advertising, and it is not to be expected that a man who is harassed and worried by a thousand other details of the business will be able to go on forever without making mistakes.

The chances are against the business man's being able to do his advertising without spending a good deal of money for which he gets no adequate return. He gives people advertisements to get rid of them, or to keep them from "roasting" his business. He goes into programmes because the canvasser is a customer of the house. He does all sorts of things that are not advertising, and charges them to the advertising account.

* * * *

The best advertising that a man can possibly do is to turn out good work. All the rest of the advertising in the world isn't of much use if this first principle of advertising isn't adhered to.

Swindlers sometimes succeed, but it isn't generally so.

Permanent success is sure to be built on merit.

The man who makes inferior goods has to keep on finding new customers for them. You can't build a business that way. If the goods are not right, they ought not to be advertised.

Parke, Davis & Co.'s Digestive Ferment Department.

The following letter speaks for itself. Dr. A. E. Dickinson, who for the past five years managed this department for the Cudahy Co., will in future look after the Digestive Ferment Department of Parke, Davis & Co.

Office of the Cudahy Pharmaceutical Company,
South Omaha, Neb., Feb. 1st, 1897.

We take pleasure in informing our friends and patrons that we have disposed of our business in Digestive Ferments, consisting of Pepsin, Pancreatin, and compounds of the same, to Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Michigan, and to whom we trust you will extend the patronage and favors which you have always shown us.

Yours,
THE CUDAHY PHARMACEUTICAL CO.
By E. A. Cudahy,
Vice-Pres. and General Manager.

Scent Pads.

A pad capable of giving off an agreeable perfume for a considerable length of time, and, therefore, highly suitable for scenting paper, clothing, store cupboards, etc., can be prepared by cutting up glove kidskins in rectangular strips of suitable size, and steeping them in the following mixture : Oil of bergamot, 25 parts ; oil of neroli, 20 ; oil of bitter almonds (pure), 1 ; oil of iris, 40 ; balsam of Tolu, 30 ; cumarin, 2 ; where they are left for three days, the vessel being sealed. They are then suspended from a cord and dried for several days at a temperature of about 68° F., after which the inside (flesh side) of the leather is coated with strong gum arabic solution and re-dried after being thickly strewn with finely-powdered violet root. In the meantime a pasty mixture of two parts of powdered musk, an equal quantity of civet, and a little gum arabic is prepared and spread evenly over both sides of the leather. When this is dried the leathers are stuck together in pairs, rough side inwards, and are covered with cotton-wool and enclosed in fancy cases of silk, forming, when completed, attractive pads of great durability.—*Seifenfabrikant*

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

Advertisements under the head of Business Wanted, Situations Wanted, Situations Vacant, Business for Sale, etc., will be inserted once free of charge. Answers cannot be sent in care of this office unless postage stamps are forwarded to re-mail replies.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED By lady druggist, with five years' experience, good references. Can also take charge of books. Address, M. Gibson, Belleville.

WANTED A young man or boy to learn the business of a pharmaceutical chemist, etc. Apply at once R. J. McAlpine, Chemist and Druggist, Thessalon, Ont.

PARTNER WANTED.

WANTED Partner with $[illegible] to $[illegible] capital, in the well known Optical and Mathematical Instrument business of Aronsberg & Co., 21 King St. West, Toronto. Apply at once. Principals only.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE Cash Register (National) in use a year. Cost $[illegible], will sell for $[illegible] cash. Address, Box [illegible], Guelph, Ont.

To the Trade:

We are wholesale agents for

Moxon's Celebrated Liniment

We have a large quantity in stock. No extra duty to pay. Prices same as the American prices.

Write us for Prices.

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
342 Richmond St., LONDON

SEELY, The American Perfumer

AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL

THE SEELY MANUF'G CO., MONTREAL, QUE., Nov. 15th, 1896

DETROIT, MICH.

DEAR SIRS,—I feel that I should like to tell you about my first order.

When your representative first tried to do business in this city, he tried in vain to sell several chemists, who, however, told him that if he could sell to me he would be able to sell many others, as I was considered a connoisseur of Perfumes. After sampling your goods, I found them as represented, and gave you my first order. I have now, as you know, dealt with you many years. I wish to congratulate you upon your Sweet Mignonette, which is, as you well know, one of the odors which cannot be obtained successfully from the flower. Your imitation is the best I have ever met with, and after the Sweet Mignonette passes off there is left the equally beautiful odor of the old-fashioned Wall Flower, which is an old friend to me. Wishing you success in your business, I am, sincerely yours, H. F. JACKSON.

"Quality is King." Merit Wins

We Sell to the Drug Trade Only

SEELY MANUFACTURING CO.

DETROIT, MICH. ◄ Established in 1862 ► WINDSOR, ONT.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to February 10th, 1897.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal.	$4 37	$4 65
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb.	13	15
Powdered, lb.	15	17
ALOIN, oz.	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.	50	55
St. Vincent, lb.	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb.	40	45
Copaiba, lb.	75	85
Peru, lb.	3 75	4 00
Tolu, can or less, lb.	95	1 00
BARK, Barberry, lb.	22	25
Bayberry, lb.	15	18
Buckthorn, lb.	15	17
Canella, lb.	15	17
Cascara, Sagrada	25	30
Cascarilla, select, lb.	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb.	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb.	35	40
Pale, lb.	40	45
Elm, selected, lb.	18	20
Ground, lb.	17	20
Powdered, lb.	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb.	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb.	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb.	15	10
Prickly ash, lb.	35	40
Sassafras, lb.	15	10
Soap (quillaya), lb.	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.	13	15
BLANS, Calabar, lb.	45	50
Tonka, lb.	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb.	11 00	12 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.	30	35
powdered, lb.	35	40
Juniper, lb.	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb.	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.	55	60
Cassia, lb.	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.	75	80
CAMPHOR, lb.	65	75
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb.	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb.	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.	17	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	40	50
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb.	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb.	10	12
Prepared, lb.	5	6
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb.	20	25
CLOVE, lb.	16	17
Powdered, lb.	17	18
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.	40	45
COLLODION, lb.	75	80
Cantharidal, lb.	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb.	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.	2 00	2 50
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.	25	30
DEXTRINE, lb.	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb.	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb.	75	80
Powdered, lb.	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz.	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb.	13	14
Pounds, lb.	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.	15	20
Calendula, lb.	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb.	25	30
German, lb.	40	45
Elder, lb.	20	22
Lavender, lb.	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb.	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb.	25	30
Saffron, American, lb.	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz.	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.	75	80
French, white, lb.	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb.	23	25
GUARANA	1 75	2 00
Powdered, lb.	2 00	2 25
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.	18	20
Barbadoes, lb.	30	50
Socotrine, lb.	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb.	70	75
Powdered, lb.	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb.	45	50
Sorts, lb.	30	35
Benzoin, lb.	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb.	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb.	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb.	50	1 00
Powdered, lb.	90	95
Kino, true, lb.	2 00	2 25
Myrrh, lb.	$ 45	$ 48
Powdered, lb.	55	60
Opium, lb.	4 25	4 50
Powdered, lb.	5 25	5 50
Scammony, pure Resin, lb.	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb.	40	45
Bleached, lb.	45	50
Spruce, true, lb.	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.	85	90
Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb.	55	70
Thus, lb.	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb.	27	35
Bitterwort, lb.	36	40
Burdock, lb.	16	18
Boneset, ozs, lb.	15	17
Catnip, ozs, lb.	17	20
Chiretta, lb.	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb.	20	38
Feverfew, ozs, lb.	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb.	45	50
Horehound, ozs., lb.	18	20
Jaborandi, lb.	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb.	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb.	38	40
Lobelia, ozs, lb.	15	20
Motherwort, ozs., lb.	20	22
Mullein, German, lb.	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs., lb.	18	20
Peppermint, ozs., lb.	21	22
Rue, ozs., lb.	30	35
Sage, ozs., lb.	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, ozs., lb.	18	20
Tansy, ozs., lb.	15	18
Wormwood, oz.	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb.	38	44
HONEY, lb.	13	15
HOPS, fresh, lb.	20	25
INDIGO, Madras, lb.	75	80
INSECT POWDER, lb.	35	38
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb.	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Aconite, lb.	25	30
Bay, lb.	18	20
Belladonna, lb.	25	30
Buchu, long, lb.	50	55
Short, lb.	25	27
Coca, lb.	35	40
Digitalis, lb.	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb.	18	20
Hyoscyamus	20	25
Matico, lb.	70	75

Senna, Alexandria, lb.	$ 25	$ 30
Tinnevelly, lb.	15	25
Stramonium, lb.	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb.	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb.	70	80
MACE, lb.	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb.	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10
Irish, lb.	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	40 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25
Powdered, lb.	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb.	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12
Powdered, lb.	25	27
OAKUM, lb.	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ½	70	75
Citrine, lb.	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb.	12	13
Powdered, lb.	15	16
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	25	3 25
Adhesive, yd.	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85
Lead, lb.	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb.	2½	3
White, lb.	3½	4
RESORCIN, white, oz	25	30
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	28	30
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35
Belladonna, lb.	25	30
Blood, lb.	15	16
Bitter, lb.	27	30
Blackberry, lb.	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb.	15	20
Colchicum, lb.	40	45
Columbo, lb.	20	22
Powdered, lb.	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14
Dandelion, lb.	15	18
Elecampane, lb.	15	20
Galangal, lb.	15	18
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb.	12	13
Ground, lb.	13	14
Powdered, lb.	13	15
Ginger, African, lb.	18	20
Po., lb.	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb.	27	30
Po., lb.	30	35
Ginseng, lb.	4 50	4 75
Golden Seal, lb.	.75	80
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95
Hellebore, white, powd., lb.	12	15
Indian Hemp	18	20
Ipecac, lb.	1 75	2 00
Powdered, lb.	2 00	2 25
Jalap, lb.	55	60
Powdered, lb.	60	65
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90
Licorice, lb.	12	15
Powdered, lb.	13	15
Mandrake, lb.	13	18
Masterwort, lb.	16	40
Orris, Florentine, lb.	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb.	30	35
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25
Poke, lb.	15	18
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	$ 18	$ 20
Rhatany, lb	20	30
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45
Cut, lb.	50	55
Senega, lb.	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb.	22	25
Powdered, lb.	25	27
Unicorn, lb.	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true.	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18
RUM, Bay, gal.	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25
SACCHARIN, oz	1 25	1 50
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15
Star, lb.	35	40
Burdock, lb.	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5
Caraway, lb.	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 25	1 50
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb.	10	12
Cumin, lb.	15	20
Fennel, lb.	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb.	3½	4
Ground, lb.	4	5
Hemp, lb.	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb.	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb.	65	70
Rape, lb.	5	6
Strophanthus, oz.	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12
White, Conti's, lb.	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	25	25
SPERMACETI, lb.	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb.	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb.	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6
Santal, ground, lb.	5	6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb.	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25
German, oz.	10	12
Boracic, lb.	13	14
Carbolic Crystals, lb.	28	30
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb.	45	50
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz.	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb.	18	20
Nitric, lb.	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb.	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80
Oxalic, lb.	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb.	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz.	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb.	65	70
Sulphuric, carboy, lb.	2½	2¾
Bottles, lb.	5	6
Chem. pure, lb.	18	20
Tannic, lb.	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb.	38	40
ACETANILID, lb.	70	75
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb.	1¾	3
Powdered, lb.	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	80	85
Carbonate, lb.	14	15
Iodide, oz.	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb.	40	45
Muriate, lb.	12	16
Valerianate, oz.	$ 55	$ 60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18
ANTINERVIN, oz.	85	00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 30	1 35
ANTIPYRIN, oz.	1 10	1 20
ARISTOL, oz.	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb.	10	13
Iodide, oz.	50	55
White, lb.	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz.	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45
Iodide, oz.	55	60
Salicylate, oz.	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb.	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb.	1 80	2 00
BORAX, lb.	7	8
Powdered, lb.	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25
Iodide, oz.	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz.	55	60
Citrate, oz.	45	50
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz.	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38
Sulphide, oz.	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz.	15	18
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1 25	1 30
Croton, oz.	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb.	60	1 90
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20
COCAINE, Mur., oz.	4 75	5 00
CODEIA, ¼ oz	70	75
COLLODION, lb.	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	6	7
Iodide, oz.	65	70
COPPERAS, lb.	1	3
DIGITALIN, oz.	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80
Sulphuric, lb.	40	50
EXALGINE, oz.	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb.	4 75	5 50
IODOFORM, lb.	6 00	7 00
IODOL, oz.	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16
Sacch., lb.	30	35
Chloride, lb.	45	55
Sol., lb.	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb.	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb.	70	.75
And Quinine, lb.	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry., oz.	18	30
And Strychnine, oz.	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55
Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz.	25	30
Iodide, oz.	40	45
Syrup, lb.	40	45
Lactate, oz.	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb.	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb.	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9
Exsiccated, lb.	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb.	80	85
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15
Carbonate, lb.	7	8
Iodide, oz.	35	40
Red, lb.	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	4	5
In packages, lb.	6	7
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	30	35
Carbonate, oz.	30	35
Citrate, oz.	25	30
Iodide, oz.	50	55
Salicylate, oz.	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60
Carbonate, lb.	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb.	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7
MENTHOL, oz.	40	45
MERCURY, lb.	75	80
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	85	90
Calomel, lb.	1 00	1 10
With Chalk, lb.	60	65

Amongst Our Advertisers.

In high grade stationery nothing finer either in quality or style can be found than the velvet finish manufactured by Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton. The paper is of the peculiar finish, neither rough nor smooth, which is so popular, and can be obtained in three sizes, either in tablet form or folded in boxes with envelopes to match. A lower priced line offered by the same firm is "Olde English Checquer," which come in five quire boxes of octavo note, with envelopes to match boxed in hundreds.

Pure Powdered Drugs

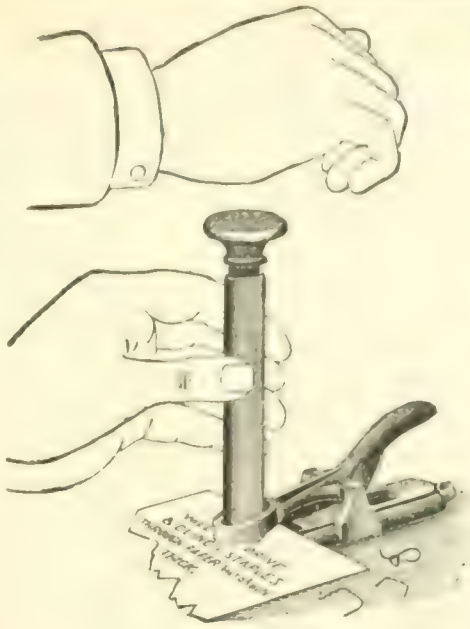
One of the most essential things, and one that is very apt to be neglected, is the examination of all drugs when received. To buy inert drugs, or to endeavor to make satisfactory finished products from such, is not only a waste of time and money, but is also a most reprehensible action. To get proper results the physician must have reliable remedies of definite strength; to produce these remedies the purest of drugs must be used, and full strength guaranteed. We were recently shown by the Hogarth, Fielding Co., Ltd., samples of pure powdered drugs, ground on the premises, which, we believe, in strength, purity, and evenness of powder are fully equal to any heretofore produced. This firm has put in machinery especially adapted for this work, and already the demand has been such as to keep the mills constantly employed. They are now grinding for a number of pharmaceutical manufacturers, and the finished product in each case has been most satisfactory. They are also manufacturers for the trade of tablets, tablet triturates, pills, ointments, etc. See their advertisement on page 268 of this issue.

What About a Wheel?

Our readers will observe that we have in this number included a "Bicycle Supplement"; a fact which could not possibly be overlooked when the display advertisements of a number of manufacturers stand out so prominently in the centre of this journal.

The wheels advertised here are advertised to druggists specially, the makers recognizing the fact that the pharmacist is just as good a judge of a wheel as he is of goods in his own particular line.

"There are others," but the wheels advertised in your paper stand in the front rank and are all worthy of your patronage. The names of the makers and the well-known bicycles made by them are both sufficient guarantees that you cannot go astray in making your selection from the lines specially placed before you in our columns.



Eureka Staple Driver.

Buntin, Gillies & Co. are offering the Eureka staple driver, a cut of which we [illegible] 400 staples. Extra staples, which can be supplied in four lengths, are [illegible] postpaid.

A Gold Mine for Druggists

The Emerson Drug Co., Baltimore, Md., offer to the trade something real in gold. Read their advertisement on page 344.

For the Toilet.

Franz Jahn, 781 King street west, Toronto, offers to the trade in this issue a choice toilet article which should command a ready sale amongst the best class of customers.

PAPIN is a trade name for catechu oxy-chinol-dextrin-glycerate, which has been placed upon the market by a German pharmacist. Details as to its properties and uses have not come to hand.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE

Monthly Illustrated

Edited by ALBERT SHAW

"If only one magazine can be taken, we would current the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, as on the whole more valuable than any other magazine."—Board of Library Commissioners of New Hampshire, 1896.

THIS magazine is, in its contributed and departmental features, what its readers, who include the most noted names of the English-speaking world, are pleased to call "absolutely up to date," "thoroughly abreast of the times," "invaluable," and "indispensable." It is profusely illustrated with timely portraits, views, and cartoons. Its original articles are of immediate interest, by the best authorities on their respective subjects. The Editor's "Progress of the World" gives a clear, rightly proportioned view of the history of the human race during the current month. The "Leading Articles of the Month" present the important parts of the best magazine articles that have been written in every part of the world. The newest and most important books are carefully reviewed. Indexes, chronological records, and other departments complete the certainty that the reader of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS will miss nothing of great significance that is said or written or done throughout the world.

Send 10 Cents in Stamps for Specimen Copy

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York.

Single Copy, 25c.: Trial (five months), $1.00: Year, $2.50.

Iodide, Proto, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 15	1 20
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	1 90	1 95
Muriate, oz	1 90	1 95
Sulphate, oz	2 00	2 10
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	40	42
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	35	38
PIPERIN, oz	1 00	1 10
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	28	30
Bromide, lb	65	70
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	75
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12
Iodide, lb	4 00	4 10
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	25	32
Ozs., oz	30	35
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	75	4 00
SANTONIN, oz	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	90	1 00
Fused, oz	1 00	1 10
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	65	70
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 43
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	35	95
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	40	42
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30
ESSENTIAL OILS.		
OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	3 75	3 90
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	3 30	3 50
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 10	1 20
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75
Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 80
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 00
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	1 50	1 75
Lemon, lb	1 90	2 00
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 60
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	65
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 50
Orange, lb	2 75	3 00
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	70
Patchouli, oz	80	85
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 75
Peppermint, lb	2 75	3 00
Pimento, lb	2 00	2 75
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 00
Rosemary, lb	70	75
Rue, oz	25	30
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 50
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 75
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 00
Spruce, lb	65	70
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 90
Wintergreen, lb	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	4 25	4 50
FIXED OILS.		
CASTOR, lb	11	12
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	2 25	2 30
Norwegian, gal	3 00	3 25
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal	55	58
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	1 20	1 25
Salad, gal	2 50	2 60
PALM, lb	12	13
SPERM, gal	1 35	1 40
TURPENTINE, gal	60	65

Drug Reports.

Canada.

The good sleighing has improved business, and the reports of payments February 4th are up to average. From the Northwest most encouraging business reports are received as to the prospect of spring trade.

There is considerable change in prices. Bismuth has much advanced; $1.75 is now asked in small lots for trisintrate and $2 for carbonate, and other salts in proportion. The future value is uncertain.

Mercurials are all higher.

Sal Rochelle has advanced.

Carbolic acid has advanced a trifle.

Castor oil is very firm at advance.

Vanilla beans much higher.

Cardamon seeds higher.

Quinine has declined; all kinds of prognostications as to the future.

Cocaine has declined.

Paris green will likely be higher than last season.

Moth camphor balls.—Price will be about the same as last year.

Norway cod-liver oil.—No predictions can be made for a few weeks until the report is received of the catch. Present advices indicate a reduction.

Camphor is dull and weakening.

Gentian root is higher.

Jamaica sarsaparilla root has advanced.

Tartaric acid is firmer.

Our advice to the trade in these times of fluctuating prices is to buy from hand to mouth until some idea is obtained of the cause of fluctuations in values, then some general idea can be had for the future; so far no such explanation has been received regarding quinine, bismuth, etc.

England.

London, January 28th, 1897.

Makers of bismuth have announced a rise of 21 cents per pound on all bismuth salts, and mercurials have advanced 4 cents. Atropine has risen considerably, whilst cocaine has receded to the lowest figure it has ever reached. Citric and tartaric acids are dull. Arsenic remains firm. Balsam of copaiba is quiet, but supplies are short, and pure balsam obtains good prices. Camphor is firmer. Cubebs are cheaper, and have nearly got down to their old figure. Castor oil has moved up fractionally, but prices are by no means firmly maintained. Cod-liver oil is receding steadily. Opium is quiet and prices unaltered. The English manufacturer of strychnine, Mr. Whiffen, raised the prices of this article and its salts owing to the rise in nux vomica.

Druggists

Who have had difficulty in getting their printing done in a professional manner—for there is a marked difference between professional and mercantile printing—should send their next order to us. We pleasantly surprise customers with the neatness of our work and the versatility of our resources. Anything you may require we can print.

We can print anything that can be printed.

PUBLISHERS PRINTERS BINDERS

THE BRYANT PRESS TORONTO

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. IX. TORONTO, MARCH 11, 1897. No. 5

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the UJ HUNYADI SPRINGS, Buda Pest, Hungary.

Under the absolute control of the Royal Hungarian Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"We know of no stronger or more favourably-constituted Natural Aperient Water than that yielded by the Uj Hunyadi Springs."

L. Liebermann

Royal Councillor, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Royal Hungarian State Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

By instructions from the Apollinaris Company, Limited, now offered to the Trade at

$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
$8.00 ,, 50 small ,, ,,
$8.00 ,, 100 glass quarter ,,

SHOULD THE PRICE OF

"APENTA"

be reduced, *we guarantee to allow such reduction to our Buyers on their unsold stock,* and, as far as possible, to secure a corresponding reduction to Retailers upon their unsold stock.

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,
LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:
WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,
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Canadian Druggist

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The Canadian Druggist,
Wm. J. Dyas, Publisher.

Harmony With Profit

A feature of the drug business which has often appealed to us as being a sad lack of discretion has been the antagonistic spirit displayed by druggists in small towns where two or three controlled the trade. Jealousy has ever been a dominant trait in human nature, but it should not be permitted to override common sense absolutely. Where two druggists in a small place strive with one another to have first position and to control the trade they are each doing themselves an injury without benefiting the community in the least. If one cuts prices the other does the same, and a system of business warfare is maintained, which destroys the harmony and good will which should exist, and which brings each one poorer at the end of the year.

It has been said, and truly so, that druggists are more interested, from an economic standpoint, in one another's success than are the best customers who deal with them. Is it not true that your fellow-druggist likes to see you get good prices, and is it not equally true that you like to see him do the same? But bring to your mind, if you can, your most friendly customers who do not take a certain amount of pleasure in securing an advantage from you in price. If cutting prices does one thing more surely than another it does this: it destroys mutual confidence, limits all sense of security, removes from the control of the dealer that grasp upon his business which he would like to retain, and creates in the mind of your customer a morbid desire to secure an unfair advantage in buying, which is sure to induce him to go elsewhere if any more tempting offer suggests itself. Our advice to our fellow-druggists

is to strive to maintain the closest kind of commercial relationship without justifying suspicion of combination. If that principal of business conduct animates the mind of men who control huge enterprises, and who seek in concert to secure a monopoly, then the principle, as one of business logic, is good in minor cases. We would advise as an experiment that where a few druggists do business in the same town, they meet together and talk over their business affairs. If they do this, and frankly discuss matters of mutual interest and strive to harmonize their prices, we are certain that the outcome would be fittingly expressed in the heading of this article.

Action is Needed.

Perhaps the most serious question amongst merchants to-day is what is to be the outcome of the determined onslaught by the departmental stores on the business of regular dealers.

The question is a very serious one, inasmuch as it means to many business men the life or death of their business, the cutting off of their income, the depreciation of real and personal property, and the ultimate ruin of many who are now getting their livelihood by honest business-like methods.

Although these "stores" affect all classes of business, none, we believe, feel it more than the druggist, and to many of them it means more perhaps than is generally realized. The druggist whose business is in a city where the department store is in evidence feels keenly the inroads which are made, not only into the profits on the goods which he sells, but also on the amount of sales. The "bargain" hunter is willing to be humbugged in purchases of drugs, just as much as in patent medicines, dry goods, or shoes, and the mania for bargains extends even into the dispensing of prescriptions, the endangering of human life not entering into the mind of the one who is all intent on the "scalping" of prices. But not only does it affect the city druggist, but those in the towns and villages throughout the whole country have begun to realize that the falling off in the volume of business is due in a large measure to the amount of goods sent in by mail or express from the department stores.

We know that goods are sent from some of these stores in Toronto to all parts of the Dominion, and the mail orders received include, amongst other purchases, goods which are usually sold only in drug stores.

Is it not a lamentable fact, and one that reflects but little credit on the purchaser, that amongst many of them are men engaged in business in other places, men who owe their "bread and butter" to those immediately around them and whom it is their duty to patronize? Yes, and even members of the drug trade who make much ado about the "cutting" of prices and the dullness of times can too often be found purchasing at these same stores.

Self-protection lies first in protecting your own neighbors in business, and expecting the same treatment from them. The man who for a few cents will send or go to a "bargain" store, instead of purchasing from those whose business is done legitimately and who have a right to expect support, will find that he, in his turn, will lose some of that trade which he claims rightly belongs to him, and which he has, by his own actions, invited others to take from him.

The department store, however, is with us, and the question what is to be done to thwart its efforts to monopolize everything is one that must be met. The efforts of any association organized to protect prices can be of but little avail while this evil is gradually covering the whole country and making itself felt even where "cutting" is not supposed to exist. We are personally aware of numbers of towns where the druggists hold to their prices, both in proprietary medicines and drugs, but a large share of the business which should properly be theirs is sent to the "stores" in the cities, who by price lists and other lavish advertising invite the trade.

A suggestion has been made that legislation be asked for such as that which has been proposed for the State of Illinois, levying heavy licenses on stores handling more than one line of goods, each department having an additional license fee.

This would perhaps in some measure remedy the evil. We believe, however, that in any event tradesmen should organize protective associations in every locality, and endeavour by concerted action to do all in their power to stem the tide, which must, if not impeded in some way, overwhelm many now in business and bring disaster to numbers, not only who are engaged in trade, but are wholly or in a large measure dependent on their earnings from those who are.

Editorial Notes.

A large seizure of smuggled opium was recently made by the United States Treasury agents at San Francisco, California. A raid was made on the store of Qwong Fong Tai & Co., and a thousand pounds of opium, valued at $12,000, was seized. As practically all the opium in the city fell into the hands of the officials, there was a sudden advance in price of from twelve to twenty-five dollars per pound.

In one of the Toronto daily papers there appears the advertisement of Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, with the foot-note: "Sole agents: The T. Eaton Co., Ltd., Yonge street, Toronto." This, of course, should be sufficient warning to druggists to let the food be sold by this department store, and by it alone. *No chemist need apply.*

The University of Wuerzburg has awarded to Professor Behring, of Marburg, the Rinecker prize, which consists of a gold medal and 1,000 marks, for the most important discovery of the last three years, the antitoxin for diphtheria. By this decision his discovery is ranked as more important than that of Professor Roentgen, who is a member of the same faculty.

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature, entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of merchandise, and to suppress misleading and dishonest representations in connection therewith." The bill is intended as a blow to the department stores, and refers to the "bargain days." It provides that any firm, person or partnership, or any employees of such who, either in the newspapers or other periodicals, wilfully makes or disseminates any statement concerning the quantity, quality, value, price, method of production or manufacture, or fixing the prices calculated to divert his, her, or their trade, or to disturb the carrying on of said business, or to injure the credit and standing of competitors, which are untrue, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The eighth International Pharmaceutical Congress will be held at Brussels during August of this year. It is being promoted by the Association Générale de Belgique, and it is proposed that the matters under discussion will be of pharmaceutical interest rather than on technical chemical subjects.

HIGHEST GRADE

DIGESTIVE FERMENTS

WE OFFER a line of High Grade Digestive Ferments of our own manufacture, which we believe is superior to any similar line of goods now on the market. The prices given are net without discount.

PEPSIN AND PREPARATIONS

DIKE'S PEPSIN, 1-3,000, U.S. Ph.—The advantages of this over all other Pepsins are sufficiently well known to make further comment unnecessary. 50c. per oz., $7.20 per lb.

DIKE'S ESSENCE OF PEPSIN—This preparation will be found very much stronger in both digestive and milk-curdling properties than any similar preparation on the market. In 8-oz. bottles at $5.00 per dozen.

SACCHARATED PEPSIN, 1,300, U.S. Ph.—Much of the Saccharated Pepsin sold corresponds to the test of the old U.S. Ph. of 1880. Ours will be found to be exactly one-tenth of the strength of Dike's Pepsin and to conform in all respects to the present U.S. Ph. Standard of 1890. $1.00 per lb.

GLYCEROLE OF PEPSIN—A 10 per cent. glycerine solution of Pure Pepsin. Very active and convenient for the dispenser and manufacturer. Each minim represents one grain of Saccharated Pepsin and will digest 300 grains of coagulated albumen. $1.00 per pint.

LACTINATED PEPSIN—A compound powder containing in proper proportion all the digestive ferments of the alimentary canal, including Pepsin (proteolytic); Pancreatic Diastase (starch converting); Steapsin (emulsifying and fat splitting); and Trypsin (proteolytic), combined with small proportions of hydrochloric and lactic acids. 25c. per oz.; $3.50 per lb.

ELIXIR OF LACTINATED PEPSIN, $7.00 per dozen pints; $3.60 per gallon.

PANCREATIN AND PREPARATIONS

PANCREATIN (STEARNS')—A very high grade pancreatic extract containing the essential digestive ferments, Trypsin, Diastase (pancreatic), Steapsin, and the milk curdling-ferment. It, therefore, has the power of digesting proteids, converting starch into maltose, isomaltose, and dextrose; emulsionizing and splitting up fats, and curdling and digesting milk. 50c. per oz.; $7.20 per lb.

STEARNS' ESSENCE OF PANCREATIN—This preparation represents in a high degree all the properties of fresh pancreatic juice. $5.00 per dozen 8 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED PANCREATIN (25 per cent. pure Pancreatin)—20c. per oz.; $2.00 per lb.

GLYCEROLE PANCREATIN (10 per cent. pure Pancreatin)—Per pint, $1.00.

DIASTASE

DIASTASE-STEARNS (Pancreatic Diastase)—The isolated amylolytic ferment of the Pancreatic juice. Sir William Roberts, M.D., F.R.S., the most eminent living authority on digestive ferments, in his book on "Digestion and Diet," accords Pancreatic Diastase the highest rank among the amylolytic ferments, whether of animal or of vegetable origin. $6.00 per dozen flasks, each containing 40 pilloids of 2½ grains.

ESSENCE DIASTASE-STEARNS—A delicious cordial containing in each teaspoonful two grains of "Diastase Stearns." For the treatment of amylaceous dyspepsia, in which bread, cake, pancakes, as well as potatoes, peas, beans, and other substances containing starch, readily ferment in the alimentary canal. In 8 oz. vials at $8.00 per doz.

RENNIN

RENNIN—The isolated milk-curdling ferment. A most concentrated product, each grain curdling 32 fluid ounces of milk. Useful for manufacturing Liquid Rennet for making junket, whey, etc. 50c. per oz.; $7.20 per lb.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

Detroit, Mich.
New York City.
London, Eng

Manufacturing Pharmacists,

WINDSOR, ONT.

FOR THE

Tonic Season

We beg your enquiries for

BOWRING'S NON-FREEZING COD LIVER OIL.
BORTHEN'S NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL
"ACACINE," the Perfect Emulsifier, 90c. per lb
Especially useful for extemporaneous emulsions.
QUININE.
ELLIOT'S BEEF, IRON AND WINE.
ELLIOT'S QUININE WINE.
JACKSON'S NUTRITIVE WINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.
KARL'S CLOVER ROOT

Also,

PARACET PHENETIDINE (Merck's), ozs.
ANTIPYRINE-KNORR.
PHENAZONE.

And

MAGNESII CITRAS EFFERV. "E. & CO."

5 lb. tins and 3 lb. and 1 lb. bottles.

Tucker's Sovereign Balm...

We invite orders for this excellent remedy, which has been popularized in many localities by the persistent personal efforts of Mr. J. O. Tucker, its originator, who, unfortunately, is not now able to attend to its sale as formerly. The orders we have already received evidence the popularity to which it has attained through merit alone. Orders sent direct to Mr. Tucker, at 65 Henry Street, Toronto, or to ourselves or other Toronto jobbers, will receive prompt attention. Mr. Tucker still retains, and will protect, his copyright.

Brunswick Black—Stone bottles, 6 oz. tins, or "pint clarets." The best varnish for stovepipes.

Camphor—Japanese, 1 lb. blocks and 1 oz. blocks. Howard's bells, ounces in 1 lb. tins and "Flowers."

Naphthaline or Moth Camphor—Bulk or 1 lb. cartons.

"Shell" Brand Castile Soap—3 lb. bars in 40 lb. boxes; 4 lb. long, flat bars in 110 lb. cases; 6 oz. cakes, 1 gross in box.

"Virgin" Brand Castile Cakes—Small, 1 gross in box.

Insect Powder, Pure, "E. & Co."—Our own grinding, 25 lb. boxes.

Paris Green—Casks, 220 lbs.; 100 lb., 50 lb., and 25 lb. packages; 1 lb. packages in box containing 24 lbs.; ½ lb. packages in box containing 12 lbs.

Cocaine, German.
Distilled Hamamelis.
Rotary Cork Pressers, two sizes
Tartarlithine Tablets.
Tartarlithine and Sulphur Tablets.
Potass Cyanide C.P. 99 %.
Potass. Cyanide Coml. 30 %.
Cocaine, Howard's.
Glass Mortars, 16 oz., handmade.
Iron Mortars, 2 pint to 2 gall.
Alkalithia.
Vulcanized Steel Spatulas.
Hydrozone, medium.
Ext. of Vanilla, "E. & Co."

ELLIOT & CO. 5 Front St. E. TORONTO.

...Canadian Druggists'...

-- Exchange --

Opened and conducted for the convenience, protection, and interests of Canadian Druggists who wish to dispose of their Drug Stocks, and for those who wish to be safely piloted into a lucrative and inviting Drug business. . . . . .

HAVING for some years conducted the office for the purchase and sale of Physicians' Practices, and having been frequently requested to secure Drug Stores for Physicians, and, also, by Druggists to dispose of their Stocks, we have added an

Exchange for the Sale and Purchase of Drug Stocks

Our past experience and business association places us in a better position to secure you a sale than by all other means combined.

Our aim is to bring together Men who wish to Buy with Men who wish to Sell.

We possess the fullest information of any offer made, for which blanks are furnished free.

Buyers can obtain details of any offer free by intimating their desires, stating their financia ability, and pledging their word to secrecy.

DRUG STORES FOR SALE

No. 6—Is an enquiry by a physician who can pay cash for a drug store in any city (except Toronto), where an office practice can be carried on with store.

No. 7—Is a $4,000 to $5,000 stock in city of 10,000. Cash sales average from $15 to $20 per day. The manager is going to study medicine, and the proprietor, who is not a practical druggist or resident of the city, offers the stock on favorable terms and your own time by giving approved security. The city is not overdone, and no cut-rate or departmental stores.

No. 8—Is a $3,000 stock in a Western Ontario town of 1,500 people. New stock. Sales average $12 per day cash. Offered for 90c. on the dollar. Best stand in town. The active partner has got the gold fever and wants to go west. This is a very inviting chance, as investigation will prove.

No. 9—Is a $2,000 stock in a Western Ontario town of 3,500 people, averaging from $7 to $10 per day cash. Owner is in ill-health. Business can be increased. Three other stores. Price, 90c. on the dollar. Easy terms. One with health and energy can double this business.

No. 10—Is the letters patent of four proprietory medicines, which in the past have been great sellers, but owing to the death of the proprietor the right of manufacture and sale is offered at a great inducement. A bonaza if pushed properly.

Intimate by number those you wish details of.

☞ Letters must be direct from Druggists, and must enclose stamp for reply, otherwise they will remain unnoticed. Address,

DR. W. E. HAMILL, Room 11, Janes Building (N. E. Corner King and Yonge Streets), **Toronto**

The Swiss Government, [illegible] formed, has sanctioned the manufacture and use of weights made of glass. The weights are manufactured in the denominations of two and one kilogramme, [illegible] 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1 gramme. They are of slightly conical shape, with rounded bottom edge, and provided with a glass knob to facilitate handling. The denomination is molded into the knob. The glass used for these weights is of special composition, highly refined, and carefully annealed, so as to reduce to a minimum the danger of breakage.

The Best Advertisement.

Advertising is an essential part of every druggist's business, and newspaper advertising appears to be, and we believe is productive of the best results. It is not everyone that can write a good advertisement. Many of those appearing in some papers are simply miserable mistakes, and of no possible use to attract business. To be a good advertisement it must be a good "business bringer." We have a proposition to make. We want a good advertisement written for a proprietary remedy, we will say for a sarsaparilla, the "ad." to occupy not more than four inches deep of a single column in a newspaper. All copies sent in will be submitted to competent judges, and the designer of the best will be entitled to any book in our list (published elsewhere) up to the value of one dollar. Or if a more expensive book be desired, the allowance will be made on the price of the book purchased.

All copies should reach us not later than April 5th.

After Stock-Taking.

Business men, as a rule, adopt the plan of taking stock yearly; the man who does not is simply not a man of business. The merchant who allows year after year to go by without finding exactly where he stands, what stock he has, and what his balance sheet would show, is only groping in the dark, and trusting that everything is all right.

To the man who does take a regular inventory of his goods we would say, What about the old shop-worn goods that he has discovered, the proprietary medicine whose sale has suddenly dropped off—the hundred-and-one *specialties* which your physicians have ordered once or twice and then abandoned?

These are *dead* stock, probably past resuscitation, at least with you. Did it ever occur to you that in other parts of the country there may be, and in all proba-

[illegible]

These goods have cumbered your shelves for some time; you have handled them again and again in making room for [illegible]

Advertise them in this journal, and you will hear from druggists in another locality who will probably take them off your hands.

Sell them cheap. They are of no value to you on your shelves. In order to help [illegible] figure. We want to help you. Write us.

Are You Insured?

A great many merchants are almost criminally careless in the matter of insurance, as anyone may see who reads the lists of losses after any of the great fires. It is the exception to read "fully insured." "Partially insured" is the rule, and "no insurance" is very common in these days when insurance companies are among the most solid financial institutions of our country. When the necessity and benefits of insurance are so universally admitted, and the rate is so low, it is really astonishing that a merchant is careless about the matter.

And stranger yet, the very men who need it most are usually the last to avail themselves of it. A very wealthy merchant, who has but a fraction of his fortune invested in business, can afford to carry his own risk. If no fire visits his establishment he makes money. If that establishment burns to the ground he can rebuild it. But the man whose little all is invested in the merchandise upon his shelves can't afford to carry his risk. It is too great a burden. It is his all. When a fire visits him he is ruined. And yet this is the man who usually has no insurance, or, if he has, allows it to run out because it pinches him to pay the premiums.

Look up your policies. See if they cover your property. Notice whether they are still in force. If the fire comes to-morrow night, let the announcement of your loss be qualified by the comforting and comfortable phrase, "fully insured."

A Want Filled.

We have long felt the desirability and need of some central office where the sales and purchase of drug stocks could be carried on with facility and confidence. Since the inception of the Canadian Druggists' Exchange for this purpose—conducted by Dr. Hamill—we have made it our special business to inquire into its plans and workings, and we have no hesitation in strongly recommending it to the confidence of our readers, because we have faith in Dr. Hamill as an able business man, with much experience in medical transfers, to say nothing of his undoubted integrity.

We believe that druggists should patronize this worthy effort cordially, and [illegible] bureau of information where the confidence of neither the vendor or purchaser will be prostituted, and where time and expense can be saved by doing business expeditiously.

It is not necessary for a purchaser to visit perhaps half a dozen localities in order to find a suitable stock, for here the full particulars down to the most minute details are given, enabling you to judge in a measure at least whether the business offered is a suitable one or not, and in exactly the same way the seller is cognizant of what the financial ability, etc., of the purchaser may be, thus doing away with much of the doubt that may arise as to whether the would-be purchaser is acting in good faith. Vendors placing themselves in the hands of such an agency must inevitably save money in the long run—and a good deal of annoyance.

A Record in Quinine.

A record in quinine has been established by the latest drop in the price of that article, sulphate warranted to answer the British Pharmacopœia tests having been offered in one hundred-ounce tins at eightpence per ounce for the foreign, or three-halfpence more for Howards'. Foreign makers reduced their price to the extent of twopence, per ounce, but Howard & Son one penny per ounce only. The sudden reduction was due to the action of some manufacturers in Paris and Milan, who are not within the convention, and within a few hours of the drop being announced prices again advanced, though considerable sales at the reduced rates had meanwhile been effected.

The Supply of India-Rubber.

The *Foreign and Colonial Reporter* says: Reports of the growing scarcity of india-rubber are said to be grossly exaggerated, and no one who has any knowledge of the world's resources of rubber would make such assertions unless they had some commercial object in view. It is true that at one time great destruction of trees was caused by the desire to secure large quantities of rubber, but the trade has become so valuable that greater caution is now being taken to prevent injury to trees, and new ones are being planted in considerable tracts of country in the west of Africa. The new methods of collecting sap also ensure an abundant supply of rubber for many years to come, and the state of the market now is little more than normal.

To Color Horn Black.—Lay the horn to be colored in a nitric acid solution of mercury, wash in water and then plunge into a weak aqueous solution of potassium sulphide or liver of sulphur.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

(PHOTO BY TYONDE, TORONTO.)

OFFICERS OF 1897 CLASS.

H. Hawkins, Treas. A. E. Dewdney C. W. Field, Sec. G. E. Robb. J. Chambers W. H. VanWinkle.
T. Day, Vice-Pres. Prof. F. C. Hibner, Hon. Pres. Miss M. H. A. Johnson, Hon. Vice-Pres. R. Griffin, Pres.

O.C.P. Annual Dinner.

Ye Pharmacy man goes out to dine—
Swe-de-le-we-dum bum,
But never touches any wine—
Swe-de-le-we-dum bum;
He makes the stock of victuals fly—
Swe-de-le-we-tchu-hi-ra-si,
And tackles all from soup to pie—
Swe-de-le-we-dum bum.

CHO.—Litoria, Litoria—
Swe-de-le-we-tchu-hi-ra-si;
Litoria, Litoria
Swe-de-le-we-dum bum.

The annual dinner of the faculty and students of the Ontario College of Pharmacy was held at the Rossin House, Toronto, on the evening of February 19th.

Over one hundred of the students and their guests sat down to an excellent repast, and the occasion was one of enjoyment and feasting. The chair was ably filled by Mr. B. Griffin, the president of the class of 1897, and he was supported on his right and left by Rev. W. Patterson of Cooke's Church, and Dean Heebner, O.C.P. Letters of regret were read from Premier Hardy, Hon. G. W. Ross, Mayor Fleming, Prof. Louden, Toronto University, Dr. Parkin, Principal Upper Canada College, Hon. W. Mulock, postmaster-general and others.

The dining-room was tastefully decorated with the colors of the college, red, yellow, and black, and music was furnished by Neapolitano's orchestra.

The menu card was very tastefully gotten up, bearing the colors of the college and having photogravures of the professors and registrar.

After full justice was done to the bill of fare, President Griffin made a short speech congratulating the class on the success which had attended their efforts, and thanked the committee in charge for the excellent arrangements made. After the toast of the Queen was right royally drunk, Rev. Mr. Patterson was called upon to respond to Canada, which he did in a speech full of eloquence, wit and sound advice. He spoke of the patriotic feeling which should always prevail, and that Canadians, no matter where situated, should always uphold the honor of the land of their birth, and, in the future, as in the past, they would be found holding positions of trust and amongst the leading men in whatever locality they might be.

The toast of the Ontario College of Pharmacy was responded to. Mr. C. D. Daniel who spoke of the great progress the college had made, and the splendid lot of students who had graduated there. He also spoke of the excellent staff of teachers which he believed were equal to any in America, and also mentioned the registrar, whose absence he regretted, and who was so universally held in esteem. (Cheers were given for Mr. Lewis.)

Mr. W. A. Karn also responded to this toast, and dwelt on the unsatisfactory condition of trade, and advised the vigorous action in order to wipe out the "pharmaceutical vampires" which were taking the life-blood away from true pharmacists. He also spoke of the desirability of always employing a graduate, not leaving the business of the store to be looked after by inexperienced boys, and thus losing the confidence of the public.

"The Faculty" was responded to by Dean Heebner in an excellent speech. He strongly advised students, not to cease being such immediately they had graduated and obtained their diploma, but to keep on studying, and keeping pace with whatever was new in pharmacy, etc. Dr. Chambers also responded briefly.

"The Examiners" responded to by Messrs. Sneath and Scott.

"The Medical Profession" was ably responded to Dr. Fotheringham.

"Sister Institutions," by Mr. Nixon, for the Toronto School of Medicine; Mr.

FOR SPRING TRADE

We have about Forty Gross

Hair Brushes

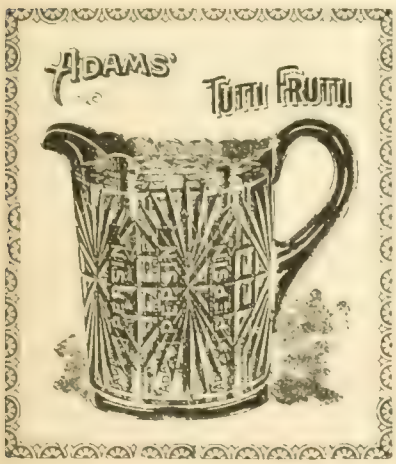
And over Two Hundred Gross

Tooth Brushes

Including a Large Assortment of Styles at Popular Prices.

Archdale Wilson & Co.

Wholesale Druggists, - - - HAMILTON, ONT.



FREE

CREAM PITCHER

With 36 Bars regular Tutti Frutti, being the same as one box.

BE SURE TO GET ONE FROM YOUR JOBBER.

Adams & Sons Co.

11 & 13 Jarvis Street, - - - Toronto, Ont.

Our 1897

Wall Papers..

Comprise designs and colorings of acknowledged excellence at lowest prices. Every live dealer should have stock of them and be prepared for competition.

The Trade called on by our salesmen, or samples forwarded (charges paid) on request.

M. STAUNTON & CO.

Manufacturers

944-950 Yonge St., Toronto.

Druggists Want

Wilson's Scales

Refrigerators

Show Cases

HIGHEST AWARD AT WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

SPECIAL PRICES THIS MONTH.

C. WILSON & SON,

79 Esplanade Street East, - - - TORONTO.

Sovereign . . Lime Fruit Juice

Is the Strongest, Purest, and of Finest Flavor

We are the largest refiners of LIME JUICE *in America, and solicit enquiries*

For Sale in Barrels, Demijohns, and twenty-four ounce Bottles by wholesale in

TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, AND WINNIPEG

SIMSON BROS. & CO., Wholesale Druggists

HALIFAX, N.S.

ANTIKAMNIA SUBSTITUTION

SPECIAL NOTICE

All cases of suspected substitution called to our attention will be investigated, and upon incriminating evidence, the substitutor will be reported to every physician and druggist in the surrounding territory.

Honest Pharmacy Must Have Honest Competition.

Antikamnia Powdered, Antikamnia Tablets and Combination Tablets are made solely by us and are put up in 1-oz. packages only.

NEVER IN BULK.

Information Respecting Substitution Thankfully Received.

All Correspondence Confidential.

ADDRESS

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

Wampole's

BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.

In Pint Bottles.....$5 00 per doz.
Winchester (½ Imp. Gal.)..... 2 00 each.
Imp. Gallon, in 5 gal. lots, and over 3 50 per gal.

With handsome lithographed labels. Buyer's name prominently Printed on same, at the following prices:

¼ Gross lots, and over.....$60 00 per gross.
(Packed in One-Dozen Cases.)

We use a Pure Sherry Wine in the manufacture of this article, assuring a delicate flavor, and we guarantee the quality to be equal to any in the market.

We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose.

Your early orders and enquiries solicited through Wholesale Jobbers, or direct from us.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Branch:

36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.

Little, for Toronto University, and Mr McLean, for the Dental College.

The toasts to the press and the ladies were also duly honored.

A very enjoyable part of the programme was the singing of Messrs McKay, Graham and Wodehouse, and musical selections by Messrs Schuler and Scuff. The singing of "Auld Lang Syne," brought to a close one of the most successful and enjoyable dinners held under the auspices of the College.

COLLEGE CHEMISTRY.

Ethane, Methane, O. C. P.
Ether, Water, Pharmacy,
Monochlorine, Nucleus,
Olein, Stearine, Cetaceci.
Where are we?
We are from the O. C. P.
Pharmacy! Pah! Pah! Pah!

Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

The next preliminary examinations for candidates entering the study of pharmacy will be held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, 595 Lagauchetiere street, Montreal, and Laval University, Quebec, on Thursday, April 1st, 1897.

Candidates must give notice to the registrar, in writing, of their intention to present themselves at *least ten days* before the date fixed for the examination.

A printed form of application must be obtained from the registrar, which must be duly signed by the applicant. No application will be accepted after the 22nd day of March, 1897.

These preliminary examinations are held on the first Thursday in the months of January, April, July, and October in each year.

E. MUIR, Secretary-Registrar.

595 Lagauchetiere street, Montreal.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents.
Correspondents must in all cases send name and address, not necessarily for publication.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—If a doctor writes a R. for an eye wash in which there appears to be too little of the liquid to make a perfectly clear solution (that is, perfectly free from a precipitate), is the druggist justified in filtering that mixture?

Yours truly,
"CINCHONA."

Toronto.

[ANSWER.—The proper way is, if possible, to call the attention of the physician to the impossibility of making a perfect solution. If you cannot reach him, you should put up the prescription exactly as ordered. You would not be justified in filtering it.—EDITOR.]

Books for Druggists.

Any of the following books will be mailed on receipt of the price named.

British Pharmacopœia	[illegible]
British Pharmacopœia Addendum	[illegible]
U.S. Dispensatory (10 cloth)	[illegible]
U.S. Dispensatory (in leather)	8 25
U.S. Dispensatory (in leather) (1894)	[illegible]
National Dispensatory (1894)	7 00
National Formulary	[illegible]
Attfield's Chemistry	[illegible]
Gray's Botany, text [illegible]	[illegible]
Maisch's Materia Medica	[illegible]
Martindale's Extra Pharmacopœia	2 00
Pereira's Prescriptions	1 25
Parrish's Pharmacy	5 25
Squire's Companion	[illegible]
Remington's Pharmacy	[illegible]
Practical Dispensing	[illegible]
Minor Ailments	1 50
Heebner's Practical Synopsis of B P	1 [illegible]
Heebner's Manual of Pharmacy, etc.	2 00
Manual of Formulæ	1 50
Diseases of Cats and Dogs	75
Practical Dentistry	50
Harrop's Monograph on Fluid Extracts	2 [illegible]
Harrop's Monograph on Flavoring Extracts	[illegible]
Caspari's Treatise on Pharmacy	4 50
Coblent's Handbook of Pharmacy	3 50
Art of Compounding, by Scoville	2 50
Bartley's Medical Chemistry	3 00
How to do Business (McLean)	75
Sayre's Organic Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy	1 [illegible]
Practical Perfumery	50
Pareira's Prescriptions	1 [illegible]
Proctor's Testing	50
Stewart's (Balfour) Physics	1 00
Sales of Poisons Register	60
Shuttleworth's Notes on New Remedies	[illegible]
Squire's Companion	[illegible]
Spotton's High School Botany	75
Veterinary Counter Practice	75
Haines' Electro-Therapeutics	1 00
U.S. Pharmacopœia	[illegible]
Jones' Practical Chemistry	65
Maisch's Materia Medica	2 80
Liquor Sales Book	60
National Dispensatory (leather) (1894)	[illegible]
Art of Dispensing	1 00
Bastin's College Botany	2 15
Dick's Encyclopædia of Practical Receipts (6422)	[illegible]
Fowne's Chemistry	2 25
Principles of Pharmacognosy, Fluckiger and Tirsch	2 25
Bartley's Medical Chemistry	3 00
Oldberg's Home Study in Pharmacy	3 00
Duane's Medical Dictionary	
Culbreth's Materia Medica and Pharmacology	4 00
Leonard's Materia Medica and Therapeutics	1 [illegible]
Leonard's Vest Pocket Anatomist	1 00

Many of these books will be kept regularly in stock; of others the prices hold good until the stock is disposed of.

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
Toronto, Canada.

Pharmacy in England.

[illegible] Substitute Irish v. British Pharmaceutical Qualification Reciprocity in the Air Valsol, an Oxygenated Hydrocarbon [illegible] of Rumors of Argol Fame.

[illegible]

[illegible] fallen quinine that finds the [illegible] market [illegible] explained, but at all events there is no real recovery to be noted, so that it looks like over-production after all. It is now stated that nearly 500,000 ounces of quinine were booked by brokers and makers within forty-eight hours; a large proportion of this was for delivery within fourteen days [illegible] with a three-months' clause. But even now, although the market is firmer, it has not recovered from the slump, and as all the first-hand dealers are either protected with a falling clause or have filled their requirements for the next year or more, there is absolutely no demand. Those that failed to get in on the ground floor, through abstaining during the excited two days, in the hope that it would go still lower, are holding off, and there is therefore an entire absence of demand. No attempt has been made to ascertain what proportion of the half-million ounces was of English manufacture, but from complaints that have reached me it appears by far the greater part consisted of very old stock of German and Italian, and that short weight, even to the extent of eight or nine ounces in the hundred was by no means unusual. Some of it has been traced back as having been in the London warehouse for ten years, so that the original proprietor must have paid pretty heavily for warehousing, and then disposed of it at the lowest figure recorded of recent years! It has been asserted that quinine can be manufactured and sold at a profit of six cents an ounce but of course this must depend upon a very low price for the bark, and no specially low-priced cinchona has been available either in London or Amsterdam for some years past. And another feature is that cinchonidine and cinchonine have advanced in value of recent years, whereas quinine has declined.

To pass from quinine to a quinine-substitute, Zimmer has just patented the ethyl carbonic ester of quinine, having the following formula:

$$CO < \begin{matrix} C_2H_5O \\ C_{20}H_{23}N_2O_2 \end{matrix}$$

and registered it under the name of Euchinin. Of course it is produced from quinine, and occurs in fine white needles, melting at 95°C., and is only soluble in water acidulated with acids, but easily soluble in chloroform, ether, and alcohol. It can be administered in ten to fifteen grain doses without causing the unpleasant effects of cinchonism, such as singing in the ears, dizziness, etc., at least this is the German clinical reports

upon it. Euchinin in fifteen grain doses is claimed to be equal to ten grains of quinine, but in England this dose is rarely given except in ague or remittent fevers. The remedy can be given best in wafers or cachets, and, as might be expected from its method of preparation, it is much more costly than quinine. The present price is about $1 per ounce. As there are occasionally cases occurring where quinine cannot be administered owing to the disagreeable after-effects, it is as well for pharmacists to note the advent of the substitute so as to advise their physician if required.

Those Canadian *confrères* who are desirous of seeing reciprocity established between the mother country and the Dominion in the matter of pharmaceutical licenses to open shop, should bear in mind that Ireland is in the same position, and does not appear to desire a change. An amusing *contretemps* took place a few months ago in consequence of Mr. Labouchere's organ, *Truth*, having raised the question why an Irish chemist should not be allowed to practice in England? Of course the answer was very simple, and applies to Canadians and colonials as well. The British society has no power to accept any other certificates, whilst it is bound by the Pharmacy Acts to prosecute anyone keeping an open shop who is not upon the British register. But Mr. Labouchere, with the burning desire to get to the root of everything, sent an emissary to Bloomsbury Square, who extracted an answer to his query to the effect that the Irish qualification was not good enough for Great Britain. Then the fat was in the fire. The Irish society got excited, and this is *Truth's* clever *précis* of the correspondence, which bears quite a Kruger-Chamberlain flavor :

(1) *Dublin to London :* Is this paragraph correct ?

(2) *London to Dublin :* As far as I am aware, incorrect.

(3) *Dublin to London :* Reply not satisfactory. Did anyone on your premises make alleged statement ?

(4) *London to Dublin :* Regret our reply is deemed unsatisfactory. Desire to promote fraternal spirit between persons following same honorable calling and speaking same language. Further discussion may tend to disturb amicable relations.

(5) *Dublin to London :* Reciprocate noble sentiments, but would like to have question answered.

(6) *London to Dublin :* Of course. Pray lay answer before your council.

But the fact remains, although it required proper explanation, that the Irish qualification for pharmaceutical chemist is not of such a high standard as the British. On the other hand, only a small number of British chemists pass this examination, most of them being satisfied with the minor examination and its title, "chemist and druggist," with which the Irish qualification certainly compares very favorably. It would obviously be more to the point if Mr. Labouchre were to introduce an amended pharmacy bill enabling these societies to recognize certificates of equal value, both home and colonial, instead of setting the societies at loggerheads. Reciprocity is in the air, but the reply to the Australians, who have alone suggested that their certificates should be accepted in England, has naturally been to suggest that it would be as well to establish reciprocity throughout Australia before approaching the mother country.

Mr. William Poppelreuter, of Portland street, Manchester, is well known as the agent for Hacusel's patented turpeneless essential oils, the best known of which is that of lemon, which answers admirably for soluble essence. He has now introduced Klever's Valsol, which is stated to be an oxygenated hydrocarbon, although how the oxygen is made to combine with the vaseline basis is left unexplained. In appearance the valsol itself is like a thickened petroleum jelly, but valsol oils are offered in combination with definite proportions of iodine, iodoform, creosote, guaiacol, etc. It is claimed that these drugs are dissolved in the valsol oil and the solution does not stain the skin or have any irritant effect upon the skin or mucous membrane. From the point of view of the pharmacist the only drawback is that these solutions must be obtained from the mannfacturer or his agent, and cannot be made up at the dispensing counter, as the valsol oils are not supplied unmedicated.

The election of Professor William Ramsay, Ph.D., F.R.S., as a vice-president of the London Chemical Society, and at the same time awarding him the Longstaff medal, is a welcome sign that his real merit in the discovery of argon is at last being recognized at home. It is always the case that more scepticism exists nearer home than abroad regarding great discoveries, and there were not wantiug signs of disbelief amongst the leading lights at the Chemical Society when Dr. Ramsay's announcement was first made. Professor Dewar was the first to state plainly that argon could not exist, as if it did he should have obtained some sign of it during his liquefaction of air. Professors Dunstan and Armstrong set their research students to work on the subject with the expectation of catching Dr. Ramsay at fault. But as a patient, careful, accurate, and unostentatious observer, Professor Ramsay has more than made his mark, and the Royal Society, following the Paris Academy, has paid him the honor of electing him to its council and awarding its medal, and the Chemical Society does well to follow suit. The dead set that has been made against him in scientific circles, by which he was deprived of the examinership at the London University, is breaking down as his merit is slowly forcing itself upon some unwilling minds. It is no light honor in these days of feverish chemical research on the part of German investigators that the country that produced Cavendish should have also produced Ramsay. The fact that the discovery is shared with a physicist, Lord Rayleigh, is in no way detrimental to Ramsay's claim, as without his aid argon would have no separate existence at the present day.

Drug Assistants' Association.

There has at last been formed on a good working basis an association of the retail drug assistants of Toronto. It has, so far, been received by employers and clerks as a starting point in a livelier interest in the drug profession. The officers appointed, along with the Executive Committee, feel highly encouraged in their work, and hope in a short time to have all the drug clerks in the city on their membership roll. The object of the association is to awaken a deeper interest in the professional welfare of the members, and to further their mutual acquaintance.

At the last meeting, held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Yonge street, there was a goodly number present, with President Spinks in the chair. All the several officers being present. Here the city was divided among a larger committee, consisting of (1) Messrs, Young and Spinks, (2) Messrs. Rouse and Garrow, (3) Messrs. Tobin and English. This committee were instructed to make personal canvas of their respective divisions and interview prospective members, and collect the initiatory fee.

Press-Head for Bar-Soap Cutter.

A. Krull, of Helmstedt, has patented (in Germany) the following arrangement : The press-head consists of a metal plate perforated with a number of holes very close together, in which are fitted an equal number of iron bolts for pushing forward the block and allowing the wires to cut right through to the very end, these bolts thus replacing the grooved plate formerly used. Their advantage consists in their ready adjustability for cutting bars of any diameter—all that is necessary, when the cutting wires have been adjusted, being to take out the wooden block holding the heads of the bolts in position, and then moving the head of the press forward until it rests against the wires, which latter will push out of the holes such of the bolts as they encounter, leaving behind such as will suffice to effect the end in view. The backing block is then screwed down again, and the head is ready for the new cutting.

WHAT WE ARE COMING TO.

We have boiled the hydrant water,
We have sterilized the milk ;
We have strained the prowling microbe,
Through the finest kind of silk ;
We have bought and we have borrowed
Every patent health device,
And at last the doctor tells us
That we've got to boil the ice.

Journal.

Pure Powdered Drugs

We have recently equipped our Laboratory with the latest and most improved machinery for the

Perfect Grinding of Crude Drugs.

We prepare a full line of goods for manufacturing the B.P and U.S P tinctures ground to a proper degree of fineness.

Our crude drugs are all bought after careful personal inspection, and we feel confident that in thus placing these Pure Powdered Drugs within the reach of all druggists we shall meet with their endorsement.

Our products can only be secured in ¼, ½, 1, and 5-lb. boxes, through any wholesale druggist, or from us direct.

The Holgate-Fielding Co.
LIMITED
Toronto, Ontario.

VIN MARIANI

(MARIANI WINE)

THE IDEAL FRENCH TONIC.

Nourishes, Strengthens, Stimulates, Fortifies and Refreshes the Entire System.

For invalids, *fatigued brain and body*, loss of appetite, stomach and lung troubles, and impoverished blood.

Effect Immediate and Lasting.

Prescribed by the medical profession for 30 years throughout Europe and America. The most popular tonic stimulant in hospitals, public, private and religious institutions.

As palatable as the choicest old wines

Sold at Druggists and Grocers. Avoid substitutions.

ASK FOR VIN MARIANI.

LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO., MONTREAL

Sole Agents for Canada for

GOLD LACK SEC CHAMPAGNE, ◆ OLD EMPIRE RYE WHISKEY
BOUTELLEAU FILS, DOCTORS' SPECIAL BRANDY.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP
AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London

TRADE C₆H₅ MARK

Little's Soluble Phenyle
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC
NEW DISINFECTANT.
FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

WATER BOTTLES.

We solicit an opportunity to quote you upon Hot Water Bottles. We can meet you in *quality, price, and color.*

Alpha Rubber Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE
No. 335 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL

BRANCH OFFICE
No. 1 Front Street East,
TORONTO.

Czarina Complexion Powder

Contains no lead or other substances poisonous to the skin, but is a delicately pure and delightfully perfumed complexion beautifier. As a toilet powder it has no equal.

IN FOUR SHADES

White, Cream, Brunette, Flesh.

FRANZ JAHN. 73½ King St. W. TORONTO, ONT.

To The Trade!

COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND

NO. 1 AND NO 2

AND

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE

These goods are being liberally advertised, and you will have immediate demand. A fresh supply has just been received by

The LYMAN BROS. & CO., Ltd., - TORONTO

Who Fill all Orders.

What does your friend of "next door" say about the

"ACME" WALLET

for selling on the cars, by book agents, etc. It **sells where it is seen.** But it is an article that requires to be **shown.** Those who buy and use it a time are devoted to it, as the testimonials show. Remit 50c. for sample, 2½ x 4

ENSIGN PUB. CO., St. Thomas, Ont.

Change in Name Only

KERRY, WATSON & CO.

TO

London Drug Company

LONDON, ONT.

Licorice, Bala.
" Cataluna.
" Scudder's Eureka.
" " Pastilles.
" Solazzi.
" " Caramels.
" Y & S 4, 6, 8, and 12
" " In 50 Pieces.
" " Lozenges.
" " Pellets.
" " Purity.
" " Tubular.

Cough Drops, Black, Brown, and Menthol, in small Bottles and Pails

Orders will receive our usual Attention.

WE ARE GROWING!
WHO ARE GROWING?

Saunders & Evans

The rapid increase in our business has necessitated our removing to more commodious premises. Our new business home is

30 Wellington St. East
Toronto

Where can be seen the largest, best, and cheapest stock of

Sponges and Chamois Skins

In Canada. Our Sponges are purchased for us at the fisheries, and come direct from Nassau, Florida, Cuba, Abaco, Acklins, Exuma, and the far-famed isles of Greece.

Our Chamois are imported from the headquarters for this article in England and the United States.

The secret of our being able to give unprecedented value in these lines is our showing how to buy. The case in a nutshell. Try us, and convince yourself that our claim is no vain boast.

Sponges to suit every requirement and every trade. Specimens of every variety and every grade. In original packages, unbleached, or in cases, bleached.

Levy & Co.

Printers

Druggists' Labels, Supplies, etc.

A SPECIALTY

Toronto, Ont.

THE

Lyman Bros. & Co.

LIMITED

TORONTO

Sponge Cases

NEW STYLE

THIS CUT SHOWS THE

No. 4 Eclipse Sponge Case

Made of oak, 5 ft. high, 20 in. square, oval glass at top, and double strength glass, fitted with adjustable wire shelves.

Formaline
White Petrolatum Oil
Lyon's American Tooth Powder
Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets
Booth Hyomei Dry Inhalers
Tilden's Hydrocyanate of Iron Tablets
" " " " Powder
Lyman's Quinine Wine

$4 25 doz 3 doz. lots, $4 00 doz

...Crescent Sponge Case...

Case made of oak, finished all around and fitted with glasses, 44 inches high, 22 inches long and 22 inches wide, two hinge doors at back and wire shelves, top has door to raise with lock and key and is supported by stay-joints, all double strength glass. Also made with bevel plate top.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

Norway Cod Liver Oil

½ pt. flasks, $2 doz. 1 pt flasks, $3 60 doz

GET A SAMPLE

We are headquarters for

MULFORD'S ANTITOXINE

Telegram and Telephone Orders promptly attended to.

Trade Notes.

W. H. Gibbs has opened a new drug store at Selkirk, Man.

E. H. McLean is selling his drug business at Revelstoke, B.C.

W. H. Scripture, Ottawa, Ont., is offering his drug business for sale.

W. H. Scott, druggist, Southampton, Ont., has made an assignment.

W. Rutherford, Norwood, Ont., is advertising his drug business for sale.

The Balm Medicine Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont., has gone into liquidation.

W. H. Laughlin, Milltown, N.B., has sold his drug business to W. H. Clarke.

Jeremiah R. Dodds, druggist, Orangeville, Ont., is offering his business for sale.

Dr. Sibree Clark has purchased the drug stock of W. E. McCartney, Kamloops, B.C.

Fred. C. Stearnman has purchased the drug business of Hall & Stearnman, Nanaimo, B.C.

The Champion Medicine Co., Ltd., Ohio, N.S., have applied for letters of incorporation.

R. T. Mack intends opening a new drug store in the Chestnut Block, Fredericton, N.B.

The Medical Inhalation Co., of Toronto, Ont., have been granted letters of incorporation.

O. C. Stackhouse has purchased the drug business of W. A. Devellers, Buckingham, Que.

George Y. Dibblee has purchased the drug business of R. T. Mack & Co., Fredericton, N.B.

W. B. Sanders, of Stayner, Ont., has purchased the drug stock of F. J. Stewart, of the same place.

A. L. Hamilton, Palmerston, Ont., and G. W. Campbell, St. Thomas, Ont., have exchanged businesses.

R. G. McPherson, druggist Kamloops, B.C., has amalgamated with The McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co.

The business of the Chatham Drug Co., Chatham, Ont., has been sold to Deadman & McColl, of Brussels, Ont.

Deadman & McColl, druggists, Brussels, Ont., have dissolved partnership, G. A. Deadman continuing the business.

The drug stock of Menzies & Co., of Arnprior, Ont., is advertised to be sold under a chattel mortgage.

Thos. Uran, having purchased the drug stock of Parker Bros., St. John, N.B., is removing it to Campbellton, N.B.

J. Paterson has taken the Maritime Province route for Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co, Montreal, succeeding Mr. Green.

White & White, of Woodstock, Ont., have sold out to a gentleman from Peterboro, whose name we have so far not heard.

J. M. Henderson, of Langley & Henderson Brothers, wholesale druggists, of Victoria, B.C., was in Montreal last week on business.

A bill of sale has been given to the drug stock of Ira F. Belfry, corner King and Bathurst streets, Toronto, March 5th.

The stock of the Chatham Drug Co., Chatham, Ont., was sold by the sheriff Feb. 19th, under chattel mortgage. It realized 71 cents on the dollar.

Dr. J. G. Laviolette has purchased the drug stock of the bankrupt estate of Laviolette & Nelson, Notre Dame street, Montreal, and will continue the business at the same stand.

The firm of A. E. Pilkey & Co., Chatham, is changed to Charles H. Gunn & Co. Mr. Charles H. Gunn, of Woodstock, formerly of Fraser & Gunn, has assumed Mr. Pilkey's interest. Mr. Pilkey, we understand, is improving in health.

Mr. Alex. Manson, for many years in the drug business in Montreal, being connected with Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co. for nearly twenty-five years, has been appointed manager of the Montreal branch of the Nova Scotia Paint Works, of Halifax, N.S.

Montreal Notes

The stock, fixtures, etc., of Mr. E. Leonard, lately assigned, were sold last week to Mr. G. Papineau, druggist, 166 Pine avenue. Mr. Papineau intends to remove the stock to the corner of St. James and Chatham streets, where he will open a branch, with Mr. Leonard as manager.

The stock, fixtures, balance of lease, etc., of Mr. Albert Nelson, lately assigned to Evans, Sons & Co., has been sold to Dr. G. Laviolette, who will carry on the business as usual. Mr. Laviolette, some two or three years ago, was in partnership with Mr. Nelson, but severed his connection in order to run Laviolette's Syrup of Turpentine and other specialties.

There is a general feeling that Government should give greater advantages to pharmacists than is the case at present, in return for the long years of study and expense rendered obligatory by law. The bargain seems a very one-sided one, especially in Ontario. In Quebec pharmacists are a little better protected against the encroachments of incompetent persons, but not nearly as much as they deserve.

The stability and ultimate financial success of departmental stores appears to be very much in doubt, judging by articles which occasionally crop up in commercial journals. It appears their immense advertising has to be paid for spot cash in all the large centres, and they dare not stop their advertising, or, with their immense expenses running on, failure would inevitably result. They fatten on unhealthy excitement, especially

[illegible] for.

Experienced business men assert that the whole system of selling certain lines at cost, or a shade over, in order to sell other goods at ordinary profits, is not based on true commercial principles, and, therefore, cannot in the end be a financial success. The tendency of the age is towards specialism, both in the professions, in trade, and in manufactures. Let the cobbler stick to his last.

The competition of hospital dispensaries with physicians and pharmacists is beginning to be seriously felt in Montreal. A number of persons who are perfectly able to pay moderate fees to medical men are daily seen at these institutions. A man who is the owner of real estate of some value was recently ordered away from an institution where he was obtaining medicine and advice gratis.

At a recent reunion of Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co.'s employees, Mr. John Harper was presented with a small token of esteem, to which every member of the establishment contributed. Mr. Harper has charge of the laboratory and mills of the firm, and has been in the service some thirty years, during which time he has given every satisfaction to his employers. He is very popular with those customers of the firm with whom he comes in contact, and is highly respected in the city generally.

The Clerk.

The clerk who gives his services for so many dollars a week, four or forty, is pretty apt to be a failure. It is the clerk whose one ambition is to enter business for himself who may be depended upon for efficiency. Such a one familiarizes himself with details, studies methods, does not look too often at the clock and is not overly insistent upon vacations. He identifies his interests with those of his employer. He has a sort of a proprietary feeling toward the store. He is painstaking, enthusiastic, honest, and true. No, he does not work for so many dollars a week, but he earns them. He receives them, too, and with them an education that makes him an employer after a while.—*Mercantile Journal.*

To be a good assistant is to be able not only to sell to a customer something he has started to get, but to sell him something he had no idea of buying when he came into the store.

The assistant completes the work of the printed advertisement. The advertisement brings the buyer to the store, and the assistant has it in his power to attract or repel.

The ideal assistant is a man who possesses the good qualities of all men.

An assistant should cultivate the powers of observation, imagination and invention.

An assistant is not only a seller of goods, but to his keeping is committed the honor, dignity, and reputation of the house.

An assistant must not only know, in a general way, what the requirements of the different lines of business are, but must be familiar to a certain extent, with the business requirements of each particular customer.

The Purification of Drinking Water.

According to Professors Austen and Wilber, the public have readily available a method by which they can purify their drinking water in a simple, cheap, efficacious, and expeditious manner, and the material for this purpose is alum. Chemically speaking, it is a double sulphate of potash and aluminium, and in this use breaks into potassium sulphate, which remains in solution, and a basic sulphate, and this basic sulphate of aluminium—the composition of which is undetermined—precipitates as a more or less gelatinous and flocculent mass, and carries down with it the foreign matters and humus bodies; sulphuric acid set free in the formation of the basic aluminic sulphate attacks the earthy and alkaline carbonates which are always present, and form with them sulphates, setting carbonic acid free, the aluminic sulphate acting like alum. For some years an extensive use of alum has been made in the various processes of purifying water, sewage, etc., the presumption being that, aside from its effect in precipitating matter mechanically by envelopment with the precipitating basic aluminic sulphate, the alum exerts a distinct coagulative action on the albuminous substances in the water, rendering them insoluble, and thus causing their precipitation. By the addition of a minute amount of alum, water is rendered capable of complete mechanical filtration.—*Public Health Journal.*

Cheap Goods Mean Inferior Goods.

Though our characteristics and sentiments are as diverse as the professions or business enterprises which we choose to pursue, these last, scientific or commercial, are but a means to an end, mediums by which we hope to attain fortune or fame, as our ambitions direct. To each and every calling, be it what it may, there is attached a greater or lesser degree of responsibility; and that of a pharmacist is, perhaps, as responsible as any.

The ordinary tradesman, through unintentional error, can scarcely run a greater risk than the loss of a customer; but the loss of human life may easily result through carelessness or inadvertance on the part of a druggist, a catastrophe involving, in its far-reaching consequences, not only the victim of the mistake and those to whom he was dear, but also the dispenser of the drug—who must suffer either in person or in reputation, or in both. Over and above a scrupulous care and exactitude in compounding his prescriptions, the pharmacist owes another most important duty to his patrons; viz., strict attention to the quality of his wares. Drugs being designed to assist nature, to remedy her defects, or to supply such deficiencies of the blood or framework that may be found in individual cases, it is of prime importance both to physician and patient, that they should be the purest and best that the market affords. Price in this direction should always play a secondary role in the purchase of goods that are designed for medicinal purposes; and to no business does the trite maxim, "The best is always the cheapest," apply with greater force than it does to that of pharmacy. The dishonesty of such a course, and this it is, nothing more nor less—of the pharmacist who habitnally dispenses inferior drugs is quickly detected, and his punishment follows swift and sure, loss of prestige and of business. His first care, therefore, should be to purchase excellent material, remembering always that this can never be done at a figure much below the standard market value; cheap goods mean inferior goods; his next, to dispense them with minute exactitude and thereby gain the confidence as well as the dollars of his patrons.—*National Druggist.*

How Allspice Grows.

The pimento or allspice tree is cultivated in the West Indies and Jamaica. This beautiful tree usually grows to a height of about thirty feet; it has a straight trunk; much branched above, and covered with a smooth, brown bark. The leaves vary in size and shape, but are always of a dark, shining and green color. During the months of July and August the tree is in full bloom, the blossoms consisting of very fragrant, white flowers.

When a new plantation of pimento trees is to be formed, no regular sowing or planting takes place, because it is next to impossible to propagate the young plants, or to raise them from seeds in parts of the country where they are not found growing spontaneously. Usually a piece of land is selected either close to a plantation already formed, or in part of the woodland where pimento trees are growing in a native state. The chosen piece of land is then cleared of all wood except these trees, and the felled timber is allowed to remain on the ground for the purpose of protecting the very young pimento plants.

At the end of two years the land is thoroughly cleared, and only the most vigorous pimento trees and plants are left standing. The plants come to maturity in about seven years.

In favorable seasons the pimento crop is enormous, a single tree often yielding 100 or more pounds of the dried spice. The berries are picked while green, because, if left on the tree until ripe, they lose their pungent taste and are valueless. The green berries are exposed to the sun for a week or ten days, when they lose their green color and turn a reddish brown. When perfectly dry they are put in casks and bags for exportation.

The odor and taste of the pimento berries are thought to resemble a combination of those of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves—hence, the familiar name "allspice."—*Philadelphia Times.*

Sound Business Resolutions.

Take your store just as it is, just as you left it last night, and start right in. No need to wait until you have made this improvement, or that alteration. Don't set some time in the future, but start now, while your mind is picturing the possibilities of a progressive store. Map yourself out a plan to work by. Think of all you ever heard or read about successful merchants, and use the part that seems the best—the part that you can apply to your business. You will find that all merchants who have been successful have become so by seeming to be honest. Be more than that. *Be* honest. It's hard to do, but it pays. Make your plan so broad that it will cover each detail. Put yourself in the customer's place and see how you would like to have this or that matter decided. Then make your plan so that your customer will be pleased. Protect your customer's interest just a little more than you do your own, and your plan will succeed. This don't refer to prices, although the prices must of course be right, but the hundred little details that come up in a day's business, that, if not adjusted right, will lose more customers than a week's advertising will regain. Don't make any mistake about this plan and write a book of rules—time enough to do that after you have proved yourself and settled the points that are not now clear.

See that the goods in your store are the kind that people want. Don't think they are; make sure of it. If you have any goods that are out of style, or soiled, or wrong in any way—and there always is in the best of stores—get rid of them, even at an apparent loss. It's not a real loss, it's a gain, for goods are only worth what they will sell for. All people make mistakes, especially buyers; but if you do make a mistake, admit it and certify it at once. Don't wait—it's more money loss to wait.—*Ex.*

ODE TO A PLASTER.

Press me closer, all my own;
Warms my heart for thee alone.
Every nerve responsive thrills,
Each caress my being thrills;
Rest and peace in vain I crave,
In ecstacy I live, thy slave;
Dower'd with hope, with promise blest,
Thou dost reign upon my breast;
Closer still, for I am thine;
Burns my heart, for thou art mine:
Thou the message, I the wire,
I the furnace, thou the fire;
I the servant, thou the master—
Roaring, red-hot mustard plaster.

—*Bob Burdette.*

HARRY SHERRIS, Pres.

The Toronto Pharmacal Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE LIST

Proprietary and Non-Secret Remedies.

Adams' Ginger Beer
Adams' Root Beer, 2 sizes
Castoral, for Children
Celery Seidlitz, 2 sizes
Coraline Cream Dentifrice
Daisy Baking Powder
Daisy Butter Cream, 2 sizes
Daisy Package Dyes
Davis's Cough Balsam
Dean's Cure
Dean's Cure Pills
Dr. Goode's Female Pills
Easy Breathing Asthma Remedy
Elite Hair Dye

Haldamore's
Antibilious Mixture
Diarrhœa Mixture.
Expectorant
Gargle
Pills
Worm Powders

Home Health
Beef, Iron, and Wine
Blackberry Compound.
Burdock and Sarsaparilla, 2 sizes
Catarrh Snuff
Cream Nerve Tonic, 2 sizes
Comp. Syrup White Pine
Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, 2 sizes
Heart Magnesia
Heartease Powders
Herb Tea, 2 sizes
Kidney Liver Pills
Ointment
Pain Relief
Petroleum Jelly
Pile Remedy
Red Tonic Pills
Root Beer
Small Liver Pills, 2 sizes
Sweet Castor Oil
Syrup Hypophosphites
Worm Syrup

Lube Cream
Mystic Corn Salve.
Quinine Cream
Rat Poison
Seven Champions
Witch Hazel Cream

Specialties and Sundries.

Bicycle Oil.

Castor Oil, bottles
Cod Liver Oil.
Curry Powder

Florida Water.
Fly Paper
Friar's Balsam.

Ginger Wine, in bottles and bulk.

Sweet Oil.
Syrup Squills.

Turlington's Balsam.

Vanilla Extract

Woulff's Cholera Remedy.

Pharmaceuticals.

Syr. Scillæ Co.

Agents for

Powder.

The above is just one-half of our list of preparations. We will be pleased to furnish the whole upon application. A sample carton, wrapper, label, or package complete will be sent anywhere upon request.

We invite the closest scrutiny of our products. If anything we introduce is in any sense unsatisfactory we will thank any druggist for making us aware of it. We aim to send out good products in neat, sensible, packages, at reasonable prices, and we believe we are doing so, as the demand so far created has been beyond our most sanguine expectations.

The TORONTO PHARMACAL CO., Ltd., - - 136 Bay Street, Toronto.

OUR TRAVELLERS ARE ON THE ROAD NOW WITH OUR NEW LINE OF

IMPORT SAMPLES

WHICH SURPASS ANYTHING SHOWN BEFORE.

Gents' Leather Travelling Cases

Atomizers and Cut Glass Perfumers

Photo Frames and Bronze Bric-a-Brac

Scores of Novelties The latest productions, personally selected. Direct from the manufacturers in Europe.

IMMENSE VARIETY.
CLOSE PRICES.

BUY NOW AS YOU SAVE MONEY BY BUYING IMPORT.

NERLICH & CO., - - - Toronto.

Mainer's Cough Drops

BROWN
BLACK
MENTHOL and
ACID TABLETS

Will keep in summer weather
Ask your Wholesale Druggist for them.

A. MAINER, - TORONTO.

BIRD SEED

Is put up by us in attractive 1 lb. packages. Each package contains a five-cent cake of "Bird Treat" and piece of cuttle-fish bone.

It is well advertised, and sells readily at 10 cents, leaving retailers large profit.

Sold in 24 lb. and 30 lb. cases by all wholesalers, or

NICHOLSON & BROCK
Colborne Street - Toronto, Ont.

A DRUGGIST'S SPECIALTY.

Curtis & Son's Yankee Brand Pure Spruce Gum

Is meeting with the success its high qualities merit.

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED

CURTIS & SON
PORTLAND, ME., U.S.A.

Distributing agents for the Maritime Provinces:
THE CANADIAN DRUG CO., Ltd.
St. John, New Brunswick.

"St. AUGUSTINE"

Registered at Ottawa.

Our "St. Augustine" (Registered) is the perfect wine for communion or invalids. Your wine merchant can supply you at $4 a case, one dozen quarts. See that you get the genuine article. All good articles are counterfeited. See that our name is on label and capsule.

Our "St. Augustine" (Registered), of rare vintage, a choice sweet, mild wine, and equal to imported wines at double the price.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.
BRANTFORD

Sole Agents for Canada for the Pelee Island Wine Company

W. A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.

PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED

BOXES

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

• IN • THE • MARKET •

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

Auld Mucilage Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

All goods Guaranteed

Premium Mucilage Lithograms and Composition

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS

MONTREAL, P.Q.,

W. Ames, Mgr.
Formerly with Royal Paper Box Co.

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

This Ink has been known to the trade since 1835.

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK.
For Marking Linen, Silk & Cotton
WITH A COMMON PEN
Without a Preparation.

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

TRUSSES

WE ARE SELLING:

Common English, Right and Left,
$3.80 per dozen.

Hard Rubber, Reversible,
$15 per dozen.

NEW YORK ELASTIC:

Single Water Pad,		$15 doz
" Enamel Pad,		$10 "
Double Water Pad,	-	$24 "
" Enamel Pad,		$16 "

ALLAN & CO.

132 BAY ST., TORONTO

BRAYLEY, SONS & CO.

Wholesale Patent Medicines

43 and 45 William Street, - MONTREAL.

OUR SPECIALTIES:
TURKISH DYES.
DR. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS.

Sole Proprietors of the following:

Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment
Gray's Anodyne Liniment
Dr. Wilson's Antibilious Pills
Dr. Wilson's Persian Salve
Dr. Wilson's Itch Ointment
Dr. Wilson's Sarsaparillian Elixir
French Magnetic Oil
Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges
Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam
Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever
Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks
Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup
Clark Derby's Condition Powders
Wright's Vermifuge
Robert's Eye Water
Hurd's Hair Vitalizer
Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine
Dr. Howard's Beef, Iron and Wine
Strong's Summer Cure
Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria

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HALIFAX { Brown & Webb. Simson Bros. & Co. Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co
ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons.
YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co

MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.
KINGSTON Henry Skinner & Co.
TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Northrop & Lyman. Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
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LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.
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MONTREAL.—Huden, Huber & Co.

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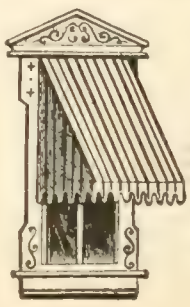

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HOUSES, OFFICES, AND STORES

Made by experienced workmen, and of the best materials, at prices as low as is consistent with good work and materials.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

Wm. Bartlett,
16 Adelaide St. West,
TORONTO.

Chinese Remedies

Chinese ideas of chemistry, botany, and physiology were exceedingly primitive until late years. Air was supposed to permeate the body through imaginary tubes, and physicians confined their diagnosis almost entirely to feeling the pulse, which was supposed to show seventy-two separate indications. Rabies in dog or man is now treated with a *tisane*, taken hot, composed of ginseng and a variety of other herbal remedies. Cantharides is used by some Chinese doctors for hydrophobia, but red bamboo root, *Geranium nepalense*, and ginseng are prescribed in preference. Cholera is also treated with a special mixture of herbs taken along with rice spirit, *Aconitum variegatum* being administered when the hands and feet show great coldness, and *Carica papaya* if they are shrivelled. Water is swallowed through a stale tobacco pipe to counteract the effects of cobra bite, shed snake-skins are used for eye medicines, and wasp stings are cured with raw taro. The lily bulb is used for lung diseases, petrified crabs for heart-disease, oyster-shell dust for itchy irritations, mumps, and certain swellings allied to rickets. "Toads' eyebrows" are claimed to be effectual for provoking sneezing, and thus clearing the head. The favorite way of committing suicide is by swallowing opium, and arsenic is chiefly used for murder.—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

Shark's Liver Oil.

A quantity of oil is obtained round the Norwegian costs from the liver of the "basking" shark, and this, it has been said, finds its way into some of the inferior qualities of cod liver oil. How far this is correct, or whether the shark oil has an equally good effect as that of its neighbor, report does not mention. So many men have engaged in the capture of this shark that it is at least pleasant to learn that the fish is likely to be exterminated. With a length of forty feet, and a liver capable of yielding 600 gallons of oil, the keenness of the search for this monster can be appreciated. The formidable character of the fish may be understood when the fact is mentioned that added to its great length it has seven rows of teeth, 200 in each row, but, unlike other species of shark, we read it is not voracious, and subsists mainly on other fish. It is killed with harpoons, and the chase is an exciting and somewhat dangerous one, as the boats are liable to be overturned.—*Mo. Magazine.*

Cocaine stearate, which contains 51.6 per cent. of cocaine, and is soluble in oils, might be used with advantage in the preparation of ointments, instead of the other salts, which, in many cases, are incompatible with the base employed.

Senna is more palatable if the drug is boiled with prunes.

An Improved Bunsen Gas Burner.

Dr. [illegible] has made a material modification of the ordinary Bunsen burner, says the *Progressive Age*. The Bunsen burners now in use suffer from too great rigidity of form, which makes it impossible to use the burner for certain purposes. A lateral heating of apparatus can be accomplished by the ordinary Bunsen burner with difficulty only, while in some cases it is entirely out of the question. Yet it is frequently a necessity; for instance, in the distilling of liquids possessing a very high boiling point, or of those which are violently agitated by boiling; or it is desirable for other reasons to place the burner not under but beside the apparatus. The improved burner is so constructed that its flame can be moved in every direction like the stream of a fire engine. The burner consists of a mixing tube for gas and air, bent in a right angle so as to form a long shank and a shorter one. The long shank is so arranged in a ring provided with a screw that it can be turned and moved in the ring. The ring can be turned around the axle of a vertical joint which rests upon a flat plate-shaped foot. By this triple action the knee tube can be put into any position desired, and the mixture of gas and air can be conducted through it in both directions by means of an adjustable rubber tube. When the gas is conducted through the lower shank the burner can be placed under the lowest apparatus; when it flows into the shorter shank the position of an ordinary Bunsen burner is obtained; by inclining it lateral heating can be accomplished.—*Scientific American.*

Don't Wet a Lead Pencil

The *Medical Review* says: The practice of wetting a lead pencil on the tongue before using it is an unclean habit, to say the least, and perhaps also a dangerous one.

Recently a woman of fine bearing and elegantly dressed stepped into the counting room of one of the local papers of a large city to insert an advertisement. Having no pencil of her own, she picked up a pencil which was tied with a string to a pad used for writing. At once she moistened the lead with her tongue and began to write.

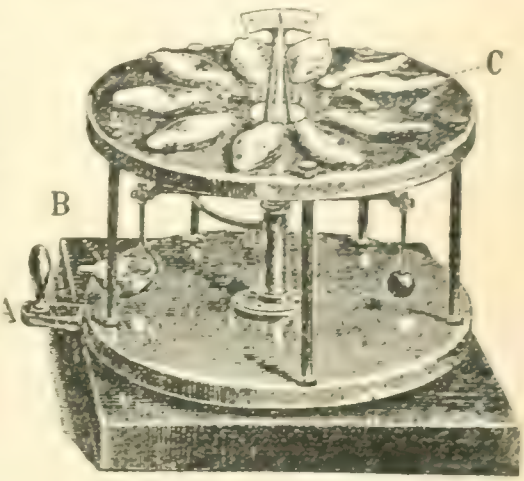
An elderly woman who was standing by reminded her that the pencil had just been used by an old man, ragged and dirty, greasy and filthy, who also had contracted the same habit of wetting the pencil on his tongue every time he wrote a word. The disgusted woman flung the pencil away and scolded the young man behind the counter until he sharpened a brand new pencil for her use and benefit.

The habit is a foolish one. Instead of making the pencil write more freely and easily, it hardens it and makes it write blurred and irregular.

Newspaper men and those who use the lead in the mouth or with a sponge, [illegible] dangerous habit, inasmuch as disease has been known to be conveyed in that way into the system.

Novel Dispensing Balance.

An ingenious balance for weighing a number of powders of the same weight has been devised by Nithack, and is manufactured and sold by F. Russ, of Vienna. A circular rotating plate with ten apertures supports as many horn capsules. Below the plate is a fixed balance, into the pan, *B*, of which the weights are placed. The arm opposite to this pan supports the capsule *C*, which has been previously counterbalanced. The powder having



been weighed into the capsule *C*, the lever *A*, working backwards and forwards, lifts the plate, and with it the capsule, rotates it, and brings the next capsule over and deposits it on the arm of the balance; the weighing can thus be repeated with great ease and rapidity. The pointer of the balance projects above the plate and, moving over a graduated scale, allows of an accurate weighing being made.—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

Success Due to Scientific Methods.

The Apenta Hungarian Aperient Water, drawn from springs near Buda-Pest, is, as the analyses made by various authorities show, a superior laxative water, and, as it has been exploited under eminent scientific control, it has secured the support of the medical profession, so much so that it is employed in the hospitals of almost every important city in the country. Among the many leading institutions which may be named are Montreal General Hospital, Royal Victoria Hospital, Hospital Notre Dame, Montreal; Toronto General Hospital, The Hospital for Sick Children, Grace Hospital, Toronto; County Carleton General Protestant Hospital, Sick Children's Hospital, Ottawa; London General Hospital, London; Victoria General Hospital, Halifax.

American Pharmaceutical Association Papers.

A circular has been issued by tho Committee on Scientific Papers of the A. Ph. A., suggesting subjects for papers to be read at the next meeting. The list is as follows:

1. A comparative examination of the various methods for solutions of formaldehyde is desirable.

2. Is mercuric chloride formed in tablets of calomel on standing? Examine (quantitatively) various commercial samples.

3. Does the addition of linalool acetate to oil of bergamot exert any uniform influence on the results of assay?

4. A convenient method of assay for oil of cinnamon is desirable. It is claimed that the "sulphite" method is unsatisfactory.

5. What is the alkaloidal strength of the various specimens of "Norwood's tincture" found in the market?

6. Comparative assays of the various commercial brands of iodoform and sublimate gauze are desirable.

7. To what extent is powdered acacia adulterated with dextrin?

8. Commercial litharge is grossly adulterated; what are the adulterants, and in what proportion are they present?

9. An inquiry into the nature and composition of "morrhuol" is desired.

10. Witch hazel water. Is it desirable to make witch hazel water (generally termed witch hazel extract) official? Does it contain formalin? What percentage of alcohol should it contain?

11. Under what conditions can the diastasic power of malt preparations be preserved?

12. Is the use of suppository machines advisable for general prescription work?

13. A process for a fluid extract of wild cherry miscible with water is desired.

14. What is the character and quantity of fixed oil in pareira brava?

15. It has been stated that samples of potassium acetate have an alliaceous odor. To what is that due?

16. What is the influence of a low temperature in percolation?

17. Would it be practical or advisable for pharmacists to undertake the dispensing of a sterilized and adapted (humanized) milk for infants? What process would be most advisable for this?

18. Is glucose or grape sugar of any value as a preservative in syrups of hydriodic acid and syrup of ferrous iodide?

19. What is the influence of filtration on solutions?

20. Salol is often ordered in powdered form. How can pure powdered salol be easily prepared?

21. Rubber substitutes. It is claimed that articles under this name are largely used by manufacturers as admixtures to Para rubber, being prepared of sulphur or chloride of sulphur and vegetable or animal oils, glycerin, and turpentine. Investigation invited.

22. Acetone alcohol. An article under this name has been introduced as a substitute for ethyl alcohol. What is it, and how is it made?

23. It is claimed that the deep green color of some extracts and fluid extracts in the market is traceable to copper vessels used in their manufacture. Investigation invited.

24. Precipitated sulphur seems to be grossly adulterated. Is it possible to obtain it pure in the open market?

25. To what extent is selenium found in "flowers of sulphur"?

Pharmaceutical Questions.

The Pharmaceutical Association of Belgium, who are organizing the Eighth International Congress of Pharmacy, to be held at Brussels in August next, have drafted a scheme for an international competition in essays to be submitted for that congress. (C. & D.) Three prizes are to be given for the three best papers on questions of scientific or practical interest, and three for papers on professional interests. There is no specific limitation of the subjects on which papers may be written, but the association has drawn up a series of twenty topics as examples. They will serve to indicate at least twenty different channels in which young pharmacists may usefully direct their brain-power:

(1) Give a concise and practical treatise for a summary of the drugs and medicines employed in pharmacy.

(2) What is the most practical mode of pharmaceutical book-keeping? Produce a specimen register answering these desiderata.

(2) Present a complete treatise on the different specimens of aconite root.

(4) Give a practical formula for the preparation of formol.

(5) What is the value of the substances called "Essential oils without terpenes"?

(6) Present the advantages of an universal pharmacopœia, and give the means of obtaining this result.

(7) Resume the principal arguments in favor of the suppression of the united medico-pharmaceutical profession.

(8) Propose a good way of estimating the active principles in oily infusions.

(9) Show the actual state of our acquaintance with the alkaloids, ptomaines, and the leucomaines. Explain the difference as between the ptomaines and the leucomaines and natural alkaloids.

(10) Is it not necessary to modify the legal formalities as actually applied to pharmaceutical apprenticeship? If so, state the possible changes. If a jury for the examination of apprentices be necessary, give its composition and the subjects for examination. State what you know of the study of this question in other European countries.

(11) Is professional dignity compromised by the examination by Government inspectors or by private agents on their delivery? Is there any way of opposing this examination?

(12) Is there any danger in occasionally freeing the chemist from his civil responsibility? If so, where could this exemption be granted? What warranty would the substitute be required to give?

(13) Propose a legal way of preventing patent medicines from being sold under marked price.

(14) Indicate the rules for supplying medicines to the poor in all European countries. Show the advantages of each system from general and pharmaceutical points of view.

(15) Is it not advisable to put doctors under the obligation of adding to their prescription the manner in which the medicine is to be taken, and mention the age and sex of the patient? Without this knowledge can the chemist estimate the doses with accuracy?

(16) The different actions of chloroform mentioned by authors appear insufficient; most of the common chloroforms in trade are sufficient for their purpose, but it would be imprudent to use them for anesthesia. Define the necessary qualities of a perfect drug.

(17) Researches on the purity of naphthol β and of benzonaphthol.

(18) Show a practical way of taking from simple drugs for the preparation of galenical medicines, the pectical, gummy mucilaginous matters they contain, without destroying their therapeutical properties.

(19) Would it not be better to suppress from the official codex all hard or soft extracts, and to replace them by dry extracts? Show by comparative dosages if evaporation has any effect on the active principles contained.

(20) Show the most certain ways of discovering abortives in complex mixtures (milk, tea, coffee, chocolate, powders, medicines, etc., etc.).

The Association Generale.

The Association Générale Pharmaceutigue de Belgique is a national organization, membership of which is open to every Belgian pharmacist who is willing to pay a subscription of two francs. It was formed between thirty and forty years ago for the purpose of uniting the pharmacists of the country in the attempt to secure better laws for pharmacy. But during the past year the association has been re-organized with a view of developing the scientific side of the profession. The president is Professor Ranwez, and the secretary is M. Duyk, both of whom have had the advantage of a special scientific training. Professor Ranwez occupies the chair of Pharmacy in the University of Louvain, and is an enthusiastic worker. M. Duyk practises at a pharmacist in Brussels.—*Phar. Journal.*

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IN BULK AND PACKETS

PURE CARBONATE OF COPPER

FOR SPRAYING FRUIT TREES, Etc.

The Fungicide Recommended by the Department of Agriculture.

Packed in 1 Lb., 2 Pounds, and in 3 oz. Packets, Two Dozen in a Box.

GLACIAL ACETIC ACID . . .

VERY FINEST QUALITY

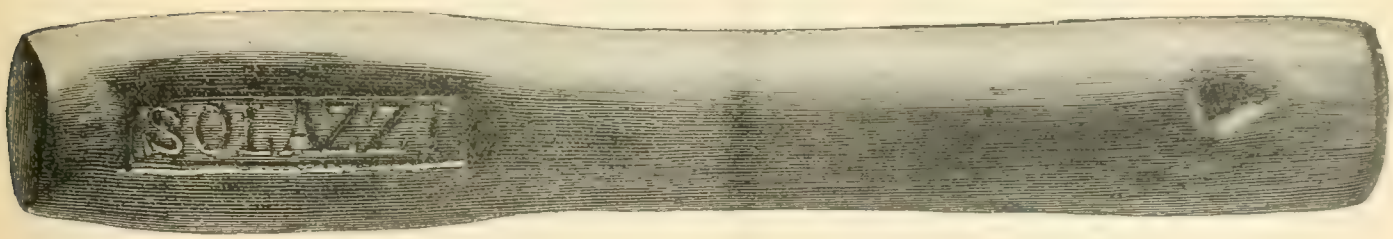
In Demijohns, 80, 85, 90, and 95 per cent. In Woods, 80 per cent. Our acid is more expensive than the ordinary "Canadian" Acetic Acid, but **IS MUCH SUPERIOR** in quality.

THE CANADA PAINT CO'Y, Limited, - - MONTREAL

"Solazzi"

THE CHEMISTS' BRAND

Liquorice Juice



The Testimony of "The Lancet"

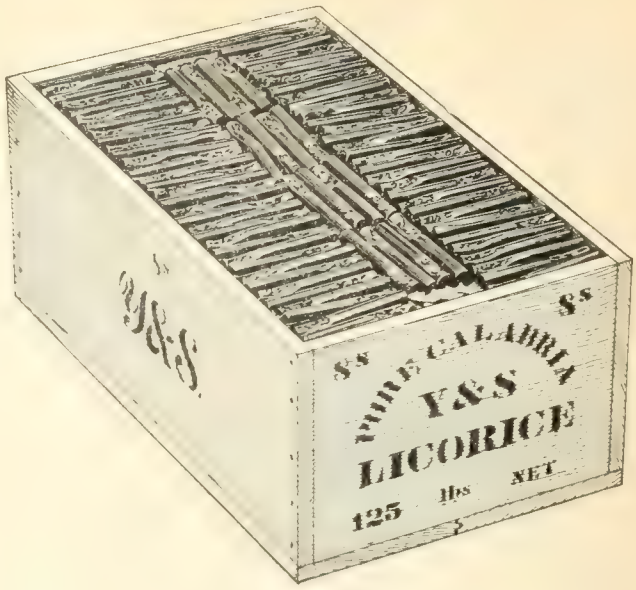
The following is from "The Lancet" of March 30th, 1895

"The above brand has long been known to be of standard purity. We found the specimen to be completely soluble in water, and entirely free from impurities of any kind. It is, therefore, well adapted for the pharmaceutical purpose for which it is so useful, while as a popular demulcent it is both safe and reliable."

Recommended also by "**The British Medical Journal**," "**Health**," "**The Chemist and Druggist**," "**Food and Sanitation**."

ASK FOR SHOWCARDS AND HANDBILLS

Retail Druggists



WE put up our Y & S Licorice in cases of 125, 50, and 25 lbs. bulk (loose, in leaves), 4's, 6's, 8's, 12's, and 16's to pound. Will sell rapidly if displayed prominently in your show windows, and will insure you large profits.

WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

Acme Licorice Pellets.·.·.·
Tar Licorice and Tolu Wafers and
Y & S Licorice Lozenges.·.·..
Pure Penny Stick

If you cannot get the above at your jobbers, please address us as below:

YOUNG & SMYLIE,

Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.

The McCORMICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES

Fruit Tablets

Lime Fruit
Horehound
Tutti Frutti
Blood Orange
Lemon
Ginger
Cherry
Raspberry
Apricot
Strawberry
Acidulated
Chocolate
Rose
Musk
Pineapple
Nectarines
Black Currant
Pear
Butter Scotch
Catawba

Buttercups

Walnut
Almond
Filbert

Hickory
Butternut
Cocoanut

Pistachio
Pomegranate
Smyrna

Persico
Orleans
Violet

LONDON

The Greatest Remedy Known for the Cure of COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, etc.

CANADA

How to Create Friendly Relations Between Pharmacist and Physician.

By M. [illegible]

There is no "royal road to Rome." There is no *one* way by which a pharmacist can make sure of being successful. Unforeseen obstacles arise again and again. Problems, not supposed to be in the catalogue, must be solved by *your* good judgment and business tact. No one else knows the peculiar conditions with which you have to contend so thoroughly as yourself. New ideas must be thought out, and old methods moulded anew to suit the requirements of your business.

History, whether individual, business, or national, repeats itself. Your condition now is the same to a greater or less degree as scores of other pharmacists have passed through. If there were any way by which you could find out those who have weathered successfully the storm which you are now encountering and get the benefit of all their experience, even then you would not be certain of victory, unless you had the nerve to fight as they fought.

However, there are fundamental principles necessary for success and abiding prosperity in all kinds of business. The druggist must realize this if he expects to succeed. He must be a man, taken all in all. That is the first essential.

More particularly the pharmacist should be an aggressive, untiring business man. He must be something more than a graduate, or a chemist. He is required to pass among professional men of the keenest minds, highly sensitive in matters of propriety and dignity. It must be his constant purpose to win from them respect and absolute confidence—and business. Not only must the pharmacist do this, but he must see to it that every man behind his prescription counters is deserving of and inspires a like confidence. Such being the case, it precludes, at the start, boys or apprentices from the desk, and demands, instead, men of ability, experience, and recognized standing. These cannot be secured except for liberal salaries.

The tender point between the physician and pharmacist—the point most harped upon—is "substitution." Nothing tends so much to gain the confidence and the patronage of a physician as a feeling of certainty on his part that the pharmacist, under all circumstances, is using the identical articles he prescribes. If the doctor prescribes a particular drug, it matters not whether your imitation of it is as good or better, let the doctor be assured that he gets exactly what his prescription calls for. In case it cannot be found, let the doctor be notified. It may be that your profit on the article dispensed may be small, but recognize this fact, that you must fill a prescription exactly as it is written, unless, of course, some grave error is apparent. Ordinary business sagacity will teach this to be true.

When the physicians come to know a pharmacist through and through, and can depend on his using exactly what has been ordered, half the pharmacist's battle is won—but only half. It is possible to enjoy the utmost confidence and good will of all physicians and still not receive even a meagre share of their prescription business.

There is the plant—a fine store; highest grade drugs, dustless shelves, neat counters, clean scales, spotless mortar, tile, graduate, etc., and prescription men of experience and ability. But this is not all. It still remains to get the business. In these days of sharp competition trade is not looking for a latch-string to pull. It is necessary to go out into the "highways and hedges" and bring it in.

It is important that you impress upon the physician that you *want* his business. To accomplish this, call on him not less than every other week. Every week is better. Study each physician; his personal traits, leisure hours, and busy time. If he is busy, leave at once. If at leisure, pass a friendly greeting. As soon as an opportunity comes, speak of the new preparations, which will show you are wide-awake and progressive. (This is always interesting to a doctor.) Tell him who makes them, where they're from, what they are for. In fact, give him all information concerning them in your possession. Leave prescription blanks with him. They cost very little, and though he may have already some from another pharmacist yours may be the ones at hand when he is about to write a prescription. Study the arts of the best drummers who call on you and practise them on the doctor and all your customers. Depart before the call begins to drag, for visiting is somewhat like banqueting, if quit while there is yet a trifle of hunger the next course comes with greater relish.

Follow up the visit regularly with some form of attractive printed matter written in plain, forcible, dignified language.

Such circulars mailed weekly have been tried in several of the larger cities. A drug store in Kansas City sent out 150 a week for four months under the head of "Short Talks to Physicians" to every doctor in town. Since then drug stores in Denver, Des Moines, Memphis, Salt Lake City, and elsewhere, have issued practically the same circulars.

These circulars should be short and to the point, mentioning not only new preparations, but stating the points of superiority of your prescription department—and entire store—such as the checking of prescriptions by a second man; the mixing of ointments; the use of high grade chemicals, your exactness in compounding prescriptions, and scores of other suggestions that crowd up in the mind of a pharmacist who is full of his business.

One of the vital essentials of successful advertising is that it shall contain originality and individuality.

[illegible] go the closest eye of your most particular doctor-customer. Treat him royally when he comes. If he seems interested, show him the store, upstairs and down, in and out, before the case and behind. Frankness breeds confidence. See that the physicians meet and know personally all of your prescription men. Accommodate the doctor by any legitimate means within your power. Whenever he buys he expects to pay, but you gain a point when you make a flat price on expensive articles. The physician appreciates the favor. The druggist cannot go amiss to decline payment occasionally from a physician for little nickel and dime stuff.

It's not one thing or another that bridges the imaginary chasm between physician and pharmacist, but it is a combination of all things working together.

Suppose a physician resides well away from your location, and, being unable to come to your place, telephones for some article. Send it to him promptly, free of delivery charges. No matter what the trouble is to you. It will revert to your advantage nineteen out of twenty times.

Whenever his folks—for most physicians have a wife and family—are in your store, give them every attention. Remember their likes and dislikes, and where it can be done gracefully and opportunely present them with some new thing, "to introduce it," as it were.

Yet along with this friendly intercourse certain points must not be lost sight of. The pharmacist is a business man conducting a business concern, soliciting and appreciating suggestions and criticisms, but, after all, running his own business. It would be poor policy to show partiality to any one physician. Let it be understood that no one doctor is expected to make "waiting" headquarters at your drug store. Even if both pharmacist and physician are wholly innocent, nevertheless other doctors, seeing this one waiting about continually, will conclude that he is getting a "bonus" some way. A suspicion of this kind grows and undermines confidence, finally driving away the most valuable trade.

No pharmacist can afford to allow a physician or anybody else, even at the risk of losing his good will and patronage, to drink a particle of spirituous liquors in his store.

Under no consideration should a druggist pay a physician a percentage. If he does, sooner or later it will reach the ears of the physicians of higher standing and result in the loss of their business. Nothing will kill a prescription business quicker or more surely than percentage paying.

It is well to make it plain to every physician that you aim to and will carry in stock any particular kind of drug he may want to prescribe, if he will inform you of

his preferences. What if he is overly particular (another name for "cranky"), if you gain his trade and with it that of his patients, you can well afford to "put yourself out" to please him. All these different phases go to make up a successful business.

It goes without saying that all packages should be wrapped neatly, and labels written plainly, with no doubt whether five is *five* or three.

Put up an ironclad rule that as far as consistent yourself and all your drug store will not be allowed for a moment to counter prescribe. One such patient refused and sent to a physician does more to bring that doctor's business to you than hours of talk.

The sum and substance of the whole prescription business is to have a high ideal and bend every effort to attain it.—*National Druggist.*

Prompt Payments.

The National Druggist, in a recent issue, says: There is no one thing that helps a business man more than a reputation for the prompt payment of bills. It makes his custom desirable and sought after, and the competition for it among rival jobbers oftentimes enables him to buy much more advantageously than another man can who is known as "slow pay."

It is better, if you cannot otherwise arrange it, to borrow the money from your local banker with which to meet your bills as they become due, than to let them lag behind and increase, until your jobber grows uneasy, and begins to wonder whether or not he will ever collect the account.

It matters not how well off you are, if you are in debt for any considerable amount, and through negligence or some other cause you have allowed the time for its payment to go by, you are under more or less moral obligation to the man whom you owe, and to that extent you are not free to buy where you will.

This the jobber knows, and is, perhaps, one of the reasons which induce him to extend your credit. He is aware that you will say: "Well, these people have been very kind to me, they don't push me for money, and I can't afford to go back on them."

Now, the purpose of the jobber in granting you these indulgences is to make you feel that you are under obligations to him, and he will be pretty apt to use the opportunity which is thus afforded him to put off on you some undesirable goods, or to charge you a little more than he would if you paid promptly and owed him nothing.

Every business man calculates on losing a certain percentage of his charged sales.

It is not the jobber who bears this loss, for he has already considered it, just as he has his rent and other expenses, when he put the prices on his goods, but it falls on those retailers who honestly pay what they owe.

An account, however, against a man who is known as "prompt pay," who, perhaps, discounts his bills, is justly regarded as being as safe as money in a bank, and, therefore, the jobber can afford to, and will, give him inside prices.

The Druggist as a Business Man.

The question which now seems uppermost in the professional mind is that of higher education. There is an unmistakable tendency in our schools toward an extension of both the time and the curriculum, and all reports that come to us from the various pharmacy boards record the adoption of more stringent methods of examination, which will call for more extended attainments on the part of the candidates for registration. There is no prospect that the path to the practice of pharmacy will ever be less difficult than it is at present; the indications all point the other way. While this good work is going on, and all efforts are concentrated to one end, is there not danger that some of the essential qualifications for the practice of pharmacy will be overlooked? Is there not danger that the graduate will become so well grounded in the decimal scale of grams and centigrams that the demical scale which runs dimes into dollars will fall into neglect? In other words, how is the pharmacist to obtain a business education? In a business world, where the failures are said to bear a ratio to the successes of nineteen to one, is it not within the bounds of propriety to insist upon an acquaintance with the rules which govern commercial transactions? It may be said that such knowledge may be gained from a preceptor. But are the majority of preceptors competent instructors in such matters? The fact that the man is in the drug business, and has an apprentice, cannot be accepted as evidence that he is a successful business man. There are many brilliant successes in the ranks of the retail druggists, and there are quite a number of equally brilliant failures, and it is feared that the former are not numerous enough to furnish separate educational institutions for the instruction of the throng of embryo proprietors, upon whom we must depend for the future conduct of our drug stores. The subject is one which may well engage serious attention. It is believed that there are many successful druggists who take pride in their success, and are disposed to give others the benefit of their ideas. The druggist as a business man is a subject which is far from exhausted. The purchase and selling of goods, bookkeeping with its debts and credits, the arrangement of the store, the advertising, the treatment of clerks and customers, and the stoppage of many little leaks in the money drawer, are themes upon which much can be said and to which thorough attention should be given.—*Notes on Pharmaceutical Products*

The "Warren Hastings."

The following poem by Mr. J. F. Kellock, druggist, of Perth, Ont., well deserves a place in THE DRUGGISTS' pages:

[The British troop-ship, "Warren Hastings," was wrecked off the Island Reunion on January 14th, 1897. It was pitch dark, stormy, and the rain falling in torrents. She had on board soldiers and others to the number of 1,232 men, and in addition a number of women and children. She struck a rock at 2.20 a.m., and after the first alarm the most perfect discipline prevailed, although the men knew that the ship was fast sinking, yet they stood in ranks between decks quietly waiting while the women and children were being landed.]

The Storm-King was abroad that night,
And marshalled well his forces;
He laid his plans with awful skill,
Commanding wind and rain at will,
And laughing at destruction.

Fierce and yet fiercer grew the storm,
And higher rose the water;
The sky was hid, the lightning flashed,
The wind howled loud, the thunder crashed,
And rain came down in torrents.

The troop-ship "Warren Hastings" staunch,
Was speeding o'er the sea.
On board was a brave and daring crew,
And a regiment of British soldiers true,
With wives and little children.

She felt the storm, it tried her sore,
But gallantly she faced it;
With wind and wave she fought for life,
And seemed a winner in the strife,
But fate was sad against her.

She strikes the rock with frightful shock,
And all looks wild confusion,
Till high above the storm is heard
The officer's commanding word,
And soldiers quick obey it.

On battle field 'gainst fearful odds
Oft have the British soldiers,
Stood firm and fast while shell and shot
On comrades brave destruction wrought,
And dead lay thick around them.

But here's a scene their courage tries,
Beyond the field of battle;
With ranks as straight as on parade,
In silence facing death they stayed,
While wives and children landed.

And thus 'tis now as it has been,
When duty calls or danger;
Britannia's sons will never fail
In nature's storm or bullet's hail,
T' uphold the nation's honor.

J. F. KELLOCK.

Perth, Ont., Feb. 4th, 1897.

New "X" Rays.

Professor E. Friedrich, of Elbing, Prussia, informs the Vienna Academy of Science that he has discovered some new kind of rays, by which it is possible to determine definitely whether death has taken place. Professor Freidrich maintains that these rays, which he calls "Kritikstrahlen," are so sharp that they pass through the body almost in a moment, and produce pictures on the photographic plates differing according to whether the body is dead or living.—*Daily Chronicle.*

The products of our laboratory are unsurpassed for **Purity, Quality, and Uniformity.** . .

Our Aromatic Cascara S. & M.

Is undoubtedly one of the finest and most reliable preparations of this valuable drug which has ever been manufactured. One minim represents 1 grains of choice Cascara bark.

Our Other Specialties:

Bitter Cascara — Calisaya Cordial

Vitalic Hypophosphites — Syr. Trifolium Co.

Apodyne, etc.

Our line of Perfumes and Toilet Articles have proved to be the best selling and most satisfactory handled by the drug trade during the past year.

SPECIAL ODORS

Special Violet
Bermuda Lilies
Peau d'Espagne
Mo-Ko-Ka
Etc., Etc.

We want your trade for 1897

We supply the ...Drug Trade Only...

Our travellers are on the road

TOILET GOODS

Hygienic Vegetable Extract
French Lilac
Almond Cream

COLOGNE
Rose Violet
Orange Blossom
Crab Apple
Lavender
Lilac

The Scott & MacMillan Co., Ltd.

14 and 16 Mincing Lane, Toronto

SEND YOUR MAILING LIST!

Quick! Now! To-day! We want to mail to your customers our latest convincing business-building advertising matter, the best ever sent out, as well as samples of the famous ideal laxative, regulator and intestinal tonic

WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP. **Cascarets** TRADE MARK **NEVER GRIP NOR GRIPE.**

10c, 25c, 50c. —CUARANTEED CONSTIPATION CURE.— 10c, 25c, 50c.

CASCARETS are put up on beautiful standers (the "Pyramid of Health") ready for counter display, and sell at sight. Order only unbroken standers as follows: 1 doz. 10c size; 1 doz. 25c size; ½ doz. 50c size; or an assortment of ½ doz. 10c size, ¼ doz. 25c size, and 1-12 doz. 50c size. Order in these quantities only from your jobber or direct from the STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, Chicago, Montreal, New York.

WE CREATE THE DEMAND.

WE CREATE THE DEMAND.

Our advertising will bring buyers into your store, so send your mailing list, and we will start at once. Our goods have merit, and you can sell them under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. We make it good.

MAKES WEAK MEN STRONG **NO-TO-BAC** **BEST NERVE TONIC Known**

50c., $1.00. | ORIGINAL GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE. | 50c., $1.00.

NO-TO-BAC is the only genuine, original, effective cure for the tobacco habit, 1,500,000 boxes sold; 500,000 cured. Known the world over. Half of a dollar box often made a cure, so we have just put on the market a 50c size which met with instantaneous success. Advertising has started, so write to-day the STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, Chicago, Montreal, New York, and

SEND YOUR MAILING LIST!

219

The Fletcher Mfg. Co.

Toronto.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Soda Fountains

In Onyx, Marble, or Silver Plate

DEALERS IN

Glassware, Julip Straws,

and every requisite for the Soda Water business.

GENERATORS, CYLINDERS, FREEZERS, ETC.

NEW CATALOGUE MAILED ON APPLICATION

OUR FRUIT JUICES ARE IMPERIAL MEASURE.

THE ABERDEEN "A."

Our Counter Apparatus, fitted with Pneumatic Syrup Jars, is the handiest and most suitable for a Drug Store.....

QUALITY THE BEST. PRICES REASONABLE. EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

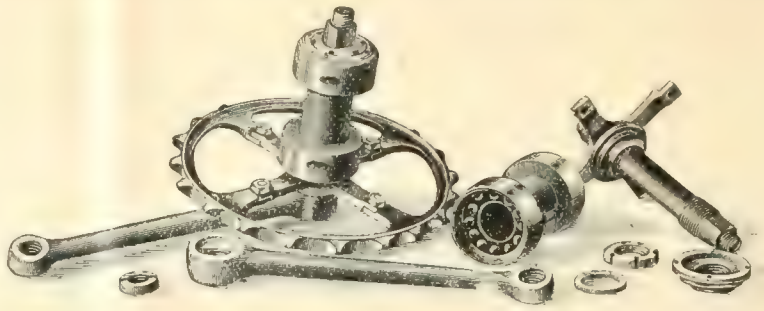
Pure Fruit Juices, Flavoring Extracts, Colors, Etc.

FACTORY, - - - - - 440 and 442 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Comfort

AND

Speed



ARE INSURED IN THE PERFECT PRECISION AND ADJUSTMENT OF

The Cleveland Sprockets

☞ The Method of Securing the Sprocket is Shown Clearly in this Cut. ☜

Reliable Agents Wanted

H. A. Lozier & Co.

- TORONTO -

Salesroom:
169 Yonge Street

Factory:
Toronto Junction

RADLAUER'S

ANTISEPTIC PERLES

Of Pleasant Taste and Fragrance.

Non-Poisonous and strongly Antiseptic.

These Perles closely resemble the sublimates and carbolic acid in their antiseptic action. A preventive of diphtheric infection.

For the rational cleansing and disinfecti n of the mouth, teeth, pharynx, and especially of the tonsils, and for immediately removing disagreeable odors emanating from the mouth and nose.

A perfect substitute for mouth and teeth washes and gargles. Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles take special effect where swallowing is difficult in inflammation of the throat and tonsils, catarrh of the gums, periostitis dentalis, stomatitis mercurialis, salivation, angina, and thrush.

A few of the "Perles" placed in the mouth dissolve into a strongly antiseptic fluid of agreeable taste, cleanse the mouth and mucous membrane of the pharynx, and immediately remove the fungi, germs, and putrid substance accumulating about the tonsils, thereby preventing any further injury to the teeth.

METHOD OF APPLICATION:

Take 2—4 Perles, let them dissolve slowly in the mouth, and then swallow. Being packed in small and handy tins, Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles can always be carried in the pocket.

MANUFACTURED BY

S. RADLAUER - Pharmaceutical Chemist

BERLIN W., GERMANY

W. J. DYAS, Toronto, Ont., Wholesale Agent for Canada.

Alpha Pure Rubber Cement

Our **Alpha Pure Rubber Cement** is specially adapted for use by Bicyclists, and is neatly done up. . . . .

Alpha Rubber Co., Ltd.

MONTREAL.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

Diet and Medicine in China

A writer in the *Cornhill Magazine* remarks that the commonly received opinion that the Chinese as a nation habitually feed on rats and mice requires correction, though in the city of Canton "patch-work rats—that is, rats split open and dried—are commonly sold in the streets for edible purposes. Boiled rat is supposed to be good for rheumatism and chills, and also to make the hair grow more rapidly. The flesh of camels, donkeys, and goats, is regularly eaten, without much regard being had to the manner in which the animals meet their death; birds' nests of gelatinous nature and sea slugs are invariably present at first-class Chinese feasts, and human milk is hawked about for sale in Amoy, old men being the purchasers. Turtles' sinews are considered good for pains in the joints, and in Nanking there is a local custom of chewing horses' sinews. The skin and bones of deceased elephants are kept for the Emperor's consumption when unwell, and His Majesty's father is said to have been cured of some malady by means of donkey's skin, whilst ground rhinoceros horn is considered to be of great therapeutic virtue. Sharks' fins are nearly always given with a big dinner, and castor oil is said to be sometimes used in cookery. Wild Manchurian ginseng is described worth its weight in gold. It is used as a food tonic, and marvellous "repairing" qualities are attributed to it.

Preserving Leeches.

The *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* recommends the following manner of keeping leeches. A thin layer of coarse washed sand is strewn on the bottom of the container, together with some clean washed straw. This requires renewal every six months, and according to the season, the water—of which about one litre suffices ten leeches—must more or less frequently be replaced, thoroughly cleaning the jar each time. Treated in this manner, the leeches retain their vitality almost indefinitely, so that a loss is only very rarely met with.

Poisoning by Areca Nut.

Dr. E. H. Cook records a case of dog poisoning by powderd areca nut. A tablespoonful was mixed with half a teacupful of castor oil, and divided amongst four Dachshund puppies. In less than five minutes they experienced great difficulty in breathing, coughed slightly, and fell down on one side. An emetic of salt and water had the desired effect in two cases, but the other two puppies gradually got weaker and died in ten minutes. A third dog died five hours later, in spite of the successful administration of the emetic. An alkaloidal substance was subsequently found in the dogs' stomachs, but in too small quantity to ascertain whether or not it was arecoline. No other injurious substance could be detected. — *Chemical News.*

Witch Hazel Extract.

The following is taken from a recent number of *Canada Druggist*, a monthly issued by a drug jobbing firm: As a household remedy witch hazel extract is valuable only when properly made from the true witch hazel shrub, gathered at the proper time of the year, distilling it with pure spring water, and then adding the proper quantity of pure grain alcohol. We know that much inferior witch hazel extract has been sold to grocers, department stores, and to others who have no way of testing the quality of the goods. We know that wood alcohol, which is a poison internally and an irritant externally, is often used instead of grain alcohol, and as wood alcohol costs eighty-five to ninety cents a gallon less than grain alcohol, the inferior witch hazel is often sold at a much lower price than that made with pure grain alcohol. We also know that much of the witch hazel sold as 15 per cent. is not over 10 or 12 per cent. proof, and in many cases wood alcohol at that. We know that many who are travelling to sell the article do not know a good article from a poor one, and they cannot tell how it is made, or from what part of the shrub, or the process of making; in fact, they are selling goods they know nothing about, and for which the buyer has to stand all the responsibility. Some makers of witch hazel claim they add the alcohol to the shrub before distilling, thus getting a stronger extract. Buyers of witch hazel should not be taken in by this claim. We very much doubt if this is ever done. Even so, anyone who knows anything about distilling knows that as soon as the still is started the alcohol would separate at once from the witch hazel shrub, making a loss of alcohol and waste of labor. Witch hazel is often offered at a less price per gallon than the genuine article would cost if fortified with grain alcohol.

Yohimbebe Bark and Yohimbin.

The natives of Cameroon have long understood the powerful aphrodisiac properties of the rind of a tree known as the yohimbebe, and make use of it for such purposes. The rind is of a chocolate brown color, extremely hard, and ranges from half an inch to an inch in thickness.

Professor L Spiegel has succeeded in isolating an alkaloid which he named yohimbim. When employed as an aphrodisiac, yohimbin produces remarkable effects on the human frame. The alkaloid crystallizes from an alcoholic solution, in white needles of a dullish lustre, which melt at 231° C. They dissolve with difficulty in water, but are readily amenable to most other solvents.

In addition to this alkaloid, a second base, yohimbinin, melting between 105° and 106° C., has been found.—*Chemiker Zeitung.*

Toxicity of Picric Acid and its Salts and other Derivatives

Th. Bokorny reports that free picric acid is [illegible] to algæ [illegible] than its potassium salt. They are almost as active as the [illegible] higher animals and to man has not been satisfactorily determined—*o*-nitrobenzoic acid is very strongly poisonous to algæ and the lower animals, its potassium salt is decidedly injurious to the higher plants, algæ and infusoria, also nitrobenzene, *o*-nitro-phenol, and *p*-nitrophenol are poisonous in a greater or less degree. All the author's experiments confirm Loew's conclusion "that the action of the nitro-group becomes enfeebled when strongly negative groups as the carboxyl or sulpho group are present in the molecule.—*Suddeutsche-Apotheker-Zeitung.*

The Costliest Thing in the World.

The announcement that charcoal thread used as filaments in incandescent electric lamps, costing about $12,000 a pound, was the dearest substance in the world, has elicited considerable discussion. A Chicago authority states that gallium is vastly more expensive than the carbon filament, 1½ grains of it being worth $25, or about $100,000 per pound. He also furnishes a list of the rarer metals, with their approximate prices per pound:

Beryllium and lanthanum...	$10,000
Rhodium and thorium.....	6,000
Didynium and rubidium....	4,000
Indium and tantalum	3,500
Erbium, niobium and yttrium	3,000
Rhutenium and vanadium..	2,000

Keystone

Sign Painting on Glass.

According to *Neuste Erfindungen*, a new process has been devised, whereby the design is drawn full size on paper. The letters are then cut out, taking care to keep the edges clean and sharp, and pasted on the glass, in the same position they occupy on the drawing. The glass inside of the boundary of the sign is then painted with the background color, cutting in sharp round the edges of the pasted-on letters. When the paint is dry, the paper is removed by moistening, and gold or aluminum leaf applied to the vacant spaces, or colored mica or thin scales of mother-of-pearl may be scattered over the semi-dry gold size, and finally backed up by a coat of lacquer. Of course, this applies to sign work on the inside of glass windows, or similar places.

The Mexican maguey tree (century plant) furnishes a needle and thread all ready for use.

Pharmaceutical Notes.

Powdered Camphor.—W. Schmidt, of New York, has been granted a patent for a process of pulverizing camphor. The process consists of dissolving crude camphor in a benzin whose boiling point is not higher than 80° C., the solution is allowed to stand in order to settle; the supernatant liquid drawn off and transferred to a distilling apparatus, by which the major portion of the benzin is distilled of. The residuary liquid, on cooling, deposits camphor in the form of an extremely fine powder, which is filtered off and dried. The article thus obtained is of considerable importance to the prescriptionist, as it saves him a good deal of time in compounding prescriptions in whose composition it is an ingredient.—*National Druggist.*

Quick Method of Making Mercurial Ointment.—Ettore Barbi gives in *Il Farmacista Italiano* a formula by which he says a 1 in 2 ointment can soon be made. A few grammes of decoction of saponaria root are put into a strong jar or bottle; 500 grammes of mercury are added, and the whole shaken until the globules of the metal are no longer visible. The emulsified mercury is poured into a mortar containing 400 grammes of lard and 100 grammes of white wax melted together, and, on triturating, the metal is soon taken up, and a smooth and perfect ointment results.—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

Diachylon Ointment.—The following method of preparing the above substance is recommended by Max Denhardt, *Pharmaceutische Zeitung:* Place, in a suitable vessel, 100 parts of freshly rendered lard, a like quantity of olive oil and 90 parts of prepared oxide of lead; and, after adding a sufficient quantity of water, heat the whole until saponification shall have been effected. This done, beat the hot mass so obtained with a spatula until it has thoroughly cooled. Diachylon ointment, thus prepared, is of a uniform white color, and, moreover, keeps for an indefinite period.

A Solvent Capable of Separating Codeine from Morphine.—L. Fouquet (*Jour. de Pharm. et de Chim.* [6], 5, 49) has found that morphine is insoluble in anisol in the cold, and only slightly soluble at the boiling temperature. Codeine, on the contrary, is soluble in the same solvent cold, and its solubility rapidly rises with the temperature according to the following:

Temperature.	Morphine.	Codeine.
0	Insoluble	7.80 per 100, by weight.
16°....	"	15.28 " "
32°....	"	
100°....	0.95 per 100.	164.00 " "
150°....	4.80 "	

These investigations were made with a very pure anisol, boiling at 150° C., and having a specific gravity of 0.991.

Morphine was found to crystallize in beautiful, colorless, anhydrous prisms by chilling the solution made in boiling anisol; these crystals did not melt at 120°, like the hydrated morphine, but became brown at 210°, and were converted into an oily black liquid at 247°.

It should be noted that the solubility of the codeine is increased by crystallization from anisol; since after one crystallization the alkaloid dissolves in the proportion of 10.75 parts per 100 at the temperature of 0°, whereas the proportion is only 7.80 per 100 at 9° with the codeine of commerce.

The author concluded that he could, with anisol, effect a separation of the two alkaloids when mixed, and to establish this he made a mixture of 1.044 grammes codeine and 0.710 grammes of morphine; he exhausted this with 20 c.c. of anisol at 15°, and washed the residue with 10 c.c. more of the solvent poured on the filter; after drying he found the residual morphine to weigh 0.702 grammes, corresponding to a loss of a little over 1 per cent. From these results he concluded that anisol is applicable in many ways as a laboratory solvent in toxicological investigations.—*American Journal of Pharmacy.*

Estimation of Iodoform in Gauze.—Dr. Schacherl (*Zeitschr. Oester Apoth. Verein.*) proposes the following method, which consists in decomposing the iodoform by means of sodium ethylate in a pressure flask and then estimating the liberated iodine (as KI), after Volhard's method. As pressure flask, the author employed a strong flask, the outer edge of the neck of which had been ground off perfectly level; over this a piece of rubber is placed, held in position by means of a piece of plate glass clamped on securely by means of an iron frame, which fits over the entire bottle.

Of the sample of gauze 1 to 1.5 gm. (30 to 50), or 2 to 2.5 gm. (10 to 20), are weighed off in the flask; over this is poured a cold solution of about 0.5 gm. of metallic sodium in 30 gm. of absolute alcohol, the flask is securely sealed and heated for one-half hour in a water bath. After cooling, the brown alcoholic fluid is decanted off and the gauze washed several times by decantation with distilled water. The mixed fluids are heated to drive off the excess of alcohol and evaporated to low bulk. The fluid is then acidified with pure nitric acid (free from nitrous) and filtered into a 200 c.c. flask; to this an accurately measured volume of $\frac{N}{10}$ volumetric solution of silver nitrate (30 c.c.) is added and water added up to the 200 c.c. mark. The mixture is well shaken and filtered into a dry vessel, 100 c.c. are drawn off, transferred to a flask, about 2 c.c. of a saturated solution of ferric alum (free from Cl.) added, and then $\frac{N}{10}$ volumetric solution of ammonium sulfocyanide added until a permanent brownish coloration is produced. The number of cubic centimetres of the sulfocyanide solution used, multiplied by 2, is subtracted from the volume of the silver solution used; the difference gives the quantity of silver solution taken up by the iodine. Each cubic centimetre of the silver solution corresponds to 0.013086 gm. of iodoform.

Metallic sodium is employed here in producing sodium alcoholate, in order to avoid introducing traces of chlorine, as would be the case in using caustic soda.

Another portion of the sample (weighed) is extracted with alcohol in a Soxhlet's extractor, then dried at 100° C., and weighed. On adding the percentages of iodoform and gauze, and subtracting this from 100, the percentage of glycerin present is estimated.—*Era.*

Purified Water for Hypodermic Solution.—Water free from organic matter, and which will prevent the growth of fungi when holding alkaloids in solution, may be made as follows: Take of boiling hydrant water one gallon, to which add ⅛ grain of potassium permanganate which has been dissolved in one ounce of water; mix well, allow to stand one hour, and, if the water loses the light pink color, add another portion of potassium permanganate, and in this manner continue until it retains a delicate tint from the salt. Then add 5 grains of alum, shake until dissolved, and allow to stand until the precipitate subsides, and until the tint from the permanganate has disappeared. The process is hastened by frequent shaking. Filter three times through a double thickness of white filter paper, which has previously been scalded, to render it sterile.

The process should be conducted in well closed glass containers, and during filtration the funnels should be covered with well-fitting rubber covers of the kind known as "sanitary covers." The finished product should be kept in absolutely clean, well-stoppered bottles, and before using the lip of the bottle should be carefully freed from dust, and every care should be exercised to keep it clean and sterile. Water prepared as per above directions has been kept sterile for as long as six months; it, moreover, causes no abscesses where proper attention has been given to the syringe used in making an hypodermic injection.—*Sidney Rauschenberg, Ph.G., in American Druggist.*

New Flashlight Powder.

At the Antwerp section of the Belgian Photographic Society, it was stated by M. Ommeganck (*Amateur Photographer*) that a satisfactory flashlight powder can be prepared by rubbing well together in a mortar 5 parts of magnesium dust, 3 parts of aluminum dust, and 1 part of red, or amorphous, phosphorus. This preparation is said to give a more rapid flash than simple magnesium or aluminum dust, while free from the danger attending the use of explosive mixtures containing potassium chlorate.

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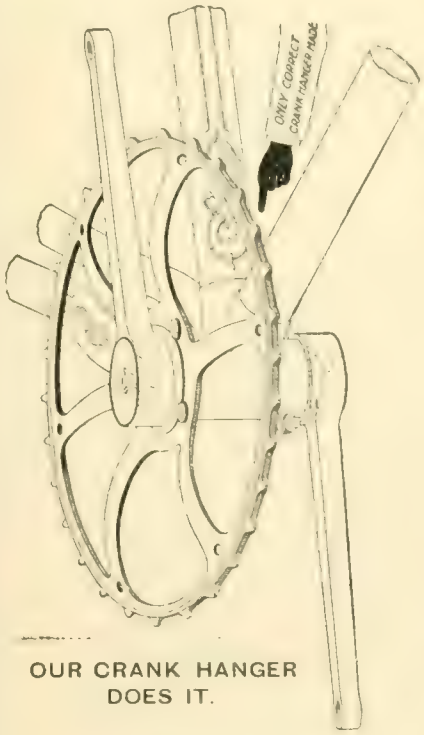

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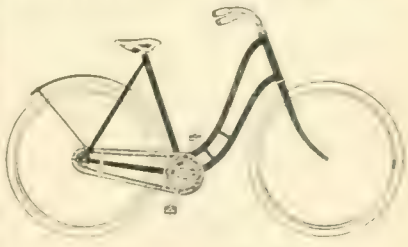

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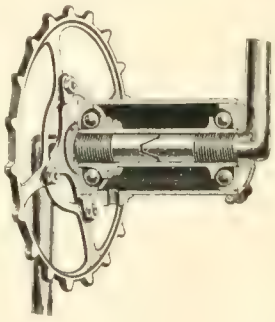

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Quantitative Isolation of Alkaloids, A New Method Suitable for Analytical Use.

C. Kippenberger (Zeits. anal. Chem., Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind.).—The method depends on the solubility of the alkaloid hydriodide periodides in acetone. On adding to this solution alkali, then acid, and sufficient thiosulphate to combine with the free iodine, a solution is obtained from which, after evaporation of the acetone and addition of alkali, the alkaloid can be extracted by chloroform. This process gave excellent results with weighed amounts of pure alkaloids. In the isolation of alkaloids from corpses, etc., they are usually obtained mixed with proteins, amines, amido acids, etc., which interfere with the ordinary alkaloid reactions. The author's method, which has been successfully applied to mixtures like those met with in practice, is as follows: The substance, isolated in any manner, and supposed to be an alkaloid, is dissolved in acidified water; the solution made neutral or feebly alkaline (under these conditions proteins remain in solution), is precipitated with an iodine solution saturated with potassium iodide, after standing the liquid is filtered through an asbestos filter, the precipitate washed with cold water and dissolved in pure acetone. The dark brown solution is made alkaline, and then acid, and mixed with water; it then contains the alkaloid as acid salt. The acetone is driven off by a gentle heat on the water-bath, the liquid decolorized by a few drops of thiosulphate, and after addition of sodium carbonate in excess, the alkaloid is extracted by shaking with chloroform. In the case of morphine and narceine the extraction is different (amyl alcohol or chloroform from an ammoniacal liquid, or chloroform containing alcohol from a sodium carbonate solution). Glucosides do not give a reaction with solution of iodine in potassium iodide. The method for obtaining alkaloids from plant extracts is quite similar, except that after acidifying the acetone solution of the periodide and adding water, it is immediately shaken with petroleum ether of boiling point 30° to 50° C.; this extracts most of the acetone and also impurities possibly present; this extraction is repeated, and the ether washed with a little acidified water. The alkaloid solution is then warmed on the water-bath, thiosulphate added, after cooling, and the extraction with chloroform takes place as before.

Generally, in heating to drive off the solvent before weighing, the alkaloid becomes brown; this is avoided in the presence of alkalis. The use of ammonia to precipitate the base is not advisable, for, though soluble in ether, it is volatile. The author adds ether which has been shaken with aqueous sodium carbonate (very slightly soluble in ether) to the solvent used; thus the browning is prevented, the error introduced is negligible in view of the varying amounts of water of crystallization contained in the alkaloids.

The method of isolating pure alkaloids by addition of acid to their ethereal solutions is objectionable, generally because this will also precipitate salts of amide bases, and particularly objectionable when ammonia has been used to separate the free alkaloid.

A MORPHINE REACTION.—On addition of potassium iodide solution of iodine to an alkaline hydroxide morphine solution, there is obtained at first a yellow coloration, which, by a very gradual addition of iodine, turns to a grass green, the same coloration is given by bromine, but not chlorine. Apomorphine does not give this reaction, nor do codeine and other alkaloids; it is possibly due to an oxidizing action of iodine.—*Era.*

The Ointments of the B.P.

By J. W. Lucas.

The directions for the preparation of several of the official ointments not yield ing very satisfactory results, I was led during the autumn of last year to commence a few experiments with a view to their improvement. It is not proposed, however, in this short paper to deal with each ointment separately, except in one or two instances.

The ointments may be divided into two classes: (*A*) Those containing medicaments intended for absorption, such as aconitine; (*B*) those used as dressings for wounds or sores, of which boric acid ointment may be taken as a type.

Class *A* requires a basis having a melting point about 95° F., capable of being readily absorbed when rubbed into the skin, and, while having well marked preservative properties, free from any tendency to set up irritation.

Prepared lard containing 3 minims of oil of cloves to each ounce is suggested as fulfilling all the conditions enumerated. This basis, which might be called adeps odoratus, is a whiter preparation than the official benzoated lard, blander, and endowed with better keeping properties.

Class *B* also requires a non-irritant basis, the melting point of which should not be lower than 115° F., so as to avoid the inconvenience caused by the ointment softening and soaking into the bandages, and not higher than 120° F., on account of the difficulty experienced in spreading very hard ointments on lint, etc.

A mixture of solid hydrocarbons completely liquefying within the limits of temperature before mentioned would appear to be the most suitable for the purpose, and such a mixture might be known as unguentum petrolei or unguentum simplex. Following out this, the ointments might be classified as follows:

CLASS A.

	Per cent.
*Ung. Aconitinæ	2
*" Atropinæ	2
" Belladonnæ	10

CLASS B.

	Per cent.
" Iodoformi	10
" Plumbi Subacetatis	5
" Sulphuris Iodidi	5
" Zinci	15
" Zinci Oleati	50

*Ung. Acid. Carbol. If an ointment of carbolic acid is required, the acid should be dissolved in Glycerin would do, but requires a larger quantity for solution of the acid.

The ointments not included in the above list are those of spermaceti, mercury (simple and compound), mercuric nitrate, tar and resin. These may be prepared as follows:

UNGUENTUM CETACEI.

Take of	Parts.
Spermaceti	1
Soft White Paraffin	4

Melt and stir until cold.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI.

Take of	Parts.
Mercury	1
Anhydrous Wool Fat	1

Stir together until mercury globules are no longer visible to the naked eye.

NOTE.—As this ointment is largely used for inunction, the change would be found advantageous.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS.

The directions for this ointment should read as follows:

Dissolve the mercury in the nitric acid without the aid of heat, agitating gently from time to time. Melt the lard in the oil and raise to a temperature of about 380° F. Pour into an earthenware vessel previously made hot, capable of holding ten times the quantity, and when the mixture has fallen to about 350° F. add by degrees the cold mercury solution, stirring briskly with a wooden spatula to promote disengagement of the fumes. Keep stirred until cold. If these directions are closely followed a pale, lemon-colored ointment will result, which only acquires a slight orange tint, even after keeping for several months.

Much controversy has taken place regarding the preparation of this ointment, but I feel emboldened to write with a certain amount of confidence on the matter, as the firm of John Bell & Co. have had a considerable reputation for its manufacture for several generations. In

fact, there hangs in the counting-house in Oxford street an engraving, published in 1842, of a water color drawing by W. Hunt, representing the interior of the old laboratory, with a porter named Simmons as the central figure, actually engaged in stirring a batch of nitrate of mercury ointment, as witnessed by the label. It is, moreover, traditional that the same John Simmons was permitted by Jacob Bell to take a fee of half-a-crown from each assistant whom he initiated into the mystery of making the ointment.

UNGUENTUM PICIS.

Take of—	Parts.
Stockholm Tar	4
Hard Paraffin	1

Mix together and stir until nearly cold.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ.

Take of—	Parts.
Resin	8
Yellow Wax	4
Hard Paraffin	3
Soft "	15

Melt the resin, yellow wax, and hard paraffin; add the soft paraffin, and stir until cold.

—*Phar. Journal (Eng.).*

A New Asiatic Remedy.

Among the most noted plants employed medicinally in parts of Asia in cases of hydrophobia, leprosy, snake bite, etc., is the hoangnan, a plant placed by botanists among the strychniæ. M. Svesserteur, as illustrating its efficacy, gives an account of the cure, in Tonquin, of the bite of the black viper by means of this plant, and two cases of the cure of the bite of the cobra de capella, in India, the bite of which reptile, he asserts, means simply death within half an hour. Further, M. Féron, of India, gives the case of a boy, seventeen years of age, who was bitten on the heel by a cobra, the lad's leg in a few minutes becoming swollen up as far as the thigh, in less than ten minutes his sight being completely gone. The first three pills restored his sight and reduced the swelling of the leg to below the knee, two more reducing it to the sole of the foot. At the end of half an hour no pain was felt, except that which was occasioned by the lesion of the tendon Achilles, this pain disappearing gradually and entirely as the wound proceeded to cicatrization.—*Public Health Journal.*

IODOTHYRIN.—This is a more correct name for thyroiodin.

SPINOL.—A syrupy, brown liquid of a peculiar odor and disagreeable taste, which is very stable and undergoing no changes even after a considerable period of time.

SUNOFORM.—This is the name applied to the methylic ether of diiodosalicylic acid which is obtained by acting upon essence of wintergreen or salicylate of methyl with iodine.

New Foreign Pharmacopœias.

THE RUSSIAN PHARMACOPŒIA.—The fifth edition of the Russian Pharmacopœia will probably be published quite shortly. Its editing has been entrusted to a special commission, which has recently caused to be issued to all pharmaceutical and medical societies and persons of medical note in the empire, proof-sheets of the list of articles which it is proposed to incorporate in the new pharmacopœia. It is understood that no fewer than 218 preparations mentioned in the present edition of the work are to be eliminated in the new issue. The reason of this is that the Russian pharmacist, like most of his continental brethren, is compelled by law to keep in stock all articles mentioned in the pharmacopœia, and that this has been found a heavy burden upon the smaller chemists. The principle has been adopted to incorporate only those newer remedies of which the value has been proved by very long practical experience, and which have come into general use.

THE BELGIAN PHARMACOPŒIA.—A new supplement to the Belgian Pharmacopœia was to have been published on January 31st, but the pharmacists, who are charged with the editing of the work, have not finished their duties in time. The Belgian Minister of Agriculture, who appears to look after pharmacopœial matters also, has now extended the time for preparing the supplement to May 1st. The Belgian Pharmacopœia itself is also in process of revision.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Bleaching Wax and Stearin.

The natural method of bleaching, which still remains the best, and of all others alone preserves the natural characteristic aroma in beeswax, lies under the single disability of taking up a considerable time in its performance. There is, it is true, a possibility of shortening the process by the employment of ozone for the artificial enrichment of the bleaching atmosphere, but this has only an insignificant influence unless care is taken to preserve the wax in a certain condition of moisture. To supply this ozone we may proceed by atomizing oil of turpentine, or by making use of the electric current. Still, even under these circumstances, the bleaching process may be protracted for some weeks, or even months; so that the advantages of a chemical process capable of rendering the wax perfectly white in twenty-four hours cannot be overlooked, although the attempts hitherto made to perfume the bleached wax by the addition of a small quantity of the unrefined substance, or an artificial oil ("wax oil") have proved unsuccessful.

From a close investigation into the natural method of bleaching it appears that the duration of the process is influenced by the following factors: The percentage of water in the wax; the moisture of the air; the surface of the wax; the temperature, and the light. Perfectly dry wax takes twice as long to bleach as that containing from two to five per cent. of water, whilst on the other hand, air laden with moisture will only bleach four times more slowly than if quite dry. The most favourable temperature is 35° C., though the operation can be effected at as low as 20° C. Diffused sunlight (full daylight) is almost as effective as the direct rays of the sun. The most important factor, however, is the amount of exposed surface, which should be as large as possible. To this end the crude wax may be melted and run into laminæ of one-fifth to one-eighth of an inch in thickness; or, better still, made up into an emulsion with water at 60° to 80° C. in a Laval emulsifier, and poured out into cold water, by which means it is obtained in the form of extremely small granules. It is also found that the presence of bleached wax in the crude wax expedites the bleaching of the latter considerably.

By utilizing all these discoveries, viz., melting 50 per cent. of bleached wax with the crude mass, emulsifying and pouring out into cold water containing a little oil of turpentine, the bleaching process can be shortened to forty-eight hours.

By the aid of the emulsifier wax can be chemically bleached in ten minutes. To accomplish this, the wax is emulsified with slightly-alkaline water at 80° C., and, after exposing the emulsion to the action of sodium hypo-chlorite for ten minutes, a slight excess of hydro-chloric acid is added, the wax being finally washed with warm water in the apparatus. The product is, however, inodorous and brittle.

Stearin behaves exactly like wax under the natural bleaching process, and the chemical method is also applicable to Japan and Carnuba wax.—*Chemiker Zeitung.*

Heart Strain in Cycling.

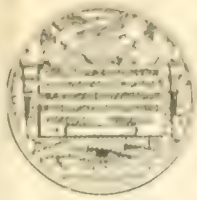
It is to be regretted that bicyclists are often seen riding with open mouth. The evils of mouth-breathing are accentuated under such conditions, and it is well to note the cause. With some, this pernicious habit was fixed in childhood. But when it is observed only after exercise, such as bicycling, it indicates that the heart and lungs have been subjected to undue strain, which should not be repeated. Medical experience affirms that so long as the cyclist can breathe freely with the mouth closed he is safe, at least so far as heart strain is concerned.—*Public Health Journal.*

UNUSOL.— This is chemically iodine resorcin sulphonate of bismuth which is principally employed for suppositories in hemorrhoids.

MALARIN.—A new antipyretic which results from the condensation of aceto-phenone and phenetid inine. It is met with in commerce as a citrate.

THE

ALE AND PORTER



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FRANCIS U. KAHLE.
127 BAY STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

The Photo-American

Edited by

Edward W. Newcomb

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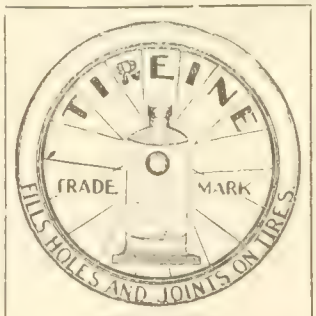

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Watch your tire. Small holes grow large. When you notice any have your Tireine [illegible] and dollars are saved.

Tireine saves [illegible] and does [illegible] with the tire.

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Photographic Notes

An Expert Amateur Gives Advice.

In woods and department stores all over the country are handling drug sundries, hence it is perfectly legitimate, as it is absolutely necessary, that a druggist should branch out into other fields, if he would maintain a satisfactory trade.

The sale of photographic chemicals by the drug trade will, to a great extent, make good the deficiency caused by the loss of sales in druggists' sundries.

Keep only the best. Don't let the goods get contaminated; a very little hyposulphite of soda is fatal to a developer. Put a neat card in your show window announcing the fact that you deal in photographic chemicals, and watch results. Be sure to let the young people know that they can get their chemicals of you and that you handle only the finest quality; that you accurately compound all solutions; that good results will be assured if instructions are adhered to. In this way you will get more trade than you anticipate, since for one camera sold three years ago a hundred are being sold to-day.

A GOOD DEVELOPER.

I have used several developing agents and find that metacarbol is a developer which should appeal to all amateurs as well as to professional photographers. It acts quickly, keeps well in solution, and has none of the common faults of pyrogallic acid and other developers, such as fogging and staining the films. I give the formula as follows:

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Distilled water.	[illegible]

Develop the negative in the usual time, then filter. If your plate is a little over-exposed, dilute with an equal quantity of water.

How to avoid "solarization" puzzles the beginner and even "stumps" the manufacturer of the plates. It is generally supposed that the latter is a practical photographer, so when the amateur has troubles he applies to the manufacturer for solace—and he doesn't get it. Let us suppose the novice wishes to take a group picture of a lot of pretty girls dressed in white. He groups them to his satisfaction about two feet in front of a dark background—either a vine-covered fence or a dark-painted house. Then follows the exposure of about one second or more. When he develops the plate—and, by the by, the novice develops it until the whites begin to darken up so as to be sure that none of the detail is lost—the photographic image transferred to paper shows a halo about the white dresses which it is hard to account for. This spoiling of his picture annoys and distresses the operator; he writes for enlightenment to the manufacturer of the plates, giving every detail of time, exposure, subject, background, and developer used; but he prevails on the girls to promise another "pose," and with an expectant heart awaits the manufacturer's response.

The reply comes, and usually it is enough to drive the novice to drink. The wise oracle tells you that your sulphate of soda was probably too old—try a fresh [illegible] cause of the trouble.

[illegible] you know how. Do not place your group [illegible] them at least five or six feet away. The light reflected from the white dresses on the dark background causes the halation; to correct it entirely, refrain from developing too far; over development causes indistinctness and lack of detail in over-exposed parts and makes the plate a very slow printer. Merely develop the plate until you find, by holding it up to your ruby light, that the detail shows up well in the shadows, and that the high lights, such as white dresses and the sky, appear [illegible]

"On Brant Lake" By J. H. May

Printing Names on Photographs.

The following is a very good method of printing titles or names in black upon prints: The name or other matter to be printed on the photograph is set up in type, and printed on cardboard; from this make an exposure on a transparency plate, developing it strongly. After the print has been made from the regular printing negative, it is placed under the dense transparency of the regular negative, and the name printed in. The only precaution necessary is to time the transparency negative properly, and develop strongly, so as to get good contrast. Photographers will find this a much easier and quicker method than the old one of printing on tissue paper and fastening same to the negative by means of varnish; moreover, the result is black instead of white, usually much more pleasing.

Some Hints About Mounting Photographs.

It is a very easy matter to place a print in its required position on a mount only slightly larger than itself—with a narrow margin the eye can hardly make a mistake—and in mounting a print on a tint, the same conditions apply; but when the margin is comparatively large it is by no means such an easy matter, unless the correct position has previously been measured and marked out. The method I am about to describe will save measuring each mount, and, at the same time, will do away with the necessity for any sleight of hand in placing the print accurately to the marks. It is a particularly useful method when a number of prints have to be mounted, and the time expended in making the guide, which may be preserved for future use, will hardly be greater than that required for measuring and marking a single mount.

Take a piece of flat, stout paper, or preferably very thin cardboard, exactly the size of the mount, and, by measurement, cut a rectangular opening in it slightly larger than the largest print required to be mounted. The exact dimensions, or even the shape of the opening, are not very important, provided that the opening is larger than the print. For use, the print, having been properly covered with the mountant, is to be placed face downward on a sheet of paper, a sheet of glass, or any convenient flat surface; the guide is then arranged over it so that, had it been the mount, the print would occupy the required position; the mount is then placed on the guide so that their sides are coincident, sufficient friction is applied to the mount to pick the print up, the mount with the print in its proper position on it is turned over, and the mounting finished by rubbing down in the usual manner. The whole theory of the thing is that, while it is difficult to divide a large surface by the eye with precision, it is a comparatively easy matter with a small surface to deal with, and there is the further advantage with this system that, the print being on a flat surface, nearly the whole of it can be brought into contact with the mount at once, and the gymnastics usual when endeavoring to overcome the flexibility of the print when trying to hold it flat in the hand and over the mount are done away with. —*William Byford, in Photo Beacon.*

To Mount Pictures on Linen.

Coat one side of the linen with a mixture of india-rubber and gutta-percha. Lay the picture face downwards, and put the coated side of the linen on to it, and then iron the back of the linen with a moderately hot iron. This suffices to fix them together. To remove the picture from the linen it is necessary only to run over the back with a hot iron. As the mixture is water-proof it protects the picture from damp, particularly if it be rubbed over with a little stearin.—*Moniteur.*

The Latest Microbe.

The "*bacilli bicyclorum*," or, in other words, the bicycle microbe, is in the air, and in the course of the next month we shall see an epidemic of wheel fever in this community as intense in its violence as that of any previous season.

To have had the measles or scarletina is usually considered a guarantee against future visitations of the same diseases; but 'tis not so with bicycle fever. The fact that one has in past seasons laid awake at night and tossed with perplexing doubt over the problem of what wheel he shall ride, is no assurance that he will not again fall a victim to the same distressing worriment, during this and future seasons.

If one were only left to himself in the matter the chances are that his case would not be half as aggravated, but with the promptings, warnings, and pleadings of at least a dozen bicycle agents continually dinning in his ears, the wonder is that he survives it at all. The facility with which the wheels of the agent may be transferred to the prospective buyer's head is truly an appalling possibility and one from which there seems to be no possible avenue of escape.—*Maritime Merchant.*

How to Avoid Frosted Windows.

Nothing is more annoying to a window trimmer in the winter than a window covered with thick frost, which effectually shuts off all view of the display. This is a matter which can be easily remedied at small expense and with but little work.

The reason for the frosting or sweating, as it is sometimes called, is that the warm air inside the store comes into contact with the cold glass, condensing the moisture into drops which congeal upon the inside of the glass. Now, if the air on both sides of the window is the same temperature there will be no trouble with frosting. To accomplish this the back of the window must be tightly closed and holes from a quarter to half an inch in diameter bored through the sash at the top and bottom of the window. The holes should be about eighteen inches apart, and as close to the glass as possible. This will give ample space for the air from the outside to circulate through the window, and thus prevent sweating or frosting. There must not be any chance for the warm air in the store to get into the window. A further aid to prevent trouble of this nature is to take a cloth dampened with alcohol or glycerine and rub the inside of the glass every few days.

RETOUCHING MEDIUM FOR SMALL SURFACES.

Gum dammar ..	6 parts
Gum resin ..	9 parts
Oil of turpentine	120 parts.

Newfoundland Cod-Liver Oil.*

*Extract from Annual Report of the Newfoundland Department of Fisheries.

It is gratifying to find that the manufacture of refined cod-liver oil on the modern and more profitable method, is making rapid progress, and is likely to prove remunerative to those who have taken it up. The superintendent has been actively engaged in giving instructions to all who sought his assistance, and aiding them in fitting up the necessary apparatus for manufacturing the steam-refined and frost-proof cod-liver oil, which he was the first to introduce here. Already it has been proved that the article manufactured here by the new method is quite equal to the best Norwegian cod-liver oil, which hitherto has had a world-wide reputation, and commanded the highest prices in the markets.

Hitherto the Newfoundland oil could not compete with the Norwegian, and was only able to command very low prices; and yet the livers of the Newfoundland fish, when properly treated, yield an oil which in quality and richness can not be surpassed. The superintendent says in his report that "the livers of our cod are almost always found in excellent condition, which is due to the temperature of the water and the abundance of fine food which these waters contain; and it is but rarely that any unhealthy or diseased livers are found."

Tests instituted in Canada have proved that "our oil when properly made excels even the Norwegian in quality, being richer and more free from stearin, and consequently more frost-proof." "There ought, therefore, to be a future in store for the Newfoundland cod-liver oil when properly manufactured on the improved method, and kept and exported in tin instead of wood, the latter being objectionable in consequence of the oil being discolored, and after a time taking the taste of the wood."

There is now an opportunity for Newfoundland manufacturers and exporters of cod-liver oil to win and hold a foremost place in foreign markets. The matter is in their own hands; but to secure and keep the market it is necessary that only a high-class article should be exported, and that active measures should be adopted to make its superior qualities known in foreign countries, and have it properly introduced.

Japan Peppermint Oil.

Within the last two years a great extension has taken place in the peppermint plantations in Japan, the southern provinces (Bingo-Bitchin) now sending large quantities to market. Prices are consequently depreciating, and exports (consignments) increasing, the former to such an extent that the industry can no longer be a source of profit.—*Schimmel's Berichte.*

Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID
For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE
An excellent antiseptic tooth wash

SULPHUR PASTILLES
For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE
An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

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All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

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ESTABLISHED 1859.

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A Perfect Toilet Gem.

Areca Nut Tooth Paste

The drug trade of Canada will find this one of the most satisfactory articles on the market. The package is convenient and attractive.

Kindly make sure the ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE offered you is made in WINNIPEG. The genuine is for sale by

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THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO'Y
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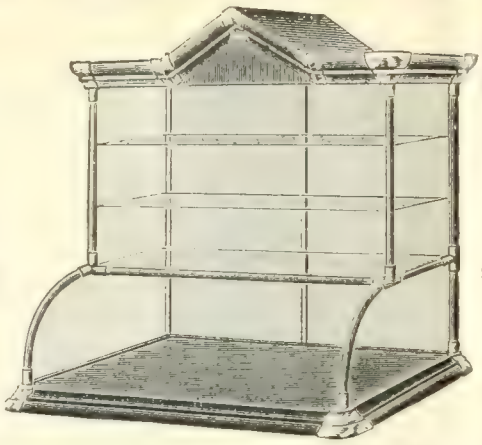

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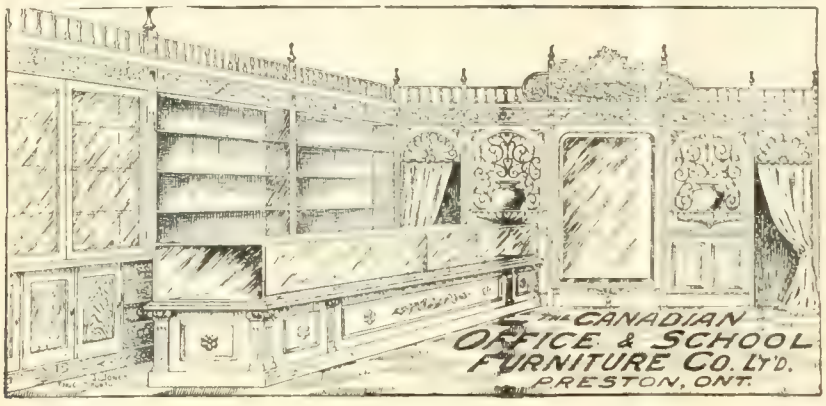

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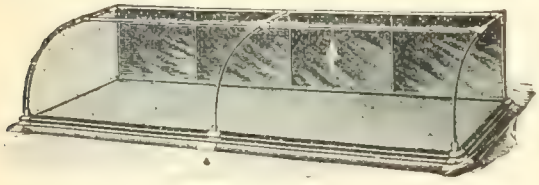

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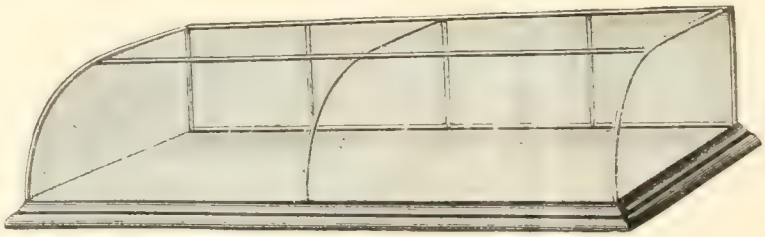

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W. T. MURRAY.
24 Adelaide Street East, Toronto
Room 20, Equity Chambers

Formulary.

VELLETIN CREME.

Under this name Ludwig Bernegau, *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle*, recommends a new ointment base of the following composition:

Preserved yolk egg	1 part
Benzoinated olive oil	1 part
Vaporin	1 part

Misce lege artis.

Perfumed with a little oil of rose or other agreeable substance, the above mixture is highly recommended as a toilet cream, on account of the softening effect it has upon the skin. This author also recommends it as a vehicle for local applications of medicinal substances.—*Nat Druggist.*

SHAVING CREAMS.

Curd soap	8 oz.
Expressed oil almonds	2 fl. oz.
Glycerin	1 fl. oz.
Spermaceti	½ oz.
Potassium carbonate	¼ oz.
Water	1 pt.

Cut the soap into shreds, and dissolve it by the aid of a water-bath in 14 fl. oz. of water. Dissolve the spermaceti in the almond oil, and while warm mix it with the glycerin, potassium carbonate, and remainder of the water. Transfer to a warm mortar, gradually incorporate the warm soap-solution, and continue to stir until a smooth paste is obtained. With this incorporate any suitable perfume.

TOOTHACHE WAX.

(*N. D.*)

R	Paraffin wax	25 parts.
	Vaseline	10 "
	Oil of cloves	1.5 "
	Creosote	2 "

Melt the whole in a porcelain capsule on a water-bath, let cool, and cut the mass into pieces of the desired form.

BAY RUM.

Oil of Myrcia Acris	1 drachm.
Oil of sweet orange	10 minims.
Acetic ether	10 "
Rum	1 ounce.
Burnt Sugar	2 minims.
Rectified spirit	8 ounces.
Orange flower water	8 ounces.

Dissolve the oils and the rum in the rectified spirit, mix with the water, add the coloring, and stir in about a drachm of finely-powdered pumice stone. Throw upon a dry filter, and filter bright.

OINTMENT FOR CHAPPED HANDS.

(*Journ. de Pract.*)

R	Lanolin	3 ounces.
	Glycerin	4 drachms.
	Boric acid	1½ "
	Salol	1 drachm.
	Hoffman's anodyne	5 drachms.
	Menthol	15 grains.
	Oil of citronella	3 minims.

CEMENT FOR FILLING CRACKS IN RUBBER TIRES.

Dr. Allnoch recommends the following:

Caoutchouc	5 parts.

M.S.A.

The cement is dropped into the crevices after they have been properly cleaned. If the rent is very big, apply the cement in layers. Bind up the rubber tire tightly with thread, let dry over night, and remove the protruding cement with a sharp knife, which must previously have been dipped in water.

LAXATIVE POWDER FOR CHILDREN.

Sodium bicarbonate	5 drachms.
Sodium sulphate	1 ounce.
Powdered rhubarb	2 ounces.
Oil of peppermint	20 minims.

Half to one teaspoonful in the morning before breakfast.—*Journ. de Méd. de Paris.*

Whooping Cough Remedies.

COCHINEAL WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY.

Carbonate of potassium	20 grs.
Powd. cochineal	10 "
Sugar	1 dr.
Water	4 fl. oz.

Mix.

Dose, from one to three fluid drachms.

DR. V. MOTT'S WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY.

Hydrocyanic acid	6 drops.
Ext. of belladonna	2 grs.
Paregoric	3 fl. drs.
Syrup of tolu	1 fl. oz.
Water	3 fl. oz.

Mix.

Dose: One teaspoonful three or four times a day.

SEDATIVE WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY.

Bromide of potassium	1 dr.
Chloral	40 grs.
Tr. of belladonna	30 min.
Syrup of orange	1 fl. oz.
Cinnamon water q. s. ad	3 fl. ozs.

Mix.

Dose: A teaspoonful at bedtime for a one-year-old and increase according to age.

BELLADONNA WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY.

Tinct. of belladonna	5 fl. drs.
Tinct. of valerian	75 drops.
Tinct. of digitalis	75 drops.

Mix.

For a child two years old, begin with five drops daily; increase by five drops daily, until the dose reaches thirty drops. For older children the initial dose and increase *per diem* may be ten drops. Tincture of musk may be used in the place of valerian when the latter is not tolerated.

Up-to-Date Novelties.

EUCALYPTIC SHAMPOO.

(An Ideal Hair Wash.)

Glycerine of borax	2 ounces.
Esprit menthol	2 "
Solution of ammonia	3 "
Extract of roses	3 "
Fluid extract of quillaja	5 "
Esprit eucalyptus	10 "
French rose-water	15 "

Mix. Allow to stand twenty-four hours, then filter.

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]

Mix and filter.

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]
Tincture of ambergris	1 ounce.
Tincture of musk	1 "
[illegible]	[illegible]

Mix and filter.

[illegible]

Fluid extract of angostura	½ ounce.
Fluid extract of kola	3½ ounces.
Comp. tincture of cinchona	5
[illegible]	[illegible]
Port wine	2
Sherry wine	30

Mix. Set aside for twenty four hours, then filter.

[illegible]

Precipitated chalk	5 [illegible]
Powdered white castile soap	20 "
Powdered orris-root	20 "
Rose honey	20 "
Powdered alizarin lake	10 "
Powdered pumice	10 "
Mandarin orange oil	1½ "
Mitcham peppermint oil	1 ounce.
Otto of rose	½ "
French rose-water, enough to form a paste.	

ACEQUIA BLUSH.

[illegible]	[illegible]
Erythrosin	½ ounce.
Glycerine	1½ ounces.
Esprit rose	30 "
French rose water	2 "

Dissolve the color in the water, add the glycerine and perfume, and filter.

This preparation will impart to the cheeks and lips that aurora-like hue so much admired.—*G. H. Dubelle, in Chemist and Druggist.*

Bicycle Rim Cement.

Frank Edel, a practical druggist, sends the following to *Merck's Report:* A good thick shellac varnish with which a small amount of castor oil has been mixed will be found is a very excellent bicycle rim cement. The formula recommended is as follows:

Shellac	1 lb.
Alcohol	1 pt.

Mix and dissolve, and add one-half ounce of castor oil. The castor oil prevents it from becoming hard and brittle.

HOLZINOL.—A solution of formaldehyde in methylic alcohol with the addition of a small proportion of menthol.

GERMOL.—An antiseptic which is very analogous to cresol. It is a reddish brown liquid, easily soluble in alcohol.

The Science of Optics.

By LIONEL LAURANCE

Entered according to Act of Parliament in the year 1897, by Lionel Laurance, at the Department of Agriculture.

Primary Ametropia.

There is very rarely indeed Asthenopia when there is squint, as usually then the two functions of Ac. and Con. are exerted equally, or the Ac. in excess of the Con. so little as not to cause pain. Convergent squint almost always commences in childhood, and although it is said that children have sometimes outgrown it such a case must be extremely rare.

You can take it as a rule that Convergent squint is always associated with H. and caused by it. If the error of refraction be properly corrected early enough in life before the deviating eye has become deadened to visual impressions the squint can be cured. Unfortunately squint is frequently allowed to go unchecked, the child not yet having sense enough to know anything about it and the parents being under the impression that it will disappear of its own accord.

In correcting H., when there is squint, the correction must be absolutely as full as possible, or even the manifest H. should be slightly over-corrected, as it is only by removing almost entirely the necessity for Ac., and therefore of Con., that there is a fair chance of the eyes straightening out. The time that the eyes will take adapting themselves to a slight over-correction by relaxing Ac. to the extent of it is small. When the squint is alternating there is every probability of its being cured, but when it is constant the chances are not so good because the deviating eye will have become more or less Amblyopic and therefore without incentive to bring its line of vision parallel to that of the other eye. When the H. has been corrected in each eye as fully as possible, the glasses must be worn constantly and the sight retested in, say, a week's time, when the slightest alteration of the lenses found necessary is to be made. In the meantime the deviating eye is to be exercised by itself at reading as small print as possible, the better eye being covered over; this, of course, is not necessary if the squint be alternating and both of equal vision. The chances of a favorable issue depend on the amount of vision in the bad eye when you first correct it, and on what you can make it see by proper fitting and proper exercise, and it can only be successfully carried out by watching the case and retesting at intervals of first, say, one week, then one month, then two or three months, and so on.

The proper centering of the lenses is of the greatest importance, so you must see that the frame is a very exact fit. There should be an improvement within a year or so, otherwise it can be considered hopeless, and the operation of tenotomy should be advised.

The deviating eye is always found to be of worse visual acuteness than the other, and when this has decreased to $\frac{20}{100}$ with lenses the cure of the squint can be looked upon as something like a forlorn hope; still as the H. in the other eye anyhow has to be corrected, it is always worth while to attempt to get the bad one back into use; nothing is lost by trying, and it might turn out a success, and if it does not the patient is no worse of.

Those who have H. of 1 D. to 3 D., and have not disconnected the tie between the Ac. and the Con., and who do not squint, are those who suffer most inconvenience from H.; they are constantly on the verge of squinting, as they require more Ac. than they can easily exert without. Yet their desire for Binocular V. is greater than that for clearer Monocular V.; consequently the strain is thrown on the external recti, which are weaker than the internal, to prevent the latter from turning the eyes inwards too much. These Hyperopes may squint occasionally (periodic strabismus), the stronger internal recti pulling the eyes inwards when the external recti give way, being no longer able to sustain the tension. The abhorrence of diplopia, however, is so great in grown-up people that the eyes are again straightened out, and it is very rare that these cases develop into constant squint; the latter either comes early in life or not at all. More will be said regarding strabismus in another chapter.

It was said previously that the proportion of the latent to the total H. is great when a person is young, and therefore you give the very strongest + lenses with which V. is as good as it can be made, and that you are not certain of the fit until the sight has been tested at least three times at certain intervals. When the Hyperope is over twenty years do not force the lenses too much; still give the strongest, and two tests suffice. After thirty the lenses must still be the strongest, but if in doubt between two give the benefit of the choice rather to the weak side and one test is sufficient. The proportion of latent H. is now very small.

Later on the latent H. becomes smaller and smaller, until a little before forty years of age there is absolutely none latent, and being all manifest you no longer give so very strong a correction, but rather veer towards a rather weaker one that makes V. = $\frac{20}{20}$. After fifty give the weakest correction possible. The selection, however, of that lens that gives best results with people over forty depends on the case itself, and a certain amount of judgment is required that the lenses be neither too weak nor too strong.

Then the younger the person the more full must be the correction of the H.; while in advanced age give lenses that for choice are weaker than stronger, and it may be noted that the very strongest lenses for a Hyperope in youth are very much weaker than the weakest lenses for the same person in advanced age, although the total H. is exactly the same.

When a person is more than forty years of age the condition of old sight has to be considered, especially as regards the reading glasses.

With old age also there ensues a condition of the eyes in which they become defective for distance. This is known as acquired H., and will be discussed under the heading of Presbyopia.

H. can be divided into congenital or original—that with which a person is born, and which is the only kind met with in people under fifty-five. Acquired—that which is found in people over fifty five years of age, and whose sight was previously Emmetropic. H. cannot be acquired before this age.

Aphakia, which is also a hyperopic condition, may be acquired at any age. It will be considered separately.

Congenital H. can be divided into:

Refractive—Due to want of refractive power.

Axial—Due to deficiency of length.

Either of the above can be subdivided into:

Manifest—That which is detectable and correctable by lenses.

Latent—That which is hidden by the Ac.

Positive or total—The combined Manifest and Latent.

The Manifest H. is again subdivided into the following, although the terms are now rarely used.

Facultative — When V. = $\frac{20}{20}$ without lenses and without excessive convergence.

Relative —When V. = $\frac{20}{20}$ without lenses, but only by converging excessively.

Absolute—When V. does not equal $\frac{20}{20}$ without lenses.

To be continued.

The One-Idea Window.

I thoroughly believe in the "one-idea" window. If there are too many things in a window people will fail to be impressed to the buying point by any one thing. They may see dozens of things they would rather like to have, but they won't have one thing driven so strongly home to them that they will feel that they must buy it. Too many attractions will drive the possible customer away. He can't buy them all, so he gives up the idea of buying any of them. A window should be trimmed with a central idea, and the attention of the public should be focused npon one thing. No matter how much frills there may be in the window, everything should tend to draw attention to one article.—*American Storekeeper.*

HOLZIN.—This is a new liquid having a base of formic aldehyde.

Optical Institute of Canada

Dr. W. E. Hamill Instructor

THE Institute gives undoubtedly the most thorough course in America. Our students get not only theoretical, but practical work. As the number of students in each class is limited, it would be well to apply as early as possible. For dates and other information apply to

J. S. LEO, Principal

60 Yonge Street, TORONTO

Adjustable to any nose
Can't shake 'em off

Order by number. State if Gold or German Silver is desired
Designate Cork or Shell Blades

Sole Canadian Agency:
Montreal Optical Company
Manufactured by
JULIUS KING OPTICAL COMPANY

The Largest, Oldest and Most Reliable

Manufacturing Optical Establishment in the Dominion

Our spring stock is now complete, consisting of the very latest designs in

SPECTACLES
EYE GLASSES
CASES
CORDS
CHAINS

FULL LINE OF
Test Cases
Opthhalmo-meters
and
Opticians' Requirements

COMPASSES
BAROMETERS
TELESCOPES
OPERA, FIELD and
MAGNIFYING GLASSES

Montreal Optical Company

Head Office:
MONTREAL, 1685 Notre Dame St.

Western Branch:
60 Yonge St., TORONTO.

AFRAID OF HER DINNER.

"Only a coward," said General Sir Thomas Picton, "will boast that he was never afraid." These are remarkable words to come from a man like him. Whatever Sir Thomas' faults may have been, timidity was not among them, as he proved down to the moment when he fell at Waterloo. We have heard of great generals afraid to cross a narrow bridge. The famous Duke of Marlborough was afraid of his wife, and with good reason. Some folks are afraid of ghosts, and some of new ideas. Here is a lady who was afraid to eat. Most of us will face a good dinner with a fair amount of courage; but we, luckily, are not in the condition of Mrs. Lucy Booth, at the time of which she writes.

"In the spring of 1888," she says, "I began to feel weak and ailing. My appetite was poor, and after all I ate I had great pain at the chest and left side. My hands and feet were cold and clammy, and I was so pale that I seemed to have no blood left in me. As time went on I got worse and worse, and became afraid to eat owing to the pain. I got so weak that I could scarcely get about. I saw a doctor from time to time, who gave me medicine, but I got no better. I also went to Nantwich for change of air, but nothing did me any good. After suffering in this way for nearly a year, my father persuaded me to try a medicine that had cured him, Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. After I had taken one bottle of it I felt relief, and by continuing its use a short time all pain left me, and I gained back my old strength. My husband, who had suffered from indigestion for years, has been benefited by the same medicine. Whenever we ail from anything, a few doses of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup soon sets us right. You may make what use you like of this statement. (Signed) (Mrs.) Lucy Booth, 6 Union Street, Runcorn, Feb. 9th, 1894."

After reading this story, nobody, we are sure, will criticize Mrs. Booth because she was afraid to eat. One is not a coward because he refuses to swallow poison, and that's what food soon becomes when it lies in the stomach without being digested. Cautious people frequently keep firearms in their bedrooms as a defence against intruders. Mrs. Booth is armed with Mother Seigel's Syrup against indigestion and dyspepsia, an enemy more to be dreaded than any midnight thief.

Now, lay to heart the simple thing I am going to tell you: Nature, the wise mother of us all, never makes it hard to do what is necessary to be done. Not a bit. On the contrary, she makes necessary things easy and pleasant to do. You breath without thinking of it; your heart beats without any supervision or care on your part; when you are thirsty she makes it a pure delight to drink; when you are tired and weary she lays her soft hand upon your face, and whispers, "*Sleep, my child, sleep, and forget the world!*" When you need food she stirs up within you what we (lacking a better word) call an appetite, and eating becomes a supreme satisfaction.

Well, then, what are we to think of ourselves when we turn from food as a woman turns from her dead baby? Why, this to be sure: that something has outraged and thwarted nature. What has done it? The disease called indigestion or dyspepsia. "Oh," you say, "we know all about that; it never kills anybody?" Does't it? Does famine never kill anybody? What filled the air of Ireland with wailing and keening away back in 1848? What—but, pshaw!—the point is sharp enough to prick your fingers.

Whether a man is hungry and has no food, or has plenty of food, but is prevented by disease from eating and digesting it—[illegible] *the same.* "In nine-tenths of all fatal cases of disease," says an eminent medical writer, "the final cause of death is starvation. The digestion fails, and death ensues sooner or later. The human body must succumb unless constantly sustained by food."

True, and dyspepsia is slow starvation—the source of most of the other diseases that fill us with pain and misery.

As a cure, I point to the record of Mother Seigel's Syrup.

IF YOU WANT
WOOD ENGRAVING
PHOTO ENGRAVING
HALF-TONES
OR ANY CLASS OF ENGRAVING FOR ADVERTISING PURPOSES, CATALOGUES, MAGAZINES, &c.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATIONS & ESTIMATES TO
THE J. L. JONES ENGRAVING CO.
6, 8 & 10 ADELAIDE ST. W. TORONTO, ONT.

Send your name for a Souvenir of the Works of Eugene Field,

FIELD FLOWERS

The Eugene Field Monument Souvenir

The most beautiful Art Production of the century. "A small bunch of the most fragrant of blossoms gathered from the broad acres of Eugene Field's Farm of Love." Contains a selection of the most beautiful of the poems of Eugene Field. Handsomely illustrated by thirty-five of the world's greatest artists as their contribution to the Monument Fund. But for the noble contributions of the great artists this book could not have been manufactured for $7.00. For sale at book stores, or sent prepaid on receipt of $1.10. The love offering to the Child's Poet Laureate, published by the Committee to create a fund to build the Monument and to care for the family of the beloved poet.

Eugene Field Monument Souvenir Fund,
180 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

FREE

Send us your name and address, and mention this paper, and we will mail you **FREE** a copy of "Selections from Good Advertising." All we ask is that you send us 10 cents to pay cost of mailing.

"Selections from Good Advertising" is a well-printed book of about 100 pages. It contains 12 chapters taken from Charles Austin Bates' 700-page book "Good Advertising," which sells for $5.

"Selections from Good Advertising," which we now offer **FREE**, is the **same** book we have advertised in this paper heretofore for 50 cents.

If your 10 cents gets here after all the books are gone, we will send your money back.

THE HOLMES PUBLISHING CO.,

15 & 17 Beekman St., - NEW YORK.

Optical Department

[illegible]

Though a typographical error last month, this column was headed "In charge of [illegible]." It should have been "In charge of Dr. W. F. Hamill."

We shall explain [illegible] what is necessary in asking questions in this department.

Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries, it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J.S., male; age 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R. E. V. $\frac{?}{?}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{?}{?}$
L. E. V. $\frac{?}{?}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{?}{?}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made and also to answer a correspondent who asks, Would glasses do this customer any good—because he can see as well with the eye alone as with any glass?

Answer.—A vision of $\frac{20}{20}$ indicates emmetropia or hyperopia; and the ability to see through a convex glass at 20 feet, as well or better than with the naked eye, shows hyperopia is present, and the strongest convex glass with which a patient can see as well or better than he did with the naked eye at 20 feet is the glass which represents his manifest hyperopia, which in the above example is + 1.50.

This customer, then, was using accommodation to see objects at a distance; the emmetrope does not use any. To read or write at 13 inches the emmetrope would use 3.00 dioptres of accommodation; the hyperope will have to use as much more than the emmetrope as he has hyperopia. Accommodation is simply muscular action; hence the hyperope must use much more muscular strain to do the same work at the same distance than would the emmetrope.

This extra strain explains all the symptoms complained of above, and placing + 1.50 glasses before the eyes of this patient will relieve this strain and all trouble will disappear at once. These glasses will require changing to stronger ones later on if the headache returns. The glasses should be worn for all near work, but would not be required for street use, although no objection could be found against wearing them constantly.

[illegible] etc.

[illegible]

[illegible] could only use them for a few minutes at a time. I am sure of the correction and without the cylinders he cannot get down to $\frac{20}{20}$. What would you advise in this case as the gentleman says his sight was always good until recently and never pained him?

[illegible] byopia complicated with astigmatism and the correction found above is the proper one to give which in time would prove satisfactory, although much persistence might be necessary before they became entirely comfortable. In astigmatic presbyopes who seek glasses for the first time and were unaware that they had any astigmatism, simply because their eyes never troubled them. It is good practice simply to correct the presbyopia without reference to the astigmatism at all, for if the astigmatism has not previously interfered with this comfort it is not likely it will do so. After having worn the correction for the presbyopia only for a few weeks it will be found the cylinders can, if desired, be added with much less annoyance than if the whole correction was ordered at first. In astigmatics whether presbyopic or not the retinæ have become used to distorted images and any sudden change produced in those images although even in the right direction is badly borne by the retinæ at first and in high astigmatism the full correction will often—in fact generally—be rejected, and hence it is often necessary to give weaker cylinders at first and by changes every few months gradually work up to the full correction. It may be interesting to cite the following case which presented to us for advice recently: A young man 20 years of age, R.E.V. $\frac{6}{20}$ with + 6.00 cylinder ax. 90 = $\frac{20}{30}$. The left eye was found about the same as the right and with the above correction before both eyes at the same time most of $\frac{20}{20}$ could be correctly named. This case was a student at the optical institute and hence had an intelligent view of his own case, but his eyes at first would not tolerate a higher correction than + 2.00 cyl. ax. 90 and he was let go with this and the advice to add + 0.50 more of cylinder from time to time as rapidly as possible. It would be impossible to say at the present time how near full correction he can attain.

First Oculist—"I had the most interesting case yesterday that I ever had the pleasure of attending to." Second Oculist—"What was it?" First Oculist—"A young lady called who, instead of a common pupil, has a college student in her eye."

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising

[illegible]

to Solomon. It is rather amusing to notice that the quotation spoken of was: [illegible] sun."

[illegible] ever said it or not. It doesn't make any difference whether he did or not. He could have said it if he had wanted to. Probably if the matter were taken some [illegible] be found that he was not original, but merely quoted somebody else. Originality [illegible] original is digging pitfalls and setting snares for himself. To be sure it is just as well to be correct when one is making a quotation, but it doesn't amount to very much after all. The thing that is said is important, and not the man who said it.

This continual howl and disturbance about originality is a thing well calculated to fatigue any man of experience in the advertising business. Originality would be a first class thing if it existed. But I am beginning so believe that there is no such thing. A man can't be original if he wants to, and he would be foolish if he tried. If a man is going to dig out all of his ideas from the time he is born, without gaining anything from anybody else, he has a pretty hard job before him. He would probably learn to talk about the time he was ready to die.

What on earth are all the books for if they are not to help people learn some[illegible] [illegible] knowledge of other people, how are we going to get ahead very much in the world? Of what use would the telephone be if everybody refused to use it because he didn't originate it? Must I or any other sane man refuse to be benefited by the works of Shakespeare because we didn't write them? Must we refuse to receive ideas and suggestions from these wonderful pages just because those ideas wouldn't be original? I would like to meet just one man who has original ideas. I would like to know the man who doesn't depend on others for suggestions, and who doesn't get help from other brains than his own. The man who depends wholly on himself isn't going to know very much or do very much in this world.

One of the first things to be striven for in the appearance of an advertisement is distinctiveness. Some one particular style of type and display should be adopted, and carried consistently through the whole advertisement and all of the

advertisements. The ad. should be arranged systematically, so that readers may find out what it is all about as quickly as possible.

I think it is well to have a display line of reasonable size at the beginning of the advertisement of each department. Except in special cases, no one department should be given special prominence other than the amount of space used for it would naturally give. I would arrange the advertisement with the idea that people were going to look at it and read it, and that the best thing to do was to make it perfectly plain and legible.

* * *

The various head-lines should be used merely to make a convenient index. When you try to make each section of the ad prominent, you fail to make any of them prominent. The effort should be to make the advertisement conspicuous as a whole, and, as the artists say, to "hold it together," and make it look like one complete thing, rather than a combination of several pieces. Dry goods and department store ads are pretty generally looked at, and I think the one which will be most effective is the one which is most easily readable—the one in which the matter is arranged in proper perspective, and in which the reader may turn readily to any subject she wishes to find.

* * *

In a publication devoted to advertising I find this paragraph.

"If it pays to change the wording of advertisements, one would think it would also be profitable to change their typographical arrangement. Many advertisers, however, who use fresh copy almost daily, never make the slightest alterations in the typography of their advertisements."

To me it seems strongly advisable to use the same style of display in every instance. This will certainly obviate the necessity, real or imagined, of setting the name of the advertiser in large type. It will result in the saving of just that much space, because, once the style is established, everybody will know the minute he sees the advertisement whose it is, without looking for the name. I will venture to say that if Rogers, Peet & Co. were to publish an advertisement in any New York paper without giving any name or address, but simply following their regular style of wording and composition, nine out of ten readers would know whose it was.

The style has become a trade mark with them. In the same way, the style used in the advertisements of the Murphy Varnish Co. in the magazines has become a trade mark for them. The "Wanamaker style" is known all over the country. The advertisements of the Yale Mixture in the magazines have a certain distinctiveness about them which makes it certain that a mere glance at one of them will bring Yale Mixture into one's mind. There are hundreds of similar examples.

Certainly if the publication of a trade mark is a good thing, the use of a special style of ad setting is a good thing. The advertiser can learn something from the editor. He has a fixed position for his editorials. They are always set in the same kind of type, and the only variation that is allowed is that sometimes they are set solid and sometimes they are double-leaded. The editor depends for readers upon the interest he has already created by the excellence of his work. The advertiser "may profit by his example."

* * *

A big advertisement has a certain amount of prestige from its very size. A big advertisement composed of several items is like the bundle of sticks in Mr. Æsop's little story, which couldn't be broken so long as they were tied together. When the sticks were separated, each one could be broken easily. If you make a separate little ad out of each of the items, each ad possesses only its own strength and is not helped by the others.

To Sell or to Buy Drug Businesses.

The intention and desire of the Canadian Druggists' Exchange is to make it a bureau where a buyer can with facility obtain confidential information and details of drug stocks on the market, without running over the entire province to secure this, at much expense and loss of time. The question blank sent to vendors is so complete, that when once returned properly filled, places the Exchange office in a position to answer any question asked by a prospective purchaser. So far, buyers have expressed themselves enthusiastically in favor of this simple yet complete plan, which allows them to examine at a minimum expense the offers, and select therefrom those which suit them, and visit them personally for fuller information and examination with a view of purchase. Vendors place themselves in the best possible position for selling by registering their offers with this office. Buyers must prove their financial ability, and give pledge of secrecy before securing details of any offer.

The "Cleveland" in England.

The Lozier people, manufacturers of the "Cleveland" wheel, and who are always to the fore looking after the welfare of the wheeling public, have struck a happy idea in providing a neat apartment in connection with their London branch, 18 Holborne Viaduct, for the express purpose of making headquarters for the Canadian tourists. There will be kept on hand, besides the American cycling papers, maps and guides of the different places, besides full information will be given regarding all roads leading out of London and about England, as well as any general suggestions required by tourists. This will be a great convenience for tourists going to Europe, and is a happy thought of Lozier & Co.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

Advertisements under the head of Business Wanted, Situations Wanted, Situations Vacant, Business for Sale, etc., will be inserted once free of charge. Answers must not be sent in care of this office unless postage stamps are forwarded to re-mail replies.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRUG APPRENTICE, one year's experience. Best references. Apply, Apprentice, 158 Wilton Ave, Toronto.

DRUGGISTS' ASSISTANT—WANTS SITUATION. 2½ years experience and junior term O.C.P. Good recommendations. Address, Thymol, c/o Canadian Druggist.

WANTED—POSITION BY GRADUATE O.C.P. Good dispenser, best of references. Address, Box 124, Goderich, Ont.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED Travelling Salesman, young and energetic (druggist preferred), to call upon the drug trade and best hotels. Address "Limgiberis," care of Canadian Druggist.

PARTNER WANTED.

PARTNER WITH $2,000 CAN SECURE SPLENdid investment and position, if desired, in established business. Apply F. E. C. Clarkson, 33 Scott Street, Toronto.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Small Bottling Outfit, complete, for manufacture of a popular beverage protected by trade marks. Good opportunity for pushing druggist with a few hundred dollars capital. J. J. McLaughlin, 153 Sherbourne St., Toronto.

To the Trade:

We are wholesale agents for

Moxon's Celebrated Liniment

We have a large quantity in stock. No extra duty to pay. Prices same as the American prices.

Write us for Prices.

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

342 Richmond St., LONDON

SEELY, The American Perfumer

AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL

THE SEELY MANFG. CO., MONTREAL, QUE., Nov. 18th, 1896.
DETROIT, MICH.

DEAR SIR,—I feel that I should like to add to your unsolicited testimonial. When your representative first traveled this city, he tried to call on several chemists, who, however, told him that if he could sell to me he would be able to sell many others, as I was considered a connoisseur of Perfumes. After sampling your goods, I found them as represented, and gave you my first order. I have now, as you know, dealt with you many years. I wish to congratulate you upon your Sweet Mignonette, which is, as you well know, one of the odors which cannot be obtained successfully from the flower. Your imitation is the best I have ever met with, and after the Sweet Mignonette passes off there is left the equally beautiful odor of the old-fashioned Wall Flower, which is an old friend to me. Wishing you success in your business, I am, sincerely yours, H. F. JACKSON.

"Quality is King." Merit Wins

We Sell to the Drug Trade Only

SEELY MANUFACTURING CO.

DETROIT, MICH. ◄ Established in 1862 ► *WINDSOR, ONT.*

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to February 10th, 1897.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal.	$4 37	$4 65
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb.	13	15
Powdered, lb.	15	17
ALOIN, oz.	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.	50	55
St. Vincent, lb.	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb.	40	45
Copaiba, lb.	95	1 10
Peru, lb.	3 75	4 00
Tolu, can or less, lb.	95	1 00
BARK, Barberry, lb.	22	25
Bayberry, lb.	15	18
Buckthorn, lb.	15	17
Canella, lb.	15	17
Cascara, Sagrada	25	30
Cascarilla, select, lb.	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb.	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb.	35	40
Pale, lb.	40	45
Elm, selected, lb.	18	20
Ground, lb.	17	20
Powdered, lb.	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb.	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb.	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb.	15	16
Prickly ash, lb.	35	40
Sassafras, lb.	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb.	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb.	45	50
Tonka, lb.	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb.	11 00	12 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.	30	35
powdered, lb.	35	40
Juniper, lb.	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb.	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.	55	60
Cassia, lb.	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.	75	80
CAMPHOR, lb.	65	75
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb.	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb.	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.	17	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.	40	50
CASTOR, Fibre, lb.	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb.	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb.	10	12
Prepared, lb.	5	6
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb.	20	25
CLOVE, lb.	16	17
Powdered, lb.	17	18
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.	40	45
COLLODION, lb.	75	80
Cantharidal, lb.	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb.	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.	2 00	2 50
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.	25	30
DEXTRINE, lb.	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb.	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb.	75	80
Powdered, lb.	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz.	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb.	13	14
Pounds, lb.	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.	15	20
Calendula, lb.	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb.	25	30
German, lb.	40	45
Elder, lb.	20	22
Lavender, lb.	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb.	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb.	25	30
Saffron, American, lb.	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz.	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.	75	80
French, white, lb.	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb.	23	25
GUARANA	1 75	2 00
Powdered, lb.	2 00	2 25
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.	18	20
Barbadoes, lb.	30	50
Socotrine, lb.	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb.	70	75
Powdered, lb.	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb.	45	50
Sorts, lb.	30	35
Benzoin, lb.	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb.	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb.	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb.	50	1 00
Powdered, lb.	90	95
Kino, true, lb.	3 00	3 50
Myrrh, lb.	$ 45	$ 45
Powdered, lb.	55	60
Opium, lb.	3 75	4 00
Powdered, lb.	4 75	5 00
Scammony, pure Resin, lb.	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb.	40	45
Bleached, lb.	45	50
Spruce, true, lb.	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.	85	90
Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb.	55	70
Thus, lb.	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb.	27	35
Bitterwort, lb.	36	40
Burdock, lb.	16	18
Boneset, ozs, lb.	15	20
Catnip, ozs, lb.	17	20
Chiretta, lb.	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb.	20	38
Feverfew, ozs, lb.	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb.	45	50
Horehound, ozs., lb.	18	20
Jaborandi, lb.	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb.	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb.	38	40
Lobelia, ozs, lb.	15	20
Motherwort, ozs., lb.	20	22
Mullein, German, lb.	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs., lb.	18	20
Peppermint, ozs., lb.	21	22
Rue, ozs., lb.	30	35
Sage, ozs., lb.	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, ozs., lb.	18	20
Tansy, ozs., lb.	15	18
Wormwood, oz.	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb.	38	44
HONEY, lb.	13	15
HOPS, fresh, lb.	20	25
INDIGO, Madras, lb.	75	80
INSECT POWDER, lb.	35	38
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb.	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Aconite, lb.	25	30
Bay, lb.	18	20
Belladonna, lb.	25	30
Buchu, long, lb.	50	55
Short, lb.	25	27
Coca, lb.	35	40
Digitalis, lb.	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb.	18	20
Hyoscyamus	20	25
Matico, lb.	70	75

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 25	$ 30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	25	27
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ½	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb	12	13
Powdered, lb	15	16
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
RESORCIN, white, oz	25	30
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	28	30
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	15	16
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	15	18
Elecampane, lb	15	20
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	13
Ground, lb	13	14
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, bleh., lb	27	30
Po., lb	30	35
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 75
Golden Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	90	95
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	12	15
Indian Hemp	18	20
Ipecac, lb	1 75	2 00
Powdered, lb	2 00	2 25
Jalap, lb	55	60
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	18
Masterwort, lb	16	40
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleurisy, lb	20	25
Poke, lb	15	18
Queen of the Meadow, lb	$ 18	$ 20
Rhatany, lb	20	30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
RUM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
SACCHARIN, oz	1 25	1 50
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 25	1 50
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	25
SPERMACETI, lb	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	13	14
Carbolic Crystals, lb	28	30
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	45	50
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	22	25
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	65	70
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2½	2¾
Bottles, lb	5	6
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
ACETANILID, lb	70	75
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	80	85
Carbonate, lb	14	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	$ 55	$ 60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	18
ANTINERVIN, oz	85	00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 30	1 35
ANTIPYRIN, oz	1 10	1 20
ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
BORAX, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	45	50
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz	15	18
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 30
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	60	1 90
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	15	20
COCAINE, Mur., oz	3 50	4 00
CODEIA, ⅛ oz	70	75
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	6	7
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3
DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
EXALGINE, oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 75	5 50
IODOFORM, lb	6 00	7 00
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry., oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	55
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb	5	7
MENTHOL, oz	40	45
MERCURY, lb	75	80
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	85	90
Calomel, lb	90	1 00
With Chalk, lb	60	65

Amongst Our Advertisers.

Druggist wrapping paper in white (rolls or sheets) and blue and "Sea Island" twine are specialties with Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton.

The Lyman Brothers & Co., Ltd., Toronto, inform us that they have placed in stock Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, which so far has not been in the market.

The Mascotte playing card, manufactured by the Consolidated Card Co., New York, is one of the best medium-priced cards on the market. The finest linen stock is used in their manufacture, and the high finished enamelled face prevents peeling and splitting. They can be obtained from Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, at $2 per dozen.

Messrs. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, are introducing a new line of throat pastiles. They are called Antiseptic Pastiles, and are made from the formulæ of Dr. Bark, of the Liverpool Throat Hospital. They are of agreeable flavor, neatly put up in tin boxes, and, we believe, are very efficacious. Other specialties of this house, this month, are Syr. Hæmohypophosphites (Evans) and Margerison's Milk of Lettuce Soap, a very superior article, and highly perfumed.

Have you read over the list published by the Toronto Pharmacal Co.?

Have you estimated how much it would pay you to purchase from them?

Have you noticed that many of their preparations are test products?

Are you aware that they have sent out enormous quantities of Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil; Beef, Iron and Wine, Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Compound Syrup of White Pine, and Compound Syrup of White Pine and Tar, Fluid Magnesia, and the various staple pharmaceuticals on their list, and that in not a single instance has a bottle been returned as unsatisfactory, or a complaint made as to the quality?

Are you not aware that druggists are very critical as to quality of the articles they buy, and that they would have complained had they had just cause to?

This firm asks for no favors they are not entitled to. They believe that your preference in buying should be given to Canadian houses, quality and prices being equal.

They are anxious to have you give them a trial, as they feel satisfied they can supply your wants, and do for you what you are anxious to do for yourself—make money.

P.S.—Don't forget that they are putting up a five and ten cent package of Sweet Fly Poison Discs, upon which your own name may be placed. The package is very attractive.—Advt.

Tanglefoot

The large output of 1896, favorable contrasts made, improved facilities, and the anticipation of a still greater output for 1897, enable us to announce another reduction in the price of Tanglefoot, which we trust will prove acceptable to our retailer friends.

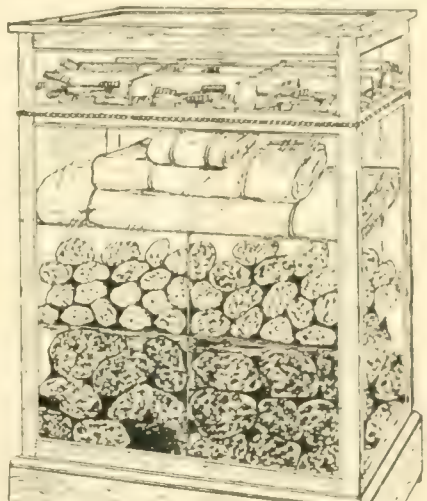
The prices in Canada will be:

Less than one case ..... 45 cents per lb.
One to five cases ..... $3.85 " "
Five cases and over.... $3.60 " "

To bring our output to the expected dimensions we are going to ask you to try to sell Tanglefoot by the box as much as possible, for a customer who buys a box uses it about five times as freely as one who buys it by the sheet.

Cresent Sponge Case.

This case is made of oak, finished all around and fitted with castors; 44 inches high, 32½ inches long, and 22 inches wide; two hinge doors at back and wire



shelves; top has door to raise, with lock and key, and is supported by stay-joint; all double strength glass. It is also made with bevel plate top. Write for prices to The Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

What's in a Name?

Well, there is a a good deal; at least so think the Dodds Medicine Company, of this city, who have just launched their Dodds' Dyspeptic Tablets. They inform us that after the insertion of one advertisement in a Toronto daily paper they have had a remarkably large number of orders from all over the country. Dodds' Kidney Pills have evidently given such satisfaction that any preparation of Dodds' will sell. Read that talk with the trade on inside of back cover.

Catalogues Received.

The Fletcher Manufacturing Co, Toronto. Catalogue of soda water fountains, cylinders, generators, tumbler washers, [illegible] putting in a fountain, drop this firm a [illegible] this issue.

Massey-Harris Co. Ltd., have issued a neat catalogue of their "Silver Ribbon" bicycles. As this firm, with several others, is advertising to the drug trade through our columns, they deserve special attention from our readers.

The "White" bicycle, manufactured by the White Sewing Machine Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, is another "druggist's" wheel. Their catalogue is certainly "a thing of beauty," and the wheel they make is just such another beauty.

The Acme Cycle Company, of Elkhart, Indiana, manufacturers of the Path Racer, the Belle Model, Full Roadster and Racer, as well as the Combination Tandem, have a catalogue which is unique in design and beautifully gotten up. They, also, are after the drug trade, through our columns.

The "Racycle" is well known to expert cyclists as a thoroughly up-to-date wheel, with all the latest improvements. It is a great favorite, and our readers will do well to get their catalogue if thinking of purchasing.

Magazines.

A Sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda." A New Novel by Anthony Hope.—Anthony Hope is just finishing a sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda." It is a novel of the same high, romantic kind as "The Prisoner of Zenda" itself, bearing the title of "The Constable of Zenda," and carries the attractive personages of the earlier story through a new series of strange and moving incidents. The exclusive right of serial publication in America has been secured by *McClure's Magazine*, and the publication of it will begin in that magazine in the course of a few months.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for March.—The widespread interest in the inaugural cermonies at Washington gives timeliness and value to the article entitled "Ninety-seven Years in the White House," which forms the leading feature of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for March. There are many other interesting and important articles in this number, and some clever stories and poems. "Vassar College" is described in a splendidly written paper by Blanche A. Jones; Frederick A. Ober writes of "Some Natives of North Africa," which include the Arabs, Berbers, Touaregs and Moors; "A Thousand Miles Up the Amazon" is entertainingly described by Clarence B. Riker; Commissioner Blechenden tells of life in India; the city of St. Louis comes in for an appreciative paper by Charles Thomas Logan; and there is some illustrated stage gossip, a young folks' department, talks about new books, and many other things.—*Frank Leslies Publishing House, New York.*

Iodide, Proto, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 15	1 20
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	1 80	1 85
Muriate, oz	1 80	1 85
Sulphate, oz	1 20	2 00
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	40	42
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	35	38
PIPERIN, oz	1 00	1 10
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	28	30
Bromide, lb	65	70
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	75
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12
Iodide, lb	4 00	4 10
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	21	28
Ozs., oz	30	35
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	75	4 00
SANTONIN, oz	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	90	1 00
Fused, oz	1 00	1 10
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	65	70
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 43
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	35	65
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	40	42
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	00
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	00
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 75	3 00
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 10	1 20
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75
Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 80
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 00
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	1 50	1 75
Lemon, lb	1 90	2 00
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 60
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	65
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 50
Orange, lb	2 75	3 00
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	70
Patchouli, oz	80	85
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 75
Peppermint, lb	2 25	2 50
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 75
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 00
Rosemary, lb	70	75
Rue, oz	25	30
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 50
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 75
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 00
Spruce, lb	65	70
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 90
Wintergreen, lb	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 70
Wormwood, lb	4 25	4 55

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb	11	12
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	2 25	2 30
Norwegian, gal	3 00	3 25
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal	55	58
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	1 20	1 25
Salad, gal	2 50	2 60
PALM, lb	12	13
SPERM, gal	1 35	1 40
TURPENTINE, gal	60	65

Drug Reports.

Canada.

There has been quite a flurry over the price of quinine during the last month, this article having touched the lowest price in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." German having been offered in New York as low as 14½c. Buyers should bear in mind when buying an original 100 oz. tin of German quinine they never get 100 oz., and as some report. even in 50 oz. lots. Some dealers apparently take an original tin and divide it in half, in these days of keen competition in drugs. Many buy thinking they are buying cheap when, in reality, they are paying for all they get, the secret of it being that there is so much water of crystallization in the German make that soon as exposed it immediately loses in weight. German quinine has advanced, and is now worth 21 to 23. Howard's, 25 to 28, and Bismuth maintains the advance, and is likely to do so.

Oil cassia and anise are a little lower.

Cocaine has dropped in price, and is quoted for the present at $3.50. Gum kino is worth at least $3.50 per lb. Opium is easier, quoted at $3.75 as wanted. Morphine is being quoted lower than foreign prices warrant. Insect Powder, pure, is high in price, but a powder can be bought at almost any price.

Glycerine has declined slightly, owing to strong competition.

Crude camphor, according to last cables, has declined somewhat.

Arsenic has advanced because of increased demand.

Sulphate of copper firm at former prices.

Paris green, the indications are for higher prices.

Vanilla beans are in good demand. Select beans are hard to obtain.

Balsams Tolu and Peru are both higher.

Menthol is lower.

Norwegian cod-liver oil is lower. Best brands of Newfoundland oil remain unchanged in price.

Cream tartar is declining.

Iodine firm. The combination in iodides seems stronger than ever. We have been shown a nice sample of iodide potassium of Japanese manufacture, the first shipment of which has been received in New York.

Mercurials are all firm at previous advances.

Canary seed is very low.

Sponges firm. The market is almost bare of desirable sheepswool sponge.

Sulphur and brimstone, much higher.

The heavy chemicals are all affected by the high freight rates prevailing.

England.

LONDON, February 26th, 1897.

The markets have shown a slight improvement during the month, as there has been a little more general demand.

Acid carbolic is dearer, and arsenic still at high rates. Cream of tartar is lower. Borax is also easier. Cardamoms of good quality are still dear. Camphor is firmer. Cod-liver oil is a steady falling market. Cocaine has reached the lowest quotation ever offered, but, like quinine, is moving up a point or two. Morphia manufacturers have reduced quotations this week, and opium is sagging. Oils of lemon and bergamot are very cheap, whilst peppermint H.G.H. is another record for cheapness. Castor oil firm at recent advance.

Last but not LEAST

In this last corner of THE DRUGGIST will be found each month something of interest to pharmacists everywhere.

Printing is often the last thing thought of by the business man but upon it hinges very important issues.

This corner is devoted to **..Printing..**

We can print anything that the pharmacist may require —no matter how difficult. Our patrons in the profession can testify to the excellence of our work.

'Phone 2377

THE BRYANT PRESS
20 Bay Street, Toronto

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. IX. TORONTO, APRIL, 1897. No. 4

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

Under Eminent Scientific Control.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"We know of no stronger or more favorably-constituted Natural Aperient Water."

L. Liebermann

Royal Councillor, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, [illegible] Hungarian State Chemist [illegible] (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

PRICES TO RETAILERS:

$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
$8.50 " 50 small " "
$8.50 " 100 glass quarter "

"APENTA"

SEE that the Labels bear the well-known

RED DIAMOND MARK of the

SOLE EXPORTERS:

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,

LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:

WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,
Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is sent to the trade regularly on the first and fifteenth of each month. Should any subscriber not receive his paper regularly, the publisher should be notified at once.

New advertisements or changes in old ones must reach us by the 10th and 25th of each month.

Canadian Druggist,

[illegible] STREET,

TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:

London, England — 14 Fleet Street, E.C.

Paris, France — 15 Rue de la Grange Batelière.

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The Canadian Druggist,
Wm. J. Dyas, Publisher

A Discriminating Scheme.

When the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists was organized, one of the main objects in view was to prevent the "cutting" of prices in drugs and proprietary medicines, and in places where such cutting was in vogue to have the advertised prices restored. The officers and executive of the society have worked hard to accomplish this end, and have been given every assistance possible by the wholesale drug trade, and some of the manufacturers, but they have been badly handicapped in their efforts by the fact that in the cities and towns where cutting had prevailed to any extent the department store or the more unscrupulous amongst the drug trade still persisted in demoralizing trade, notwithstanding any efforts made to prevent them from procuring goods. This, coupled with the fact that some of the proprietary medicine manufacturers still continued to cater to these stores, has nullified much of the work done.

As a consequence, the selling of patent medicines in Toronto, Hamilton, and other places is more rife to-day than before the organization of the society, and what is a still more serious matter, under the present order of things, those druggists in outlying towns or villages who faithfully kept up the price, even though they felt they were losing money by it, now find that the trade is in a large measure diverted to those points where cutting is *allowed* to exist. We say *allowed*, because if in a town which is perfectly free from the cutting evil any one druggist should sell goods less than the marked price, *he would be reported at once*, and the wholesale trade warned against selling him any goods, while at the same time the trade

in Toronto or elsewhere may, *yes, and are urged*, to sell at whatever prices they like. We know of cases where goods are being sent to country towns by retail druggists, not to say anything of the department stores who send out immense quantities, at the same prices as they are sold at in these cities. Is this fair? Should the city druggist be allowed to sell goods at anything he pleases and the country druggist who manfully tries to act in good faith with the society, suffer for his honesty of purpose? Certainly not, and unless prices are made uniform for *all druggists throughout the province* the scheme is a failure, and if any other plan can be adopted let it be done without delay. The druggists of Ontario, irrespective of their locality, and for that matter, all of Canada, should be on the same footing—and as representing the entire drug trade, we must insist on a reform.

The Department Store.

The agitation against the department stores is rapidly spreading, and with the whole country aroused to the immense influence that these stores have in mercantile affairs, there should eventually be a remedy found to counteract, in a measure at least, the evil consequences of their policy on the mercantile world. The Toronto *Saturday Night* has had a number of excellent articles on the subject, and this has been followed by the *Evening Star* in the same strain. A bill was introduced in the Ontario Legislature by Mr. Middleton, of Hamilton, aimed at these stores, and which was very much of the same nature as that being discussed in the State Legislature of Illinois. This bill provides for the granting of power to town or city councils by a two-thirds vote of its members to impose an additional license tax on all stores handling more than two lines of goods. The bill, however, has been laid over until next session, and it is understood that the Provincial Government will in the meantime consider the matter and bring forward a scheme at the next session of the House.

Legislation is now being sought in the same matter in the different legislatures of the States of Illinois, New York, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Missouri, and Arkansas.

An Unwarranted Statement.

An article appeared in the April number of the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* entitled "Can this be true?" which displays an animus towards the Ontario College of Pharmacy altogether uncalled for. The facts of the case we find to be as follows: One of the students in attendance at the college enquired from a bookseller on Carlton street the price of a blank book, and he was told forty cents, but that if he could sell a number of them for him they would be supplied at thirty cents each. He asked how many students were in attendance, and was told about 100. This student afterwards told him that the students all bought their own books, and that he could not sell them for him. This student, in company with a few others, were in the department store of The R. Simpson Co. a day or two later, and found a book there which suited him at twenty-five cents, and bought one. The members of the class assure us that they do not believe that altogether one-half dozen of these books were bought at Simpson's. Now, what this can have to do with the statement made, "That any institution in any manner connected with pharmacy should patronize and encourage a corporation whose avowed object is the destruction of their profession, passes comprehension."

It clearly means that the "institution" referred to is the College of Pharmacy, but we can see no connection whatever between the college and anyone else in this transaction. The scholars have to provide themselves with the needful books, they are at liberty to buy them where they please, but to their credit let it be said they avoid, except in the case mentioned, patronizing the departmental stores. As will be seen in our correspondence column, they have insisted upon and received a retraction of the article as far as they are concerned. It is now due to the council and the teaching staff of the college that a full retraction should be made to them.

Editorial Notes.

The Proprietary Articles' Trade Association of Great Britain, which was formed in January, 1896, is growing in numbers and in the various sections which are becoming federated with it. The primary object of the association is "to secure the establishment of fixed minimum re-selling prices which would show remunerative profits to both wholesale and retail traders." The plan upon which the association works, says the *British and Colonial Druggist*, is to secure from all wholesale or direct buyers an agreement undertaking to maintain wholesale and retail prices, and also to withhold supplies of all the articles on the list from any firms named by the association, as cutting any of them below the minimum price. It will thus be seen that they do not attempt to enforce the sale at the regular advertised price, but place a minimum price, below which they must not be sold. Negotiations are in progress to bring in the Grocers' Federation and also the Photographic Dealers, as both of these handle goods which are also kept by many druggists.

At the recent conference between the Newspaper Publishers' Association and members of the Proprietary Association, held in New York, Prof. Munyon, of homœopathic remedy fame, proposed that publishers refuse to accept advertisements from druggists or department stores that handled goods of their own manufacture which might be substituted for advertised goods. As the *Era* very aptly remarks, "the newspaper men did not see the force of an argument to throw overboard $20,000 worth of department store advertising for $2,000 worth of homœopathic advertising." We think Prof. Munyon has also the drug trade to reckon with, when he proposes a boycott against them because they feel qualified to manufacture remedies of their own.

"The Present Situation of the Retail Drug Business" is the heading of the leading article in *The New Idea*, No. 1, vol. 9, just received. It deals forcibly and intelligently with the methods now being adopted by the proprietary medicine manufacturers, as a result of the recent conference with the Publishers' Association at New York. These methods must only serve to antagonize the retail drug trade, and to still further encourage those who have come to the determination regarding "patents" to "let them severely alone."

By the recent amendments to the Liquor License Act passed by the Ontario Legislature, druggists may sell alcoholic liquors in quantities not exceeding six ounces, and only then on the written order of qualified physician. Physicians who are also druggists, are subject to the same regulations.

A Short Talk On "KASAGRA"

(Stearns' Cascara Aromatic).

To begin with we don't claim to have introduced Cascara Sagrada, we have never made such claims and never will. Whatever credit there is attached to the introduction of the drug itself should be given our competitors, Parke, Davis, & Co. What we *do* claim, always have done and *shall continue* to claim is, that seven years ago we devised the first palatable fluid extract of Cascara and introduced it under the distinctly original title of "Cascara Aromatic." It was the first of its kind and filled a long-felt want. By our original process of preparing the drug we eliminated its bitterness and griping properties. Bringing this preparation to the attention of the medical and pharmaceutical professions cost us a lot of money, from which we alone should have reaped the benefit. We regret that many of our competitors appropriated our original title "Cascara Aromatic" for their own preparations of Cascara which were by no means identical with ours, thereby doing themselves no credit and us a great injustice. When a physician prescribes Cascara Aromatic in ninety-nine times out of a hundred he means the non-griping, bitterless preparation of that name manufactured by *us*, which entirely through our efforts had become familiar to him. It is self-evident that had not our original preparation proven a success our title "Cascara Aromatic" would never have been appropriated by others, nor do we believe the drug itself would have enjoyed anything like its present popularity with the medical profession if we had not invented a method of preparing it in a palatable, concentrated form. Now in order to protect our patrons and ourselves against other preparations of Cascara being used instead of ours when Cascara Aromatic is called for, we have adopted the coined word "Kasagra" as a prefix to the descriptive title "Cascara Aromatic" as a commercial signature to distinguish the preparation made in our Laboratory. We trust physicians in prescribing and pharmacists in ordering will specify "Kasagra" so as to get our product. We feel justified in asking for proper credit which is our due, and feel satisfied that the spirit of justice which animates both professions will not refuse us what we surely merit, and this courtesy can be shown us in no more substantial manner than by specifying "Kasagra" whenever Stearns' Cascara Aromatic is desired.

We quote from what Prof. John Uri Lloyd (than whom no fairer man lives) wrote us in a recent letter, and would only wish that our other competitors would adopt so praiseworthy a course.

> "To Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit, Mich., (1889), is due the credit of producing and bringing before the medical and pharmaceutical professions the first palatable fluid extract (Cascara Aromatic) of Cascara Sagrada. I consider this introduction so marked that out of credit to that house I refused to make a Cascara Aromatic, and when the house of Lloyd Bros. has orders for it, leaving the selection to us, the preparation of Frederick Stearns & Co. is invariably supplied; for to *us* the name of 'Cascara Aromatic' means *their* preparation. When the history of the preparations of this drug is written I believe full credit must be given to Frederick Stearns & Co. for that conspicuous discovery."

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

Detroit, Mich.
New York City.
London, Eng

Manufacturing Pharmacists.

WINDSOR, ONT.

Pharmaceuticals

We beg to call your particular attention and favor, assuring you that being the results of skilful, honest, and painstaking effort they will be found fully in accord with the recognized standards. They are desirable in regard of PRICE also. Prices submitted on application.

Fluid Extracts.	Tinctures.
Liniments.	Solid Extracts.
Liquors.	Powders
Syrups	Wines.
Mercurial and	Pills.

Other Ointments.

Let us Quote Upon Private Formulæ.

POWDERED DRUGS...

Drug Milling is by no means a side line with us, but on the contrary has been for several decades a most important branch of our business in which we have earned a high reputation.

Drugs, Chemicals, and Spices are treated with careful regard for the preservation of their activity and flavor, and the powders prepared in accordance with the requirements of the pharmacist, and fully guaranteed to be **absolutely pure.**

Apenta Water, 3 sizes.	**Distilled Hamamelis**, best (new).
Hunyadi Janos Water, 2 sizes.	**"Rat Cheese."**
Friedrichshall Water, 2 sizes.	**Johnson & Johnson's Plasters, etc.**, in very full assortment.
Apollinaris Water, pints.	
Rotary Cork Pressers, 2 sizes.	**Sal Rochelle**, soluble.
Iron Mortars	**Acid Fluorie**, in 2 oz. bottles and bulk.
Ideal Atomizers.	

Tartarlithine.

MAGNES. CITRAS. EFF. Opt. "E. & Co."

5 lb. tins, 3 lb. and 1 lb. bottles, and 6 oz. flats.

Camphor Balls, 1 lb. blocks, "ozs." flowers.
Naphthaline, balls, squares, ½ lb. blocks.
"Packing Camphor," ½ lbs. $1.25 doz.
Insect Powder, pure, "E. & Co."
Powdered White Hellebore.
Paris Green.

FRUIT JUICES... The Soda Fountain Season has already opened. We solicit your orders for Hance Bros. & White's Pure JUICES, in quart bottles (do not confuse JUICES with SYRUPS) of which we have a choice variety. Handsome advertising cuts supplied.

1 doz. $7.50, 3 doz. $7.25, 6 doz. $7.00 (thirty days)

Enquiries will receive prompt attention.

Elliot & Co.

5 Front St. East, - - Toronto.

...Canadian Druggists'...

-- Exchange --

Opened and conducted for the convenience, protection, and interests of Canadian Druggists who wish to dispose of their Drug Stocks, and for those who wish to be safely piloted into a lucrative and inviting Drug business. . . . . .

HAVING for some years conducted the office for the purchase and sale of Physicians Practices, and having been frequently requested to secure Drug Stores for Physicians, and, also, by Druggists to dispose of their Stocks, we have added an

Exchange for the Sale and Purchase of Drug Stocks

Our past experience and business association places us in a better position to secure you a sale than by all other means combined.

Our aim is to bring together Men who wish to Buy and Men who wish to Sell.

We possess the fullest information of any offer made, for which blanks are furnished free.

Buyers can obtain details of any offer free by intimating their desires, stating their financia ability, and pledging their word to secrecy.

DRUG STORES FOR SALE

No. 6—Is an enquiry by a physician who can pay cash for a drug store in any city (except Toronto), where an office practice can be carried on with store.

No. 7—Is a $4,000 to $5,000 stock in city of 10,000. Cash sales average from $15 to $20 per day. The manager is going to study medicine, and the proprietor, who is not a practical druggist or resident of the city, offers the stock on favorable terms and your own time by giving approved security. The city is not overdone, and no cut-rate or departmental stores.

No. 8—Is a $3,000 stock in a Western Ontario town of 1,500 people. New stock. Sales average $12 per day cash. Offered for 90c. on the dollar. Best stand in town. The active partner has got the gold fever and wants to go west. This is a very inviting chance, as investigation will prove.

No. 9—Is a $2,000 stock in a Western Ontario town of 3,500 people, averaging from $7 to $10 per day cash. Owner is in ill-health. Business can be increased. Three other stores. Price, 90c. on the dollar. Easy terms. One with health and energy can double this business.

No. 10—Is the letters patent of four proprietory medicines, which in the past have been great sellers, but owing to the death of the proprietor the right of manufacture and sale is offered at a great inducement. A bonaza if pushed properly.

Intimate by number those you wish details of.

☞ Letters must be direct from Druggists, and must enclose stamp for reply, otherwise they will remain unnoticed. Address,

DR. W. E. HAMILL, Room 11, Janes Building (N. E. Corner King and Yonge Streets), **Toronto**

Toronto Retail Druggists' Association

The regular meeting of this society was held in the College of Pharmacy building, March 12th. In the absence of the president, Mr. Gibbard presided. After the reading of the minutes of previous meeting, the secretary announced that he had not received any report from the committee appointed to look into the matter of cheaper alcohol for druggists. A report was promised for next meeting. Mr. E. R. Robinson's paper on "Window Dressing" was read by the secretary in the absence of the writer. A paper on "Some Means of Advertising a Drug Business" was also read by Mr. W. Murchison, and was followed by an address by the chairman on "The Future Relationship of the Druggist and Patent Medicine." Votes of thanks were tendered to the writers for their papers, copies of which we give.

WINDOW DRESSING.

In reply to your query as to my opinion on window display for a retail drug store, take a walk along King or Yonge streets in the city and tell me which stores attract attention your first. Are they not they not those of our most prominent merchants? Those who are reputed as doing the largest business in their respective lines. Take the grocery stores, and do not Barron, McWillie, and Michie's first attract your attention? In jewellery, Ellis, Ryrie, and Kent are the first you see. Dunlop's flowers, Mueller's tobacco; the "Pantec," Junor, and Irving's, china, and so on, first claim your attention. Why is this? Is it not the style of the front of these respective shops that attracts you? and in any place of business the window is the most prominent feature. Do you ever examine these places? If you do you must be aware that the constant alteration of the exhibit is the rule in all, and the display of one article or set of articles the style. Now, while it may be true that attention to window dressing may not have been the cause of their evident success, can you say that it has not been one of the main elements?

Now look at the *drug* stores. How very little attention has been paid to this feature. Every druggist in town makes an attempt to dress his window, but what a *miserable attempt* it is.

As a body of men they are as handsome in person and as well dressed as any other class, but are not their windows in comparison with the other trades shabby in the extreme?

Every one insists on having a plate glass window, but it is the contents of the window I refer to. Frequently I hear that it is not possible to exhibit only one article, as the stock consists of very small articles, and that it costs too much to purchase sufficient to fill a window properly. Is this true? Take sponges, for instance. Very few stores carry less than say $25 worth. With this or even a lesser quantity, a good display can be made, if carefully [illegible] in a corner, and how small they look!

But you have asked me to give [illegible] will summarize my answers as follows:

(1) Put one article or class of articles in at a time.

(2) Arrange carefully to set each article off to the best advantage.

(3) Alter the dressing every week or two weeks at the outside.

(4) Always put a price card, which should be in plain, block type—a few can read Greek, but everybody understands plain English. I find that a window without a price card will sell one article, whereas with it it will sell a dozen.

(5) See that the exhibit is seasonable. As to what to put in and how to dress it you will have to study for yourself, but many a valuable hint may be obtained by watching the windows of other merchants in other lines of business. Another point is this, do not take it for granted that because you have only sold one dozen of any particular article in a month that that is the limit. I have been told, in rather powerful language, that I was a fool for buying largely of some lines—licorice, for instance—but experience has shown me that if I buy a box or two of titbits and wait until they are inquired for, that they will linger around indefinitely; but fill the window and they will go like snow on a summer day.

Take the display in my window this week—Tooth Preparations. I bought about the middle of December a few dozen of Hance Bros.' tooth paste along with other things, since then a few boxes only were sold; this week most of it has gone, not above nine or ten remaining, besides a number of my own tooth wash, tooth powder, sundry proprietary tooth pastes, powders, tooth brushes, etc. The card reads "Tooth Paste, 10c.," and serves as a means of drawing customers in, and whevever our opinion as to the respective merits of the different articles displayed is asked, and it frequently is—you can readily guess our reply.

As an instance, one customer made a purchase of a tube at 10 cents, then remembered he wanted a tooth brush 30 cents; that made him recall that his wife wanted one also, 30 cents, that necessitated another tube, 10 cents, for her, and while he was at it a bottle of tooth wash, 25 cents, and one of camphorated chalk, 25 cents. Total sale $1.30. The card cost 25 cents. Did the display not pay? This I merely mention as a proof that it pays to dress your window if done properly.

You may have seen whisks exhibited in my window several times. Do you not find them rather slow sellers? I do as a rule, but each time we exhibit them our sales usually average *three dozen a week*, about 20 are the usual 5 cent ones, which we mark at 4 cents to draw. Do you sell sixteen whisks a week, running from 10 to 40 cents each? I do not except when displaying them.

[illegible] doing so, with anything that is not already [illegible] sell it at?

For instance, electric oil is being sold for 15 cents—at which price you say you do not make anything, which is quite true—but if you do not sell it all, and you won't if you ask 25c. or 20c., do you make any more? Instead, *you send your* [illegible] *may not come back* for anything else! But use the fact, disagreeable as it is, of its being cut, and suppose you dress your window with three dozen ($5.00) as a bait at 15c. and a quantity of liniment of your own, or the Standard, or the O. C. liniment, and if you are a careful salesman, you will easily sell more O. C. or Standard in a week than you ever did in a month, and any electric oil sold will pay you as an advertisement alone. This is a very disjointed reply to your question, but it has been written a few lines at a time, interspersed with interruptions of business affairs, but I trust will be of use in aiding you to sell more goods than ever, and to do so you must first have what the *public want to buy*, then you must *let them know you have it*, and that you have *as good* an article, *as cheap*, and as *large a variety* of it as any other retailer, and your window, above all other means, is the cheapest way to emphasize this.

HOW TO DO EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING OF YOUR BUSINESS AS A DRUGGIST.

The means which may be adopted for the purpose of extending the fame of a druggist will vary as much as the men who apply them, yet in all cases certain principles must be maintained to assure success. In the present day of illusive and deceptive advertising, we are apt to think that the measure of success is alloted only to those who snatch it undeservedly, and we are tempted to imitate in a weak and petty way methods which only hold us up to ridicule. Druggists, far less than any other business men, can afford to play for catch-penny prizes. They must not forget that they lay claim, even in the public eye, to a semi-professional position, and the public are as ready to criticize them, as they are to criticize medical men who descend beneath the plane which the ethics of their profession has established for dignified conduct.

If pride in attainment is intended to take a minor position among the animating influences which guide us, then it is quite right and proper that we seek the position in commercial life which nature has designed us to fill, because under no circumstances can we maintain for a lengthened period a status which is beyond our abilities. If it is our desire to conduct our businesses upon the lines

adopted by men who stultify their fame for the sake of gain, then the sooner we ask for the severing of the legislative enactments which compel a training for a less selfish and more humane purpose the better. If we believe that any form of pharmaceutical legislation is desirable, and that such a form should establish for us the basis of a professional training, then it is perfectly clear that it is our duty to maintain the principles it enunciates whether it possesses all the self-protective powers we desire or not. We are either to emulate our *confreres* in other parts of the world or we are to be a law unto ourselves. If we are to keep in view the efforts of the leaders in pharmaceutical thought, then it is our duty to train ourselves and our apprentices to a point which will give us the right to claim professionalism and a remuneration for our services beyond the mere commercial value of the products in which we deal.

Starting on the first rung of the ladder, we should insist upon those who seek admission to our ranks being possessed of a good preliminary education, such as will assure creditable progress when they undertake their pharmaceutical studies and a college course. Having done this, we have created a surety that such training as we may seek, personally, to inculcate, will be intelligently appreciated, and that we can the more readily blend in them the professional and commercial features of our calling. It is quite true that the professional aspect of our business does not hold out sufficient inducements to stimulate much scientific research. We must work to live, yet it is our privilege to compete with votaries of other professions who have also to work to live, and our observation shows us that professional and scientific abilities are duly recognized and fairly well remunerated.

Accepting the foregoing as a groundwork upon which to build, a consideration of how it can be blended with commercial effort to win for us a satisfactory livelihood and a position of influence will be appropriate.

In all effort in life some feature of advertising is necessary to ensure success. With the druggist, the quiet and unobtrusive style is the one which will wear best and give best returns. In starting in business the first aim is to inspire in the minds of medical men and the public the idea of trained capability. The impression desired can be attained by some or all of the following means: By the completeness and arrangement of stock; by the display of certificates of professional qualification; by the promptness with which all orders are filled; by the judicious and thoughtful attention paid to physicians who may be induced to enter your establishment; by the kindness and courtesy shown to your customers, whether young or old, rich or poor, big or little, black or white; by close personal attention to business, and the manifestation of a personal interest in the wants of your patrons; by paying particular attention to the demands of children, and showing them favors. They are the connecting link between the home and the drug store. Kindness shown them is sure to win the parents. By the maintenance of strict decorum in the conduct of your business; by speaking favorably of all medical men, whether patrons or not, as you know not what changes or circumstances may cause them to become such; by an unobtrusive yet noticeable display of pharmaceutical books, journals, prescription fyles, etc.; by bringing to the front as much as possible everything which can enhance your reputation from a professional standpoint; by discarding advertising matter which will be apt to antagonize medical men; by sampling neighboring resident physicians with new products which are advertised in their medical journals; by carefully calculating the kind of goods which yield a good profit, and cultivating a trade in them, and by removing from your display shelves all goods which will not yield a greater percentage of profit than is needed to pay the expenses of running your business.

Conditions of trade have changed and are changing, but they have not yet created circumstances with which the training and ability of clear-sighted and energetic druggists cannot cope. The successful druggist of the future will not ride on the top of speculative patent medicine advertisements, but upon the fame which his personality and ability can create.

A Druggist's Alliance.

The "Druggists' Alliance of America" is the latest organization in the trade. It has been promoted in New York city by a travelling druggist—sundry man, and has already secured a large membership amongst the druggists of that city. Evidently the framers of the prospectus, which we give below, have not the faith in the strict accuracy of the members of the profession which we feel that there should be amongst qualified pharmacists. On "this side of the line" at least "accidental mistakes or errors" are not so frequent as to require a fund to be raised to defend the transgressor. The objects of the alliance are as follows:

(1) To create and maintain a fund by a *pro rata* assessment upon all its members, and from such fund to reimburse any member of said alliance for any direct monetary loss, up to a certain sum and under such conditions as may be hereafter agreed upon, that such member may sustain by reason of any accidental mistake or error, actual or alleged, made in the compounding of any prescription, or in putting up and selling any article for medicinal use, while said member, or his registered clerks, are pursuing their business as dispensing chemists.

(2) To employ counsel when called on, to defend its members in any suit for damages that may result by reason of such accidental mistake or error, actual or alleged; and to protect and succor its members in all ways possible against attacks and accusations that may be made upon them by reason of such accidental mistake or error made in the course of their business as dispensing druggists.

(3) To encourage and foster closer social and business relations between the Dispensing Druggists of America, and to encourage and maintain the highest standard of professional pharmacy.

(4) To discourage the compounding of prescriptions, and the sale of articles for medicinal use, poisons, etc., in other than legitimate drug stores.

(5) To keep a list of reliable registered clerks seeking positions—such list to be at all times at the disposal of members, free of charge.

(6) And such other aims and objects that may be deemed beneficial to the members of this association, and receiving the approval of a majority of the members thereof.

O.C.P. Examination.

The forty-third semi-annual examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will be held in the College building, Toronto, on Monday, May 3rd, and following days.

Intending candidates must send in their names, with the examination fee of ten dollars, not later than Monday, 19th April; also furnish written evidence of having served the full term of four years with a regularly qualified pharmaceutical chemist. Form of application may be obtained from the Registrar.

Drug Clerks' Association.

The Association of Retail Drug Assistants of Toronto have been making very satisfactory progress in the work of uniting members of the profession, and have added recently a bureau of enquiry. This department is designed to facilitate, to a great extent, the obtaining of competent men for positions required. The idea is to have the druggists in Toronto in direct communication with their clerks in the city, so that whenever a suitable chance is offered a suitable man may be obtained. Every drug clerk in Toronto should avail himself of this opportunity, so that he may know the workings of the trade in every respect. The association is meeting with gratifying success, and it is hoped by the officers and present members that the membership will be increased during the present month. Any information regarding the society may be obtained from the secretary, George A. Ross, 411½ Parliament street, Toronto.

MILDIOL.—A disinfecting liquid with a creasote base and mineral oil admixture

FOR SPRING TRADE

We have about Forty Gross

Hair Brushes

And over Two Hundred Gross

Tooth Brushes

Including a Large Assortment of Styles at Popular Prices.

Archdale Wilson & Co.

Wholesale Druggists, - - - HAMILTON, ONT.

FREE

CREAM PITCHER

With 36 Bars regular Tutti Frutti, being the same as one box.

BE SURE TO GET ONE FROM YOUR JOBBER.

Adams & Sons Co.

11 & 13 Jarvis Street, - - - Toronto, Ont.

A Suggestion

TO

Wall Paper Dealers

Look over your stock of Wall Paper now and see if you have sufficient variety in *Style* and *Price* to meet all possible demands this Spring. You may find a few more attractive patterns are needed, if so write us for samples of our stock of quick selling papers. Goods that you can make money on. Do this while out assortment is large. Samples delivered free.

M. STAUNTON & CO.

Manufacturers

944-950 Yonge St., Toronto.

Druggists Want

Wilson's Scales

Refrigerators

Show Cases

HIGHEST AWARD AT WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

SPECIAL PRICES THIS MONTH.

C. WILSON & SON,

79 Esplanade Street East, - - - TORONTO.

Sovereign . . Lime Fruit Juice

Is the Strongest, Purest, and of Finest Flavor

We are the largest refiners of LIME JUICE *in America, and solicit enquiries*

For Sale in Barrels, Demijohns, and twenty-four ounce Bottles by wholesale in

TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, AND WINNIPEG

SIMSON BROS. & CO., Wholesale Druggists

HALIFAX, N.S.

The Perfect Antiseptic

The art of healing is to kill the Microbe without harm to the system.

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER

Is a perfect panacea for the ills of humanity. The sale of one bottle leads to the sale of dozens. We want **Druggists** as Agents in every Town in Canada. Your purchase may be as small as you like, but we want you to have it in stock. Write for prices, supply of advertising matter, etc.

WILLIAM ELLIS,
98 Dundas Street,
London, Ont.

Sole Manufacturer for Canada.

"DUNRAVEN" 10c.

"F. & S." 5c.

These are both very high-class Cigars.

Fraser & Stirton,

Send for Sample Order. **LONDON, Ont.**

Wampole's

BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.

In Pint Bottles.....$5 00 per doz.
Winchester (½ Imp. Gal.) ..... 2 00 each.
Imp. Gallon, in 5 gal. lots, and over 3 50 per gal.

With handsome lithographed labels. Buyer's name prominentl Printed on same, at the following prices:

¼ Gross lots, and over.....$60 00 per gross.
(Packed in One-Dozen Cases.)

We use a Pure Sherry Wine in the manufacture of this article, assuring a delicate flavor, and we guarantee the quality to be equal to any in the market.

We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose.

Your early orders and enquiries solicited through Wholesale Jobbers, or direct from us.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Branch:

36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.

Montreal College of Pharmacy

The closing sessional examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy were held last week with the following results, the names of the successful candidates in the combined examinations being given in their order of merit, namely :

Botany—Miss A. A. Prevost, prize ; L. H. Lawson, Norman Holden, James Franckum, F. J. Lemaistre.

Junior Materia Medica—Geo. H. Voss, prize ; R. H. D. Bean, F. W. Horner, Norman Holden, F. J. Lemaistre, O. H. Tansey, Alf. Jos. Bedard, L. E. B. Browne, C. F. Coverton, Allan T. Christie, H. W. Patterson.

Senior Materia Medica—Henri St. Georges, prize ; A. E. Clement, J. G. A. Fillon, Louis Fortin, V. F. Forgues, Henri Generoux, Arthur Arcand.

Junior Chemistry—Gustave Richard, prize ; Hercules Guerin, J. A. Goyer, Henri St. Georges, Louis Fortin, Miss A. A. Prevost, J. N. Farley.

Senior Chemistry—George H. Voss, prize ; W. F. Roach, E. H. Lawson.

The preliminary board of examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their quarterly examination for students entering the study of pharmacy in the College of Pharmacy, 595 Lagauchetiere street, Montreal, on Thursday, April 1st, when thirty-seven candidates presented themselves, and of these the following passed, and are named in order of merit, viz.: George Humphrey, Gaspard Hammond, A. Dionne, E. A. Baldwin, Leo Ryan, Aguste Meunier, J. A. M. Bourbonnier F. G. Dastous, J. A. Langelier, J. U. Martel ; these candidates will be entitled to receive their certificates as "certified apprentices."

The following candidates passed on all subjects but one, viz.: J. N. Boileau (History), A. Lecavalier (Geography), for which subjects they will be required to present themselves again at the meeting of the board in July next. The candidates were examined in English, French, Latin, Arithmetic, Geography and History.

The examiners were the Rev. L'Abbé Verreau, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Prof. Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

Correspondents must in all cases send name and address, not necessarily for publication.

Attfield Testimonial.

SIR,—I beg to enclose particulars of a projected testimonial to Dr. Attfield, F.R.S., who, as you are aware, has recently resigned the professorship of Practical Chemistry at the Pharmaceutical Society's School in Bloomsbury Square, London, after holding it for thirty-four years.

The original appeal was to pupils only, but many gentlemen who knew Dr. Attfield personally or through his writings, or both, having begged to be allowed to join in doing him this honor, the scope has been enlarged so as to embrace them. The numerous and influential names on the General Committee are an indication of the great favor with which the proposal has been received in the limited circle where it has up to the present been made known, and there is no doubt that the name of every prominent pharmacist will ultimately be included in the unique testimonial described in the circular. If you will kindly remark on the project in the pages of your valuable journal, it will inform many amongst your readers, who cannot possibly be applied to direct, and whose names the committee, and especially the subject of the testimonial, would be glad to see in the album.

I beg to express the thanks of the committee for this kindness, and remain,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN MOSS.

39 Tressilian Road, St. John's, London, S.E., Feb. 27th, 1897.

P.S.—Prof. J. Bemrose, St. Famille street, Montreal, has kindly consented to receive and forward names.

An Emphatic Denial.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST :

DEAR SIR,—On behalf of the class attending the Ontario College of Pharmacy which was recently aspersed in an article published in the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* under the heading, "Can This be True?" we beg to enter an emphatic denial to the charge made.

The editor of the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* has furnished the class with a retraction of the charge, and a promise to make amends as fully as it is in his power to do.

The class feels keenly the imputation made, and desires to be placed right in the minds of those who may have been influenced by the hasty, unkind, and injudicious article referred to.

Kindly give this sufficient prominence to insure its being read by every druggist who is as desirous of having his honour maintained as are the students of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Yours respectfully,

B. GRIFFIN, President.
F. W. FIELD, Secretary.

Ontario College of Pharmacy,
Toronto, April 8th.

The Acetylene Light.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST :

DEAR SIR,—I have noticed different articles in the journals regarding acetylene gas. I have been using the light in my store for the past three months, and am greatly pleased with it. The generator I am using is known as the "Kearns," invented by Mr. Jas. Kearns, [illegible] feet, only requires six lights, using one foot burners. Colors can be distinguished at night by this light as well as by sunlight. I believe I am the first druggist to adopt it.

Yours very truly,

C. G. [illegible]

The New Russian Pharmacopœia.

It is proposed to add the following seventeen preparations to the forthcoming (fifth) edition of the Russian Pharmacopœia : Soziodolic acid, agar-agar, salicylate of ammonium, carbonate of ammonium, tannate of bismuth, sodio-salicylate of caffeine, dermatol, diuretin, ferratin, hæmogallol, fol. adonis vernalis, grindelia robusta (the herb), dried kefyr, menthol, nitro-glycerine, oil of cade, and soluble saccharin. Among the articles to be deleted are the following :

Acet. scillæ, acid. acet. aromat., æther phosphorat., agaricin., ammoniacum, aq. menth. crisp., auro-sodii chlor., bromum. carragheen, cort. quillaiæ, ext. cannab. ind., ext. tarax. liq., fol. hyoscyam., fol. jaborandi, fruct. anisi stellat., fruct. colocynth, homotrop. hydrobrom., hyoscin. hydrobrom., kino, lign. hæmotoxyli, mel rosatum, morphine sulphate, oleum rosæ, oxymel colchici, oxymel scillæ, oxymel simplex, podophyllin., rad. belladon., syr. scillæ, syr. sennæ, tinct. aconiti, tinct. belladon., tinct. cascarillæ, tinct. catechu, tinct. colchici, tinct. croci, tinct. gentianæ, tinct. guaiaci, tinct. lobeliæ, tinct. opii ammon., tinct. scillæ, tinct. secalis cor., tinct. senegæ, tinct. zingiberis, tubera aconiti, ung. belladonæ, urethane, vin. colchici.

Besides these are many drugs and their preparations which may justly be considered obsolete, a remark which cannot be applied to many of the articles which we have named above.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

INFLUENZINE.—A mixture of phenacetin, caffeine, chloride of sodium and salicylate of quinia.

"See here, Mayor Smith, this thing must be stopped. What's the use of a license law if you don't enforce it?"

"Well, what's the matter now? What in thunder are you kicking about?"

"Why, sir, the town is full of peddlers—literally over-run with them, and not a move made to stop 'em. It's a howling shame!'

"H'm! I'll have to attend to this. What are these fellows peddling?"

"They're pedaling bicycles, of course!" was the reply ; and then the indignant citizen dodged down the alley and made his escape.

Pharmacy in England.

The New Preliminary Examination and Minor Fee -Journalistic Rivalry and Opposition Serum Therapeutics—Indefinite Thyroid Preparations—Vinolia Limited.

(By our own Correspondent.)

As I was able to announce in your December issue, the alteration of the preliminary examination practically amounts to its abolition, and the recognition after 1,900 of certificates such as would satisfy the General Medical Council for its Entrance Examination will bring pharmacy into line with the medical and dental professions. This is a great step in the right direction and in years to come will prove of more value in eliminating the unfit and improving the professional status of pharmacy than all the increased severity of the qualifying examinations will ever do. The council of the Pharmaceutical Society deserved the credit of having tackled the subject in the proper spirit, as no tinkering with the old examination would have been satisfactory. The only mild wonder that one feels is why on earth it has been left for the next century to see such a desirable reform inaugurated. The explanation of this is not very clear, but it appears that in certain circles there was an indefinite opinion that the council had no power to alter its examinations without a fresh Act of Parliament. In some respects this is probably true, but the Privy Council can be relied upon not to sanction anything that is *ultra vires*. If it had not been for this august assembly numerous badly needed reforms would have been long ago carried out in pharmacy, such as the establishment of a definite curriculum of study as exists in the medical examinational system, the insistence of passing the Entrance Examination before apprenticeship and the inclusion of carbolic acid amongst the scheduled poisons. But the Privy Council is not swayed by considerations of the fitness of things ; it has only regard to the proper carrying out of certain Acts of Parliament, and if you want more than comes within the four corners of your Acts you are politely informed that you must get your Act amended.

With the abolition of the old preliminary or first examination the council has suggested the raising of the fee for the qualifying examination from $21 to $42. This has caused a bitter attack on the part of one of the trade journals—the *Chemist and Druggist*—which does not hesitate to say that the money is required to run the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. I must confess that I am glad to see that there is spirit left in the *Chemist and Druggist*, but it has chosen a subject on which to fight where it is unquestionably handicapped. In the first place the fee is moderate enough considering that it gives the successful candidate not only the right to set up in business and to use the title of chemist and druggist, but also assists in attacking the unqualified poachers on pharmaceutical preserves and maintains the legal register that is required by Act of Parliament. It is no answer to all this to say the examinations do not cost the society $42 per candidate and the fact that the *Pharmaceutical Journal* is run at a loss should not deserve especial attack any more than the fact that the school of pharmacy, instituted and supported by the society, has never paid its way. Most of all it does not look well for the editor of one drug-trade journal to attack another and naturally most people regard it as stimulated by something akin to jealousy. Of recent years the society has been almost feverish in its activity in prosecuting unqualified sellers of poisons and no journal has urged on the society in this matter so much as the *Chemist and Druggist*. Law costs, as every one knows, are very expensive and the registered man, whether connected by membership to the society or not, reaps all the benefit.

The progress of what has been called "serum therapeutics" is slow, but at least it appears to be founded upon a more scientific basis than the administration of many animal organic extracts. By this time the evil effect of the Paris school in teaching that extracts of the various animal organic substances were suitable for diseases of the particular part—that is, ovarian diseases were to be cured with ovarian tissue—has nearly passed away. It must not be thought that these extracts are deficient in therapeutic properties ; on the contrary, several of them have such powerful action that they require careful administration. This is notably the case with the extract or powder from the thyroid glands, which has received most attention and has been found very successful in the treatment of myxœdema, psoriasis, and obesity. But the progress of serum treatment is based really upon the practical development of Pasteur's teaching as demonstrated by Koch, Ehrlich, Fraser, Roux, and Calmette. Three forms of serum have attracted most attention since Koch's tuberculin has been relegated to veterinary therapeutics as a diagnostic agent, these are antidiphtheritic serum, antistreptoccic serum, and antivenomous serum. The diphtheritic remedy has established itself to a certain extent, although there are fierce opponents to it. But its success has been engulphed by statistics, and everybody knows the official description of statistics —positive, lies ; comparative, lies ; superlative, statistics. Marmorek's antistreptococcic serum would possibly be more successful if it had a shorter title. It has been used in the large hospitals in France and Germany as a remedial agent in those diseases, primarily introduced by the activity of streptococci, such as erysipelas, puerperal fever, etc. Antivenomous serum is of greatest interest in those countries like India where a large number of lives are annually lost through snake bites.

Dr. Fraser, of Edinburgh, the exploiter of strophanthus, if not its discoverer, has done much to enlarge our knowledge of the value of this serum. Calmette claims to have first made the discovery that the snake venom, under suitable treatment, may yield a serum of high value. He inoculated rabbits and guinea pigs with attenuated doses of the poison, gradually increasing the strength until a serum was obtained that injected after a fatal dose of the poison had been administered saved the life of the animal. At present these serums are very costly, that is, the usual dose is about ten c.c., and for this quantity the charge is about $1.

Writing about thyroid preparations reminds me that considerable disparity exists in the strength of the various specimens in the market. For instance, Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., take the fresh thyroid, and having noted the weight, dry and powder, and reduce to the original weight by means of a harmless diluent, such as sugar of milk. So that five grains of their powder or tablet are equivalent to five grains of a fresh gland. Messrs. Armour & Co. put the thyroid through the same process but do not reduce the powdered dry gland, except when compressing it, then they say that a five grain tablet contains two grains of the dried powder. There are various liquid preparations such as glycerine extracts and elixirs where the indefiniteness is still more marked.

So vinolia, after all, and in spite of contradictions, is to be floated as a limited liability concern. It is freely stated that the capital will be five million dollars, but this must surely include the American business. It will be interesting to learn how the American business has prospered, because, if they have succeeded in spite of the tariff and keen competition in the States the proprietors deserve congratulation. Vinolia was started about ten years ago by Dr. Burroughs, who came over from the States to assist and travel for Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. It was soon after the late Dr. Alder Wright had published his Cantor lectures on soap that Dr. Burroughs took up that mark of the civilization of nations. The first venture was vinolia cream, a delicately scented emollient zinc preparation that was very useful in acne, eczema, etc. Then he got Mr. Hills Hartridge to join him. Mr. Hartridge had been manager for many years of Messrs. Corbyn Stacey & Co's west end branch, and brought his experience of good toilet preparations into play. They also secured the principal assistant of Dr. Alder Wright—Mr. Thompson—who took the soap analysis in hand and led to the startling statements about solidified water, bad fats, resins, silica, etc., with which common toilet soaps were adulterated. The word "superfatted" was run for all it was worth, and as vinolia soap was really a good article and genuine value, it promptly caught on. Since then the progress must have been by leaps and bounds, and the advertising account must closely resemble that celebrated by Pears.

Have You Tried.....

The Holgate-Fielding Co.'s

Pure Powdered Drugs?

Send for Samples and Prices

The Holgate-Fielding Co.
LIMITED
Toronto, Ontario.

VIN MARIANI

(MARIANI WINE)

THE IDEAL FRENCH TONIC.

Nourishes, Strengthens, Stimulates. Fortifies and Refreshes the Entire System.

For invalids, *tatigued brain and body*, loss of appetite, stomach and lung troubles, and impoverished blood.

Effect Immediate and Lasting.

Prescribed by the medical profession for 30 years throughout Europe and America. The most popular tonic stimulant in hospitals, public, private and religious institutions.

As palatable as the choicest old wines

Sold at Druggists and Grocers. Avoid substitutions.

ASK FOR VIN MARIANI.

LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO., MONTREAL

Sole Agents for Canada for

GOLD LACK SEC CHAMPAGNE, ◆ OLD EMPIRE RYE WHISKEY
BOUTELLEAU FILS, DOCTORS' SPECIAL BRANDY.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP
AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, and the Ontario Agricultural Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

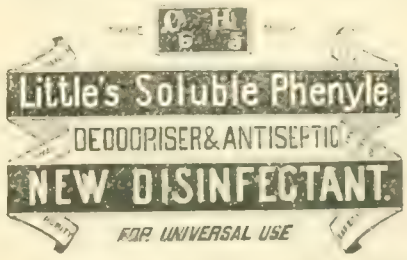
[illegible] 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.



Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

WATER BOTTLES.

We solicit an opportunity to quote you upon Hot Water Bottles. We can meet you in *quality, price, and style*

Alpha Rubber Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE
No. 135 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL

BRANCH OFFICE
No. 1 Front Street East,
TORONTO.

Czarina Complexion Powder

Contains no lead or other substances poisonous to the skin, but is a delicately pure and delightfully perfumed complexion beautifier. As a toilet powder it has no equal.

—IN FOUR SHADES—

White, Cream, Brunette, Flesh.

FRANZ JAHN. 73½ King St. W. TORONTO, ONT.

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reason for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen. Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind their counter will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is no other way to sell goods, and that is to keep a supply.*

TEABERRY FOR THE HARMLESS CLEANSING TEETH

ZOPESA CHEMICAL CO.
TORONTO 25c.

Change in Name Only

KERRY, WATSON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

London Drug Company

LONDON, ONT.

Licorice, Bala.
" Cataluna.
" Scudder's Eureka.
" " Pastilles.
" Solazzi.
" " Caramels.
" Y & S 4, 6, 8, and 12.
" " In 50 Pieces.
" " Lozenges.
" " Pellets.
" " Purity.
" " Tubular.

Cough Drops, Black, Brown, and Menthol, in small Bottles and Pails.

Orders will receive our usual Attention.

WE ARE GROWING!
WHO ARE GROWING?

Saunders & Evans

The rapid increase in our business has necessitated our removing to more commodious premises. Our new business home is

30 Wellington St. East
Toronto

Where can be seen the largest, best, and cheapest stock of

Sponges and Chamois Skins

In Canada. Our Sponges are purchased for us at the fisheries, and come **direct** from Nassau, Florida, Cuba, Abaco, Acklins, Exuma, and the far-famed isles of Greece.

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Sponges to suit every requirement and every trade. Sponges of every variety and every grade. In original packages, unbleached, or in cases, bleached.

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Camphor in Balls, ounces and half ounces

Moth Camphor Balls, Squares and Crystals

Pure Insect Powder

Bone Ash

Alkavis **Edward's Nervine**

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Sulphume

Mulford's Antitoxin, Special
Nos. 1 and 2

Tilden's Hydrocyanate of Iron
" " " **Tablets**

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If you are interested in getting FREE OF CHARGE one of the Sponge Cases advertised in last month's journals, write to us for particulars.

Lyman's Laxative Fig Syrup
25c. Bottles

Lyman's Blackberry and Jamaica Ginger

Lyman's Syrup of Castor Oil
15c. Bottles
This is one of the nicest preparations on the market.

To clean out a

JOB LOT OF BOTTLES

in good condition, we offer, subject to stock, usual terms:

		Per Gross
1oz. Ovals, Green,	5 gross in case,	$1.20
1oz. Square, Presc. Green,	5 " "	1.10
3oz. " "	2 " "	1.75
4oz. " "	1 " "	2.25
6oz. " "	1 " "	2.50
8oz. " "	1 " "	3.00
10oz. Ovals, Green,	1 " "	4.00
6oz. "	1 " "	2.75

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO.

LIMITED

Wholesale Druggists

TORONTO.

Trade Notes.

F. Dowling has has sold his drug business at Sydenham, Ont.

P. C. Humphries, druggist, Bancroft, Ont., has made an assignment.

Lawrence R. McLaren, druggist, Digby, N.S., has made an assignment.

A. McLean, Kemptville, Ont., has sold his drug business to A. Bascom.

The drug stock of A. Menzies, Arnprior, Ont., has been sold to T. Barnes.

D. W. Sutherland has purchased the drug business of W. S. Strong, London, Ont.

C. W. Waldon, Antigonish, N.S., has sold his drug business to Courtney M. Henry.

W. H. Jeffs & Co., have sold their drug business at Havelock, Ont., to A. C. Denike.

The drug stock of the estate of J. M. Mc Kay, Springhill, N.S., is advertised for sale.

D. L. McDonald has purchased the drug business of Wm. McDonald, Glace Bay, N.S.

W. M. Jackman, Western Ontario representative for Frederick Stearns Co., now includes Toronto in his route.

W. H. Scripture, druggist, Ottawa, Ont., has made an assignment. Mr. Scripture was formerly in business in Toronto.

Fairweather Bros., druggists, Moncton, N.B., have dissolved partnership. Herbert M. Fairweather continues the business under the old firm name.

Dr. D. E. Hamil is at present conducting a class in optics in Montreal, and will be away from home until April 26th. Owing to his absence the optical department will have to lay over until next issue. Letters to his Toronto address will be promptly forwarded.

The first general meeting of the E. B. Shuttleworth Chemical Company Limited, recently incorporated for the purpose of extending the business of the Shuttleworth pharmaceutical preparations, was held on Monday, the 22nd ult., at which meeting the directors for the ensuing year were elected, and the company fully organized and put in shape to actively commence and prosecute its business. At a meeting of the directors, subsequently held, Prof. E. B. Shuttleworth was elected president; Dr. H. W. Aikens vice-president; Geo. W. Parsons, general manager; and W. A. Howell, secretary. The company has opened a warehouse and laboratory at 53 Colborne street, Toronto.

Nova Scotia Notes.

Mr. Hector McLennan, for some time dispensing clerk with Messrs. Hattie & Mylius of Halifax, has taken charge of Medical Hall at North Sydney, C.B.

Mr. C. W. Walden of Antigonish, has sold his drug business in that town to Mr. Courtney Henry. Mr. Henry's many friends will wish him success in his new undertaking.

Hon. Senator McDonald has disposed of his drug store at Little Glace Bay to his son, Dan. L. McDonald. Mr. E. J. Phelan continues with the new owner as dispenser.

The serious illness is reported of Mr. J. Godfrey Smith the popular and well-known druggist of Hollis street, Halifax.

The firm of Simson Bros. & Co., having dissolved at the first of the year, Mr. Frank C. Simson is now the sole partner and continues the wholesale business under the old name and style.

Mr. W. H. Simson has purchased the Ordnance drug store, where he will conduct a retail business. Mr. Simson was formerly for many years managing partner in the same store.

Shubenacadie, N.S., is to have a drug store. M. C. W. Walden, late of Antigonish is about opening out there.

The quarterly meeting of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society was postponed owing to illness of several of the executive and the consequent difficulty of forming a quorum. It was anticipated this would be an important meeting, as arrangements would be brought forward as to the entertainment of the visiting members to the annual meeting in June.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Mr. George E. Hughes of Charlottetown, has invested in a trotter, and will show the sporting element of his town what his purchase is capable of.

Mr. W. Chappell for some time with W. R. Watson of Charlottetown, has accepted a position with a Boston house, and will shortly leave for his new field of labor.

Mr. A. W. Reddin of Charlottetown, has some very catchy methods of advertising, and his establishment shows some attractive displays. Among the latest may be noticed in his window a bicycle patterned after the old-fashioned style. This work of art was made by a blacksmith. The wheels are of ordinary iron, the spokes are composed of stair rods. An old fashioned lantern is part of the arrangement, and a set of modern quick repair tools are attached, while below—evidently at hand with a view to possible mishaps to the rider, rests a bottle of liniment of Mr. Reddin's manufacture. The whole get up is decidedly novel and attracts much attention.

Montreal Notes

[illegible] ing of the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of this province. A meeting is called for to-morrow in the council room of the association at 3 p.m.

Mr. J. Huot has purchased the business on St. Catherine street, lately presided over by Mr. Barbeau, who has sold out to Mr. Huot.

Mr. Barbeau intends opening a pharmacy on St. James' street on May 1st. There is every probability that a fair business may be done on St. James' street with a good class of goods.

It is rumoured that Mr. Edmond Giroux, jr., of the *Pharmacie Nationale*, will remove from St. Lawrence Main street to St. James' street on May 1st.

Preparations are being made here for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, but what form it will take is not yet decided. There will, of course, have to be a grand procession, and a great many people would like to see the volunteers turn out and fire a *feu-de joie*. It is quite a time since Montreal saw the volunteers in a body on parade. Then, again, there is the nurse business, but somehow it does not catch on to the popular mind.

As the Queen desires that grand works of charity should commemorate her sixtieth year as Queen, a good many people think in Montreal a large union hospital for all creeds should be built and endowed to which only incurables should be admitted. A hospital for incurables is the one weak spot of the Montreal hospital system.

A good deal of anxiety exists amongst pharmacists here as to which way the judgment will go in the case of the Pharmaceutical Association versus certain dry goods and grocery stores for selling drugs and medicines in defiance of the Pharmacy Act, which says in clause 4,035: "No person shall keep open shop for the *retailing*, dispensing, or compounding of drugs . . . unless he be . . . a licentiate of pharmacy." Interpretative clause No. 8 says: "The word 'drugs' means articles used medicinally, whether compounded or *simple*." Clause No. 4,035c. also says: "Every drug store shall be carried on under the name of the *bona fide* proprietor thereof, who must be a licentiate . . . " and the interpretative clause No. 10 says: "The word drug store means a place where drugs and poisons are sold by retail, etc. Everything seems plain enough that pastry cooks, dry goods dealers, or grocers cannot sell drugs by retail, and, in my opinion, it is not in the interest of the public that they should.

PYXOL.—An antiseptic somewhat similar in its action to creasote. It is made of green soap, potash and pitch in equal parts.

British Columbia Notes.

Perhaps never in the history of this province has there been so much attention attracted toward its resources and possibilities than at the present time. That the fever of prospecting and mining for gold, silver, and copper is fully developed among us goes without saying, but though there is a very large field for everybody to work upon there is, at the same time, a possibility of overestimating the results. During the coming summer thousands will turn their steps toward this mineral province, and doubtless many will have reason to congratulate themselves upon their good fortune, but there will be others to whom the dark side of the cloud will only be visible, and therefore the man that cannot stand disappointment had better keep clear of British Columbia. Men with capital and grit are those wanted. The drug business in British Columbia has undergone a change as have other lines. There is a strong tendency to cheapen, and money is not as plentiful as a few years ago. The Kootenay District has opened up wonderfully; it would be a very difficult task to keep track of the new drug stores that have sprung up during the last eighteen months. Every settlement of any size seems to boast an enterprising druggist, and there are many just waiting their chance to occupy the corner store of new towns which spring up with wonderful rapidity. The big prices which have been obtained probably induce these men to make the venture, but they have to take the chance of the new town turning out no good.

The druggists of this province had made up their minds that they had done with the Legislative Assembly for a time, so that it came as a shock when, in response to a petition of the Woman's Council, Mr. Kennedy introduced an amendment to the Pharmacy Act which was to amend the section dealing with the sale of poisons, in these words: "And no person shall sell such poison by retail except in a bottle or other similar vessel covered with sharp or raised points blown or made in the same." As *all* poisons were included in this amendment it created quite a sensation among the "perfumed," and a petition was promptly in circulation and as promptly signed by every druggist in business, pointing out the disadvantages of such an amendment. The petition called attention to the fact that powders, crystals, and also Rough on Rats and chlorodyne, would have to be taken from their original packages and retailed in bottles with a surface covered with sharp points. Mr. Kennedy is a gentleman who listens to reason, and consequently he decided to withdraw the bill. Now, however, he has introduced another which amends the old Poison Act in existence years before the Pharmacy Act. If this amendment becomes law it will apply to the whole province, whereas the Pharmacy Act only recognizes incorporated towns and cities. To give our fellow-druggists an idea of what the people propose to make us do the amendment is here appended, though I may mention that at the time of writing it has *only* had the *first reading*:

BILL—AN ACT TO AMEND THE "POISON ACT."

Her Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

(1) This Act may be cited as the "Poison Act Amendment Act, 1897."

(2) Section 3 of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

"(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other Act of this Legislature, it shall not be lawful to sell any poison, either by wholesale or retail, unless the bag, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which such poison is contained be distinctly labelled with the name of the article and the word 'Poison,' and with the name and address of the seller of the poison, and it shall not be lawful to sell any liquid poison unless the same be put in a blue bottle having its outer surface covered with sharped or raised points blown or made in the same, and it shall not be lawful to sell any of the poisons which are enumerated in Schedule 'A' of this Act to any person unknown to the seller, unless introduced by some person known to the seller, and on every sale of any such article the seller shall, before delivery, make or cause to be made, an entry in a book to be kept for that purpose, in the form set forth in Schedule 'B' of this Act, stating the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the article sold, and the purpose for which it is stated by the purchaser to be required, to which entry the signature of the purchaser and of the person (if any) who introduced him or her shall be affixed; and for the purposes of this section the person on whose behalf any sale is made by any apprentice or servant shall be deemed to be the seller.

"Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to sales by wholesale to retail dealers in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing, nor to any medicine for internal use supplied by a legally qualified medical practitioner to a patient, nor to any article when forming part or the ingredients of any medicine for internal use dispensed by a person under the direction of a duly qualified medical practitioner, provided that such medicines be labelled with the name and address of the seller, and the ingredients thereof be entered in a book to be kept by the seller for that purpose; nor to such medicines known as 'nostrums.'"

Asparagus is useful as a sudorific.

Answers to Correspondents.

To Register in British Columbia.

C.H., St. John. N.B.: The B.C. Pharmacy Act as amended 1895, clause 11, provides that "All persons approved of by the Board of Examiners who, by examination, have obtained diplomas from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or certificates from any Pharmaceutical Association in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, whose standing and requirements are equal to those of the Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia, may be registered as members of the Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia without the examination prescribed by the said act. Such diplomas or certificates must be accompanied by certificates of good moral character, and shall be subject to such other regulations as may be provided for in the by-laws of the Association; provided, also, that such persons must have attended two courses of lectures in chemistry, two in materia medica and pharmacy, and one course in botany in the British Columbia School of Mines or such other school or college whose standing and requirements are equal to those of said British Columbia School of Mines. Such courses each to consist of not less than fifty lectures; provided that the by-laws of the association shall not require on the part of the applicant any previous residential qualifications."

In reference to the fees, clause 15 reads:

"To provide for the proper enforcement of this Act the said council shall be entitled to the following fees, viz: For each certificate issued to a Licentiate of Pharmacy engaged in business on his own account or in partnership with any other person, a sum not exceeding ten dollars annually; for each certificate issued a Licentiate of Pharmacy, acting in the capacity of a clerk, a sum not exceeding five dollars annually; and for each apprentice a sum not exceeding two dollars annually."

Sweet Castor Oil.

E.C. wants a formula for sweetened Castor oil. The following has been recommended:

Saccharin	8 grains
Chloroform	50 minims
Oil Cassia	30 "
Oil Cloves	20 "
Castor Oil	40 ounces

Any essential oil may be substituted for those given above, as they are only for flavoring purposes.

Who Knows It?

A correspondent asks for the formula for Kaveline. Can any of our readers furnish it?

Facts that are and Facts to be

1. The druggists of Ontario have been, on the whole, exceedingly loyal to one another in maintaining the work of the O.S.R.D.
2. They have not reaped the benefit of their efforts as they should have done.
3. The cutter has not been, nor apparently can be, cut off.
4. The Pharmacy Act has no power to give the protection needed.
5. The patent medicine manufacturer does not thoroughly understand the relationship meant by the word reciprocal, and so far as he does has not taken the proper steps to maintain it.
6. The druggist of to-day who is alive to his own interests is either prepared, or is preparing, to turn down the goods of other manufacturers to make way for his own.
7. The druggist who creates a market for his own goods can retain it against either general or local influences. He has learned that he cannot govern goods manufactured by others without receiving their most loyal support.
8. The druggist has always in the past governed the output of home remedies, whether patent or proprietary, and will yet as surely create conditions out of the present circumstances which will enable him to maintain control.
9. Every druggist can afford to spend from twenty to fifty dollars a year in advertising his own preparations. Ten dollars spent in circulars will do an immense amount of good in bringing both the druggist and his products prominently before his customers.
10. Co-operative manufacturing companies such as ours are of material present value to every druggist. Designed to supply at minimum profit goods which in quality are at least equal to advertised ones, they meet a condition which they admirably serve.

The Toronto Pharmacal Co., Ltd.

OUR TRAVELLERS ARE ON THE ROAD NOW WITH OUR NEW LINE OF

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WHICH SURPASS ANYTHING SHOWN BEFORE.

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Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver

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This Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver, prepared by M. CHEVRIER, a first-class Chemist of Paris, possesses at the same time the active principles of Cod Liver Oil and the therapeutic properties of alcoholic preparations. It is valuable to persons whose stomach cannot retain fatty substances. Its effect, like that of Cod Liver Oil, is invaluable in Scrofula, Rickets, Anæmia, Chlorosis, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Chest.

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote

General Depot:—PARIS, 21, Faubourg Montmarte, 21

CHEVRIER

Sold by all first-class Chemists and Druggists

The beech-tree Creosote checks the destructive work of Pulmonary Consumption, as it diminishes expectoration, strengthens the appetite, reduces the fever, and suppresses perspiration. Its effect, combined with Cod Liver Oil, makes the Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote an excellent remedy against pronounced or threatened Consumption.

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Dr. Wilson's Sarsaparillian Elixir
French Magnetic Oil
Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges
Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam
Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever
Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks
Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup
Clark Derby's Condition Powders
Wright's Vermifuge
Robert's Eye Water
Hurd's Hair Vitalizer
Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine
Dr. Howard's Beef, Iron and Wine
Strong's Summer Cure
Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion

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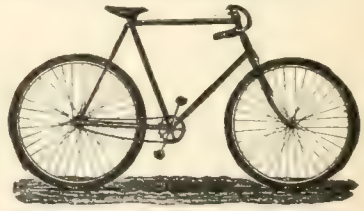

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Montreal College of Pharmacy

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, MARCH, 1897

The following are the questions submitted at the regular examination held March 30th, 1897.

JUNIOR MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

PROF. J. D. RIE, M.D., Examiner.

1. Explain and distinguish between the terms: materia medica, pharmacognosy, therapeutics.

2. Lanolin. What is it? Give official name and official preparations. How does it differ from ordinary fats?

3. Saffron. What plant produces it, and what part of the plant is it? What is sometimes sold for it? Note some differences, physical and botanical, between these articles. Name three official preparations containing saffron.

4. Copaiba. To what natural class of bodies does it belong? How may it be solidified? How may castor oil as an adulterant of it be recognized?

5. Give two official preparations of each of the following with strength: tolu, Peruvian bark, galls, rosin, ergot. Name the plants furnishing them.

6. Name three drugs from the class insecta. Note the chief points of difference between cod-liver oil and goose grease.

7. Give the official name, and the principal ingredient of the following: Pil. Blaud, pil. Rufi, pil. Cochia, Heberden's ink, Huxham's tincture, Lenitive electuary, pil. Christison, Friar's balsam, black draught, Gregory's powder.

8. Give dose of the following and indicate the source of each: Atropin, eserine, pilocarpine, salicin, pelltierine.

9. You have a call for 150 cm^3 of 40 per cent. emulsion of cod-liver oil, and 100 cm^3 of turpentine emulsion of 10 per cent. How would you prepare them? Name quantities.

10. Name four official preparations of opium, with strength and dose. What effect is likely to occur when laudanum and tincture of iron occur together in prescription?

EXAMEN MATIERE MEDICALE.

PROFESSEUR J. E. W. LEDOCKS, Examinateur.

1. Decrivez brièvement le mode de préparation de l'acide citrique. Comment pent a le distingues de l'acide tartarique?

2. Nommez trois substances extraites du goudron de houille, intéressantes au point de vue medico-pharmaceutique.

3. Nommez deux sources de l'acide salicylique et les et propriétés.

4. Quels noms de la nomenclature chinique désignent les produite suivants: L'alcool pur, l'ether sulfurique?

5. Tuel est le nom de la pardeu fibruse desplantes, celle qui forme la darpente des tissus végitaux?

6. Définesez les substances glucosidales, en nommer trois.

7. Qu'entend-on par [illegible]

8. Comment peut-on reconnaître la falsification des huiles volatiles au moyen de l'alcool et des [illegible]?

9. Nommez dix substances d'origine animale [illegible] par la P. B.

10. Faites une critique de la prescription suevante:

℞ [illegible] gr. x
Acide sulfurique aromat.. 15f.
Ammoniure aromatique.. 3x
Eau distillée [illegible]
M. fiat S. A.
Sig. Une grande cuillère trois fois par jour

[illegible]

PROF. J. [illegible], F.C.S., Examiner.

1. You have been using during the session a solution of potassium chromate; for the detection of what acidulous and basic radicals, did you find it especially useful? Give the results you obtained with it.

2. How are the lenses, prisms, etc., arranged in a polariscope? Of what use is this instrument to the chemist?

3. How would you prepare chlorine gas? Show by equations its action upon alcohol, and upon ethylene; name the products obtained.

4. What is red lead? When it is treated with nitric acid what is the result?

5. What volume of oxygen gas is required to convert ferrous oxide into ferric oxide?

6. Given a solution containing the sulphates of zinc, aluminum, and magnesium, how would you demonstrate the presence of the three metals in it?

7. Write the formulæ of nitro glycerine, picric acid, mirbane, and aniline, placing the nitrogen groups in their proper positions.

8. Iodides, phosphates, and arsenites in solution all give yellow precipitates with silver nitrate; how would you distinguish them?

9. A cake of ice made in the vats at Orange, Texas, weighed 9,000 lbs. and measured 16 feet by 8 feet, by 14 inches thick. Show by specific gravity if these data (given in Merck's Report, March 1st, 1897) are correct.

10. Freund and Beck find for aconitine the formula $C_{35}H_{47}$ No. 11. From what figures did these chemists obtain this formula?

EXAMEN CHIMIC MINUM.

PROF. C. A. PFISTER, Examinateur.

1. Donnez les formules des combinaisons oxygénics acides du soufre.

2. A combien d'acide orthophosphorique PhO^4H^3 correspondent 100 grammes de pyrophosphate bimagnesien $Ph^2O\ Mg^2$?

3. Donnez l'équation qui rend compte de la préparation de l'acidi nitrique par le nitrate de sodium.

4. Comment reconnaissez vous un nitrate?

5. Comment destinguez vous un sul[illegible] en chlorure d'or [illegible]

6. [illegible] en phosphate de [illegible]

7. Dites la préparation du chlore par le chlorure de sodium.

8. Donnez l'équation qui rend compte de la préparation de l'acide chlorhydrique.

9. Ecrivez la formule de l'orthophosphate monosodique-monoammonique.

10. Equations qui rendent compte de la préparation de SO^4H^2 commercial on anglais.

BOTANY.

[illegible]

1. Name and define the terms applied to the simple leaf as regards (1) form, (2) margin, (3) apex, (4) base.

2. Describe the structure and functions of a stoma.

3. Define the following terms as applied to the flower and its parts: gamosepalous, rosaceous, campanulate, perfect, irregular, staminate polypetalous, perianth.

4. Describe the structure of an orthotropous ovule; accompanied by a drawing.

5. Describe the process of pollination and fertilization.

6. Define the terms entomophilous, anemophilous, proterogeny, and protandry.

7. Describe a young cell and name its contents.

8. Define root and rhigome, giving examples of each. How would you distinguish them by external characters?

9. What is meant by parenchyma, sclerenchyma, collenchyma, sieve ducts, and tracheæ?

10. How would you detect silica, tannin, fixed oils, and grape sugar, in the tissues of a plant?

Etching on Glass.

The usual method of glass etching consisting in exposing the design, worked in wax covering the glass surface, to the fumes of hydrofluoric acid, is inconvenient to the average operator, hence the Centralblatt fur Glasindustrie has published a formula for preparing an etching fluid. In a leaden or platinum dish equal parts of barium sulphate (precip.), ammonium fluoride and water (containing 5 per cent. of acacia) are mixed; to this mixture an equal volume of concentrated hydrofluoric acid is added; if the mixture is too thick for writing add more of the acid, if too thin, add more of the barium sulphate. For writing, an ordinary steel pen can be used, which enables one to produce the finest lines upon the glass, which, after washing, remain permanently etched upon its surface. The pen should be washed at once after use, taking care not to bring any of the fluid upon the skin, since it causes slow healing and painful burns.

The Causes of Failure at Examinations.

Unquestionably the examinations of the pharmacy boards are constantly growing more severe. For years past the official examiners have listened to the clamorous demand that the "standards be raised." They are heeding that demand; they are raising the standards, and raising them with a vengeance in some cases, if we may judge by the large percentage of the hapless "plucked." Very frequently the ill-prepared and oversanguine candidate finds to his sorrow that a board examination is not a summer diversion; indeed, the number who go down under the strain in ignominious failure has exhibited a startling increase.

We have no fault to find with this condition of things. Life is a strife. It is proper that the unfit, the dullards and the laggards shall pay the natural penalty of their incompetence, and shall clear the way for their betters. It is just, too, that practising pharmacists shall not have their lives embittered or their earnings reduced to insignificance by the disgraceful competition of the illiterate, the heedless, the untrained, the incompetent. Those already in the harness have some claim on the sympathy of the boards as well as the poor fellows who at times exhibit an almost pathetic ignorance of the requirements they must fulfil.

Since, then, the severity of examinations is bound to increase, for the benefit of the younger disciples of pharmacy we may profitably consider the causes of failure. Some of them are clearly pointed out by Mr. E. M. Holmes, the distinguished Curator of the Museum of the Pharmaceutical Society in London, who speaks from a long experience with pharmaceutical aspirants.

Candidates are very commonly prone to regard the experience of one shop as the experience of all, forgetting that different towns and neighborhoods vary in their requirements. They fall into a rut and are staggered by the first inquiry about things previously unencountered. Very often they are "floored" by a query requiring a wider knowledge than an undiversified experience can impart.

Scientific study is often too long deferred. Practice and study should go hand in hand. This habit of neglecting the books until apprenticeship has almost expired is vicious in the last degree.

Want of bodily exercise causes many failures. Good brain work requires a healthy body. The tendency of a sedentary life is to stupefy and befog the faculties, deteriorating the quality of their work and in time diminishing the quantity.

Steady, methodical, systematic application is the surest guaranty of success in preparing for examination; random memorizing, rambling, helter skelter reading, the surest cause of failure.

Another factor which Mr. Holmes does not enumerate is often observed in this country—the mistaken reliance on quiz-compends, and on memorizing, cramming schemes. In olden days a student thus coached might "bluff" or wheedle an examiner, but that is usually out of the question in these days.

Such are the dangers which the earnest worker will carefully avoid. Realizing that examinations are becoming more rigid every year, that the proportion of the unsuccessful is constantly increasing, he will bend all his energies to the serious ordeal in store for him. If successful, he will feel that the prize was worth the struggle. If plucked, he will console himself with the consciousness of earnest and intelligent effort—"for e'en Don Ferdinando can't do more than he can do." – *Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

Tablets, Pills and Granules.

The history of pharmacy is full of illustrations of the truth of the poet's words—*Multa renascentur quæ jam cæcidere*, a verse which finds its application not only in the articles of the Materia Medica, but to their methods of exhibition. The tablet, for instance, which in the estimation of its more enthusiastic advocates constitutes the "ideal method of medication," "the medication of the future," etc., furnishes a striking example. A century ago the tablet existed exactly in its present form, being then called a "pastille," "medicated dragée," and even by its present name (as translated into French) *tablette*, and within the intervening period it has been abandoned and resurrected several times.

The gravest charge against this form of medication is that it renders the dosage of the active principle or principles quite uncertain, which in these days of concentrated medicines, the alkaloids, glucosides, etc., is a serious objection. There is also the question of solubility, which applies, however, to pills, granules, etc., as well. Each manufacturer uses a mass formula of his own, and the result is that some of each class of these preparations are freely and easily soluble, while others are not, according to the relative merits or demerits of the formulæ, the nature of the drug that is incorporated, etc.

When alkaloids came into general use, some twenty years or so ago, the manufacturers of pills and granules were divided into two camps, the one claiming that the alkaloids, to be rendered very soluble, should be granulated by heat, through the "Cassine" process, and afterwards sugar-coated. Others, on the contrary, maintained that the "Cassine process" was not safe, as it was impossible under it to obtain accurate dosage. For this reason they advocated the manufacture of pills and granules by hand processes and the coating afterward with either sugar or gelatin. The fact was, that not a single machine then in use effected a true mathematical division of the mass. Further than this, a mass which would give good results, as far as solubility with one medicament goes, might not do so with another—one suitable for quinine, for instance, might not be so for strychnine. This is a fact so well known that every experienced pharmacist has formulæ of his own, which he has learned to trust, in the preparation of pills, etc., on physicians' prescriptions.

The same thing holds true of the tablet, which, while more bulky than either the granule or the pill, has the same element of uncertainty as regards solubility. For these and other reasons we think that the hand-made pill will hold its own for some time to come.

There is one point, however, concerning the pill-mass, to which we would direct the attention of our readers. As a rule, a plain base of ordinary powdered white sugar is preferable as a mass material to the extracts now so generally in use, as it can be worked up on the slab by the addition of simple syrup. Common powdered starch, similarly, is preferable to lycopodium, for preventing adhesion of the pill to the machine. The most soluble pills and granules are made in this manner, even when sugar or gelatin coating is not resorted to. Tablets can, of course, be prepared in a similar manner. – *National Druggist.*

Preparation of Thyroid Capsules.

The following method is recommended by Vigier for the preparation of thyroid gland capsules. The gland is carefully dissected out and all fat and membrane removed. The gland substance is then beaten to a pulp and immediately mixed with borax or with wood charcoal. The mass so formed is weighed out into ten centigramme portions, which are enclosed at once in capsules *(Journ. de Pharm. d' Anvers) Phar. Jour.*

Imitation Ground Glass.

The *Decorators' Gazette* says that sugar of lead ground fine in bleached linseed oil, with a little varnish, well mixed and put on with a stiff brush, will give a good imitation ground glass.

Birds and Seeds.

The popular idea that many plant seeds —such as those of the mistletoe—pass unharmed through the digestive canal of birds and, being voided with the excrements, reach the ground in a peculiarly favourable condition for germination, is shown by F. W. Keeble to be not universally the case with the Loranthaceæ. The seeds of the Cingalese species of *Loranthus* are freely eaten by a honey bird, a species of *Nectarina*, which is an effective agent in the pollination of those plants, and investigation has proved that the seeds, if swallowed, are digested and destroyed.—*Proc. Linnean Soc.*, through, *Nature*, lv. 109.

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FRANCIS U. KAHLE,
127 BAY STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

On the Preservatives of Pharmacopœial Preparations.

By W. [illegible] Mac[illegible]

In the work of compiling formulæ for the use of medical practitioners and pharmacists, care is necessary to test the keeping properties of the various solutions and preparations, and, having prepared and kept a number of these preparations, I thought a few notes on them might prove interesting. They are purely pharmaceutical, and must not be considered as having bacteriological importance.

The vehicle mostly used for the internal administration of medicines, of course, is water in some form or other, but distilled water alone is recognized by the Pharmacopœia, and probably this, as frequently met with, is more defective from a standard of purity than most preparations in the Pharmacopœia. It is even more prone to develop minute organisms than many of the spring waters that are to be met with, although these may contain inorganic salts, which render them unsuitable as solvents and vehicles in which to administer medicinal preparations. So much has distilled water obtained this evil reputation that a bacteriologist of eminence is reported to have said that one of the best incubating fluids was a certain manufacturer's distilled water.

Various means have, therefore, been adopted for sterilizing it and rendering it aseptic for pharmaceutical use, such as keeping it in a cool place, and of course free from dust, and having it recently well boiled and cooled. The best and only method to be depended upon, however, care having been taken to select a good water for distillation, as well as to refuse the first and last products, and to ensure freedom from contamination afterwards, is to have it freshly distilled; in fact, as regards the whole of the preparations of the Pharmacopœia, they should be as freshly prepared as possible, and the use of preservatives should be avoided unless absolutely necessary, but from a practical point of view we cannot do without them. For example, the public demand for pills is now that they must be well preserved and look nice, although they may be insoluble.

Alcohol.—The most common preservative used officially is alcohol in one form or another; it is true it is not used solely as a preservative, but as a solvent; it enters more or less into the composition of nearly all our tinctures, liquid extracts, wines, and many of our official solutions. The germination of most of the micro-organisms occurring in aqueous solutions of vegetable and animal substances is inhibited by the presence of 20 per cent. by volume of absolute alcohol, but it is inhibitory only, and in this proportion or upwards; it is in no way germicidal, as on evaporation the anæsthetized germs, if I may so term them, readily take up life and propagate. This applies to most of the volatile antiseptics; in fact, few antiseptics are germicidal except those that are destructive to organic tissues, such as strong mineral acids, alkalies, and halogens. Exceptions to this are carbolic acid, creasote, and weak solutions of corrosive sublimate, which act probably by coagulating the albuminous substance of the microbe. Wines I have mentioned; unless fortified, from their very origin, that of fermentation, they are too weak to prove of useful service in pharmacy, and, in fact, medical wines are anachronisms.

Glycerin.—The abuse of alcohol has led those who take extreme views on this subject to endeavor to use other solvents and preservatives for pharmaceutical preparations. Among these, avoiding ethylic alcohol, whose physiological properties are too well known, they have selected glycerin, which is but another alcohol whose action physiologically is not so well ascertained, nor is it so inhibitory to the development of micro-organisms. Its strong solvent action on vegetable extractives, its non-volatility, and its stability in other respects would have rendered glycerin a useful pharmacopœial solvent; but although it has been tried again and again, and was made official, more especially in preparing some of the liquid extracts of the United States Pharmacopœia, it has not met with general acceptance. It, nevertheless, has a curious preservative action over some inorganic compounds in preventing oxidation. For example, black mercurial lotion can be preserved in its normal black color by the addition of 5 per cent. by volume of glycerin, but I find that 10 per cent. of mucilage of tragacanth will produce the same result, and have the advantage, from its viscosity, of holding the mercurous oxide well suspended; the addition of both these to this preparation would be an advantage. It has further been suggested that glycerin should be used to preserve sublimate solution, especially the official liquor hydrargyri perchloridi, as it has been thought necessary that this solution requires preserving, from the chemical, not, of course, from the biological point of view. But both glycerin and alcohol added to this solution, especially if exposed to light, cause a reduction of the salt and deposition of mercurous chloride, as in the official solution of the Codex, which contains 10 per cent. of alcohol. Notwithstanding statements to the contrary, I find that a simple solution of mercuric chloride in distilled water, or even in spring waters containing supercarbonate of lime in solution, is more stable than it is with a preservative added, especially one of such a nature as chloride of ammonium in the official solution. This, as I showed so long ago as 1870, instead of being a preservative, forms a double salt in solution (sal alembroth *plus* an excess of chloride of ammonium), and the solution, if prepared with common water in place of distilled water, or even if prepared with distilled water and diluted, throws [illegible] with New River water in place of distilled water, that 2.7 grains of this precipitate [illegible] the mercurial salt was rendered insoluble in preparing the solution, and more deposited on further dilution with the water. In fact, a time arrived when there was scarcely a trace of mercury salt in solution, and as this preparation is most largely used in hospitals where common water is always used to dilute the medicines, it leads to very discrepant results therapeutically. It has also been suggested that chloride of sodium should replace chloride of ammonium in the official solution, as this salt is largely used in making the sublimate tablets for the convenience of surgeons' use, but I have found that although sodium chloride helps these tablets to disintegrate readily it has no advantage, in fact, it is detrimental to the keeping properties of the solution. I have here two specimens prepared in November, 1895, with water from the Brighton constant supply, which is a very calcareous water; one is a simple solution of the perchloride, and the other has an equal weight of pure chloride of sodium added. The latter you will observe has deposited much more than the former, in which there is hardly a trace of deposit. This strongly illustrates the undesirability of tampering with solutions in order to make them, as we consider, more stable; in fact, with few exceptions, no preservative should be added to a pharmacopœial preparation unless the label indicates boldly that it is there. While on the subject of mercuric salts, I should like to illustrate the importance of having our lime water of full strength, and well preserved.

In making the yellow mercurial lotion of the B.P., which has 18 grains of sublimate to 10 ounces of lime water; if the lime water be only three-fourths, or from keeping, so low as one-half the pharmacopœial strength, a brick-red preparation, an oxychloride, is produced, rather than the yellow mercuric oxide.

Acetic Acid.—Of other preservatives, which are also solvents used officially, acetic acid of varying strengths is employed, as in acetum cantharides and acetum scillæ. This, as I notice Professor Remington recently points out, was much employed in the pharmacy of the ancients, sometimes combined with honey to form oxymels, of which we have inherited both the vinegar and oxymel of squill. Acetic acid has the disadvantage, however, unless in a very concentrated form, of growing micro-organisms abundantly, and the fungi and animalculæ developed in brown vinegar must be well known to all of you. Acetic acid, therefore, besides being incompatible with alkalies, is not a good preservative, although in some cases it may be a useful solvent.

[illegible] *Pharmaceutical Journal* (Eng.)

Sugar.—Of the preservatives used officially, which are not solvents, this is employed most extensively, not only with us, but in France and in the United States; in fact, so much is this the case in France, that Mr. Ince once remarked in this room that French pharmacy might be summed up in the one word, "sugar." On account of its palatability it of course meets with favor, especially among children. It enters into the composition of all syrups and lozenges, and most of the confections and powders, and is a useful preservative from oxidation of the ferrous preparations, such as the saccharated carbonate of iron, mixture of iron, Blaud's pill, and iodide of iron pill. It also preserves lime in solution, as in the well-known liquor calcis saccharatus, of a strength about sixteen times that of the official lime water; if a pure marble lime be used, I find as much as 1.77 per cent. is dissolved, or 8.16 grains in a fluid ounce. This preparation is more conveniently made by using an equivalent weight of syrup, *i.e.*, three ounces in place of two of sugar, and adding it to nineteen ounces of distilled water containing the lime in suspension. The "caking" which is apt to occur is thus avoided.

Salicylic Acid.—The well-known uses antiseptically of this for surgical purposes, although prohibited from being used for preserving wines in France, have rendered it serviceable in preserving the official solution of hydrochlorate of cocaine, which contains 1½ per mille of the acid, with 10 per cent. of the cocaine salt. I find that this solution, even if diluted with four times its volume of water, still keeps free from fungoid growths. The use of this acid might be objected to in the solution, because salicylic acid forms with cocaine an indefinite compound rather than a salt, the so-called salicylate of cocaine; but it appears not to throw the hydrochloric acid out of combination, and has proved very serviceable in preserving the solution of this cocaine salt, which has a great tendency to develop fungoid growths. The salicylic compound appears to be allied to the benzoic compound, benzoyl-ecgonine. It forms a pasty mass which has not, that I am aware of, been studied. If any defence were needed for using a preservative, perhaps this official solution of cocaine is a typical case. The use of this solution of salicylic acid, 1½ per mille, which is nearly saturated, as a vehicle, might be extended to other solutions, for example, the official solution of sulphate of atropine, but I have not found this solution, if made with a well-crystallized salt, prone to grow fungi. Its use, however, cannot be extended to the hypodermic injection of morphine; if a solution of tartrate of morphine, 1 in 12, or even 1 in 20, be prepared in it, a crystallized salicylate of morphine separates. 16½ tartrate keeps well alone.

Of the salts of morphine suitable for hypodermic injection, the tartrate seems to be now favored; the acetate solution, prepared by dissolving pure morphine in just enough acetic acid, has till lately been mostly used, but it has the objection of possessing a tendency to decomposition, and becoming muddy and dark-colored. Still I have two solutions here over eighteen years old; no extra sterilizing precautions were taken when made; they are well preserved and are perfectly transparent, although they have slightly changed color. One is of the strength of 1 grain in 6 minims, which I advocated in a paper in 1870, the other is 1 grain in 12 minims. A small dose is generally preferred for hypodermic injection, but the strength of 1 grain in 6 minims is considered now to be dangerously strong in the hands of an unskilled operator. The more nearly saturated, however, the aqueous solution of any salt or crystalline principle is, the better it will keep; in fact, it was a curious argument of an advocate for spontaneous generation that there was a debatable land between that of crystallization and the germination of organisms in these solutions—that is, between the growth of crystals and of organisms; this applies widely in pharmacy, as we well know, in keeping syrups for example. A nearly perfect syrup consists of two parts of sugar and one of distilled water; kept at a uniform temperate heat, this neither crystallizes nor grows fungi; and our solid medicinal extracts are preserved if they contain no excess of moisture.

Further, these remarks especially apply to the official solutions of acetate and citrate of ammonium, which are much better kept in a concentrated form.

The salicylic acid solution cannot either be used for preparing the hypodermic injection of apomorphine; a 1 per cent. solution of the hydrochlorate of apomorphine prepared in it gives a quantity of a crystalline deposit.

Hydrochlorate of apomorphine in aqueous solution rapidly develops a green color; this has been attributed to the influence of ammonia in the atmosphere, but although a drop of solution of ammonia does develop the green colour immediately, it is apparently not due to this alone. This salt is now prepared much purer than formerly, and it is also not so soluble. The official strength of the hypodermic injection, 1 gram in 50 minims, *i.e.*, 1 in 45.5 parts, of camphor water is not held in solution at 60° F. Dott gives the solubility in water as 1 in 50.89, Squire as 1 in 56 to 60. I find 1 part in 60 of boiled and cooled distilled water dissolves, but turns green within a few hours, but if acidulated with a trace of hydrochloric acid, say an equal weight of the official diluted hydrochloric acid the color is preserved but it is rendered less soluble. More than a 1 per cent. solution, if acidulated, is not certain to keep free from crystals at the variable temperatures to which it may be exposed, and less than the quantity of acid I have named does not keep it free from colour.

Sulphurous Acid.—A trace of sulphurous acid, say one-quarter per cent., added to a 2 per cent. solution of the apomorphine salt keeps the solution for a moderate time, but not indefinitely, and the use of such a deoxidising agent is not desirable, as its action on the apomorphine salt is not clearly understood. Nevertheless, sulphurous acid is largely used as a preservative of such preparations as orange wine.

Boric Acid.—Of the preservatives suggested for keeping apomorphine injection, boric acid has been mentioned, but this I find, in a solution containing 2 per cent. of each, boric acid and hydrochlorate of apomorphine, forms an opaque white jelly, and even with 1 per cent. of each a curious translucent jelly is formed, quite unsuitable for hypodermic injection. Boric acid has been recommended and is used largely for preserving solutions for hypodermic injection, but as a solution of it, 1 in 30 parts of water, which is nearly saturated, will itself develop some peculiar fungi, I can see little advantage in employing such a preservative pharmaceutically. Mr. Lee has mounted a specimen of a *torula* which has been grown in a saturated solution of boric acid in distilled water.

Camphor Water.—The same remarks apply to camphor water, the favorite of Raspail, as to boric acid. It is a weak inhibitor, and it further has the disadvantage of the camphor, being volatile. Camphor water is official as the solvent of atropine in the solution of sulphate of atropine, but oculists complain of the irritating action of camphor on the eye.

Chloroform.—The addition of chloroform to vegetable infusions and other aqueous preparations of vegetable and animal substances was recommended by Mr. J. B. Barnes in the proportion of from one-eighth to one-half per cent. by volume. The addition of chloroform as an inhibitory in suspended pharmaceutical operations is of great service, and it has the advantage that by gently warming the solution for a short time it can be easily dissipated, but it has also the disadvantage that the chloroform evaporates too easily for prolonged preservation, yet I have tried the experiment of preserving fruit (damsons) in stoppered bottles, adding about one three-hundredth part of their weight of chloroform to them. The preservation was complete, but the flavour of the chloroform was not dissipated by even baking the fruit in pies.

Hydrate of Chloral has been used as possessing similar properties to chloroform, being more readily soluble and less volatile, but its taste is nauseous.

Carbolic Acid.—The odour and flavor of this most powerful antiseptic is against its use for internal administration, excepting for hypodermic injections; it is the best preservative of ergotin in aqueous solution. Boric acid in this solution fails; Mr. Severn kindly infected for me three solutions of ergotin with *Penicillium glaucum;* No. 1, without preservative added,

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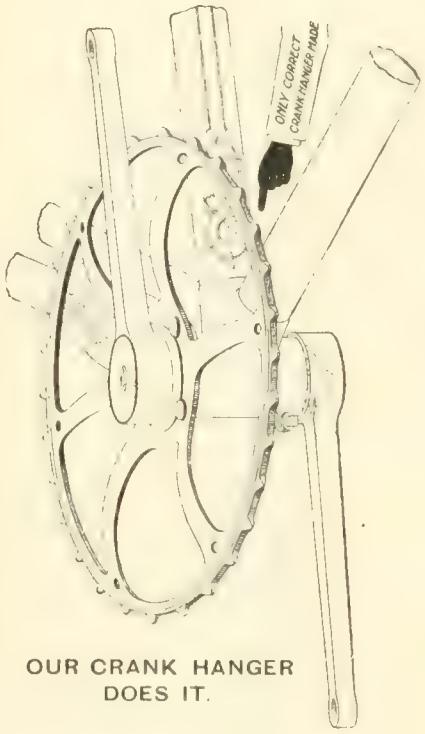

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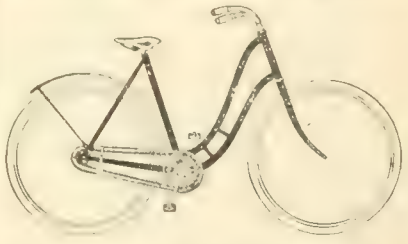

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MIDDLETOWN, OHIO.

developed in forty-eight hours. No. 2, with 1 per cent. of phenol added, was not developed yet, after five days. No. 3, with 1 per cent. of boric acid, developed on the side of the bottle, just above the surface of the liquid, in seventy-two hours. Creosote also, although one of the best preservatives, as its name indicates, is not admissible, on account of its odour.

Clove Laurel Water.—This is recommended in France for preserving hypodermic injections. So, also, are the distilled waters of meadow sweet and eucalyptus.

Formic Acid has not been much used pharmaceutically, although it has, I understand, been used for milk preserving for some time. Its peculiar action on gelatin in rendering it insoluble would tend to prove that it was not desirable for internal administration, as it might seriously interfere with digestion.

Hypophosphorous Acid.—This and *citric acid* are employed commercially to prevent the change of color of the ferrous syrups; as traces only are needed, it may be considered a venial offence. But preservatives are sometimes used, or are added even officially, which are often disadvantageous. For example, we have two arsenical solutions official, one acid and the other alkaline. A simple solution of arsenious anhydride in water of the same strength, colored if desired, is perfectly stable. It would be compatible with both acids and alkalies, and might take the place of both the official solutions.

Carbonic Acid.—This in solution in water is inhibitory to organic growth, and is largely used in preparing carbonated waters and "Fluid Magnesia," but otherwise it is not of much service.

Benzoic Acid.—For preserving lard and some official ointments the melted fats are macerated with powdered benzoin, by which means they obtain an agreeable odor and become impregnated with benzoic acid. Both these tend to preserve the fats from becoming rancid. But in using these fats for preparing the ointments of the alkaloids, apparently some change takes place; they become discolored, and in the case of cocaine we know, as I have before mentioned, a comparatively inert compound of benzoyl-ecgonine, etc., is formed, so that the use of benzoated lard is to be avoided for preparing these ointments.

Paraffin Basis.—Where quick absorption is not required, the preservative action of the soft paraffins renders them all that can be desired, as also is oil of theobroma for suppositories.

Aromatic Waters and Essential Oils.—The oils of clove, cinnamon, peppermint, and many others are preservatives; so are their aqueous solutions, but I can only mention them.

Heat and Cold.—A gentle heat assists the incubation of nearly all micro-organisms; a greater heat, that of boiling water for example, is a sterilizer; whereas a still higher temperature is a disorganizer, and is destructive to all organic growths. Cold, on the contrary, the freezing point of water and below, as a rule, is only inhibitory to the development of the lower organisms, their vitality is but suspended, and they spring into life again with the first application of a gentle warmth. It may appear irrelevant to my subject, but the important bearing preservatives have on our food supplies, including frozen meat, makes them of great importance commercially. In fact, in viewing the pharmaceutical aspect of preservatives, I have but touched the fringe of the subject of their utility. Without the aid of boric acid and other preservatives, many of our articles of daily food would be at famine prices. In such a condensed population as that of London, it would now be almost impossible to supply the necessary quantities of butter, milk and fish in a fresh condition. We have long been dependent to a great extent on the importation of flour and corn. The same has now become the case in regard to our animal food products.

A Convenient Metric Conversion Table.

The following metric conversion table *(Scientific American)* has been compiled by C. W. Hunt, M. Am. Soc. M.E., president of the C. W. Hunt Company, of New York city, and is most convenient in dealing with metric weights and measures:

Millimeters multiplied by 0.03937 equal inches.

Millimeters divided by 25.4 equal inches.

Centimetres multiplied by 0.3937 equal inches.

Centimeters divided by 2.54 equal inches.

Meters multiplied by 39.37 equal inches. (Act of Congress.)

Meters multiplied by 3.281 equal feet.

Meters multiplied by 1,094 equal yards.

Kilometers multiplied by 0.621 equal miles.

Kilometers divided by 1.6093 equal miles.

Kilometers multiplied by 3280.7 equal feet.

Square millimeters multiplied by 0.0155 equal square inches.

Square millimeters divided by 645.1 equal square inches.

Square centimetres muitiplied by 0.155 equal square inches.

Square centimeters divided by 6.451 equal square inches.

Square meters multiplied by 10.764 equal square feet.

Square kilometers multiplied by 247.1 equal acres.

Hectares multiplied by 2.471 equal acres.

Cubic centimeters divided by 16.383 equal cubic inches.

Cubic centimeters divided by 3.69 equal fluid drachms. (U.S.P.)

Cubic centimeters divided by 29.57 equal fluid ounces. (U S.P.)

Cubic meters multiplied by 35.31 equal cubic feet.

Cubic meters multiplied by 1.308 equal cubic yards.

Cubic meters multiplied by 264.2 equal gallons (231 cubic inches).

Liters multiplied by 61.022 equal cubic inches. (Act of Congress.)

Liters multiplied by 33.81 equal fluid ounces. (U.S.P.)

Liters multiplied by 0.2642 equal gallons (231 cubic inches).

Liters divided by 3.78 equal gallons (231 cubic inches).

Liters divided by 38 316 equal cubic feet.

Hectoliters multiplied by 3.531 equal cubic feet.

Hectoliters multiplied by 2.84 equal bushels (2150.42 cubic inches).

Hectoliters multiplied by 0.131 equal cubic yards.

Hectoliters divided by 26.42 equal gallons (231 cubic inches).

Grammes multiplied by 15.432 equal grains. (Act of Congress.)

Grammes multiplied by 981 equal dynes.

Grammes (water) divided by 29.57 equal fluid ounces.

Grammes divided by 28.35 equal ounces avoirdupois.

Grammes per cubic centimeter divided by 27.7 equal pounds per cubic inch.

Joule multiplied by 0.7373 equal foot pounds.

Kilogrammes multiplied by 2.2046 equal pounds.

Kilogrammes multiplied by 35.3 equal ounces avordupois.

Kilogrammes divided by 1102.3 equal tons (2,000 pounds).

Kilogrammes per square centimeter multiplied by 14.223 equal pounds per square inch.

Kilogrammeters multiplied by 7.233 equal foot pounds.

Kilogrammes per meter multiplied by 0.672 equal pounds per square foot.

Kilogrammes per cubic meter multiplied by 0.062 equal pounds per cubic foot.

Kilogrammes per cheval vapeur multiplied by 2.235 equal pounds per horse power.

Kilowatts multiplied by 1.34 equal horse power.

Watts divided by 746 equal horse power.

Watts divided by 0.7373 equal foot pounds per second.

Calorie multiplied by 3.968 equal B. T. U.

Cheval vapeur multiplied by 0.9863 equal horse power.

(Centigrade multiplied by 1.8) plus 32 equal degrees Fahrenheit.

Francs multiplied by 0.193 equal dollars.

Gravity, Paris, equal 980 94 centimeters per second.

PARAFORM. — Another name for ritformol or paraformaldehyde.

The Toothache Remedy.

In the window of a pharmacy in the north of London there is just now a clever bit of advertising. On one side of a showcard is a bottle of toothache-specific, on the other a pair of tooth-forceps, and the card simply says, "Either will do," and, presumably, the advertiser will do either. It is not in the power of all chemists to strictly follow that example by engaging in dental operations, but we presume that no chemist in the country is not alive to the importance of providing a remedy for such outbursts as that by Robert Burns :

When fevers burn, or agues freeze us,
Rheumatics gnaw, or colics squeeze us,
Our neighbor's sympathy can ease us,
Wi' pitying moan—
But thee—thou hell o' a' diseases—
Aye mocks our groan !

That "tearing the nerves wi' bitter pang like racking engines" draws little sympathy, because it is not a deadly thing. People do not die of toothache, but some commit suicide when they have it. This indifference on the part of the non-inflicted is an excellent proof of how ignorance may shut our eyes to a real defect; for to-day we know that many of the trifling ailments of modern life are traceable to bad teeth. Moreover, bacteriology has taught us that a decayed tooth may give some pathogenic germs that nidus for reproduction which they do not find in a healthy mouth. The ache is a reminder that there is something wrong which should be put right. The teeth are amongst the most sensitive parts of the body, once they have suffered a slight injury.

COMPOSITION OF A TOOTH.

A tooth consists essentially of three parts : (1) The pulp in the centre, which is a bundle of nerve tissue, (2) the dentine surrounding it, which, though hard, is cellularly continuous with the pulp, and (3) enamel or non-sensitive flint-like covering. Remove the tiniest bit of enamel by violence or bacterial influence (now recognized to be a common cause of dental decay) and the sensitive dentine becomes exposed and makes its existence felt.

ODONTALGIA.

Thus we get one kind of toothache—indeed, the most frequent. It is odontalgia, and is an intermittent, shooting pain, brought on by cold air, hot and cold fluids, particles of food in the cavity, and so on. Such toothache is not difficult to cure—aromatic oils, anodynes, phenol, cocaine, and other local anaesthetics relieve it at once, and if the cavity is cleaned out and filled with a temporary or permanent stopping the ache generally departs until the decay gets down to the pulp, which will not happen, however, if the stopping has been skilfully inserted after all unhealthy dentine is removed from the cavity.

A few examples of specifics will serve to illustrate the nature of the treatment before stopping can be resorted to :

Ol. caryoph.	½ oz.
Ac. carbol. liq.	3 ozs.
Liq. cocci	q. s.
Glycerini ad	6 ozs.

Directions : Dry the hollow tooth by putting a piece of absorbent cotton in it, remove and apply one drop of the cure on cotton-wool.

The main object of drying the hollow of the tooth is to allow the preparation to get into direct contact with the dentine, but it also helps to remove foreign and irritating material. Much appreciated toothache specifics are those which form temporary stoppings, and which contain mastic or other substances impenetrable by the saliva. A good example is :

Mastic	½ ounce.
Tannin	2 drams.
Camphor	½ ounce.
Tincture of myrrh	½ "
Chloroform	½ "
Tincture of opium	½ "
Alcohol	½ "

Directions.—Dry the hollow of the tooth by stuffing it with absorbent cotton. Remove, and immediately place in the hole a fresh piece of the cotton saturated with the tincture.

The laudanum serves more as a coloring than as an anodyne agent, and it may be replaced by cochineal or tincture of Indian hemp in sufficient quantity to color. Ordinary carbolic colloid (equal parts of collodion and carbolic acid), is an excellent remedy for toothache of all kinds.

Cocaine applications are not so good in this case as in the toothache arising from exposure of the pulp and inflammation therein. This is sometimes called "primary tootchache," a term which ought more properly to be applied to that already described.

THE PULP TOOTHACHE

is the most distracting kind. There is a constant gnawing in the member, with occasional darts of pain, and any attempt to take hot food aggravates the agony. Then it is that "either will do," whereas dentine toothache does not require the forceps, and it is a shame to use them when a tooth is but slightly decayed. Nor will the conservative dentist remove even a pulp-sensitive tooth if he have good tooth-walls to fill and a reasonable chance of subduing immediate pain and devitalizing the pulp. As to the remedy for this kind of toothache there is some relief in the application of 5 or 10 per cent. solution of cocaine hydrochlorate, but the relief does not last long. A better application is :

Cocaine (alkaloid)	10 grains.
Extract of Indian hemp	5 grains.
Tincture of aconite	2 drams.
Spirit of chloroform	2 drams.
Tincture of myrrh	2 drams.

The directions for the foregoing preparations serve for this also, but it is advisable that the sufferer should wash out his mouth with cold water before drying the hollow of the tooth. Such a preparation as the last is equally good for dentine toothache.

OTHER FORMS OF TOOTHACHE,

such as that persistent kind arising from inflammation at the roots, are not amenable to treatment with popular remedies. As to the sale of these preparations, our experience is that the more precious they appear the better their effects are appreciated.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Chinese Drug Shop.

Mr. Wores in *St. Nicholas* gives the following description of a Chinese drug store in San Francisco : The interior of this shop presented a strange and Oriental aspect. One corner was occupied by the household shrine, the chief feature of which was a highly colored picture of some favorite god. The smoke of burning incense, issuing from a brightly polished brazen vessel, rose from the altar before this deity and filled the air with its mysterious fragrance. Beside the shrine, on a table, was an abundant supply of refreshment, consisting of cakes, both red and yellow ; of lichi nuts, oranges, candied ginger, a number of boxes of cigars ; and last, but not least, of bottles containing sam-sheu, the favorite beverage of the Chinese.

Ah Gau's uncle, dressed in a long yellow silk blouse, was standing near this table, busily engaged in doing the honors to his numerous callers. He greeted his nephew and his friend with great cordiality, and invited them to partake of refreshments ; but Ah Gau modestly contented himself with a handful of dried watermelon seeds, which he dropped into his capacious pocket.

One side of the shop was taken up by a long counter ; and shelves and drawers extended all around the room. These were covered and filled with a great and miscellaneous collection of strange and rare herbs and roots. Deer horns, in their velvet stage, were suspended from the ceiling. These, after being sliced as thin as wafers, are boiled and produce what is supposed to be a valuable medicine. Dried lizards, neatly spread on thin bamboo sticks, occupied a basket at one end of the counter. Dried toads, sharks' tails and many other curious objects used in the preparation of Chinese medicines, littered the shop from end to end ; and a richly carved and gilded open-work screen, with two dragons in the centre, extended across the middle of the ceiling.

The Chinese are very much behindhand in their knowledge of medicine. Their methods which are based on ignorance and superstition, are quite as absurd and primitive as were those of the Europeans of the middle ages.

The Great Health Drink

Dealers should have a supply of this popular and celebrated article. We want every druggist to secure stock, because the demand this year will be unprecedented from the g e amount of advertising we shall o

Packages for making five gallons..... **25c.**

HIRES' ROOT BEER

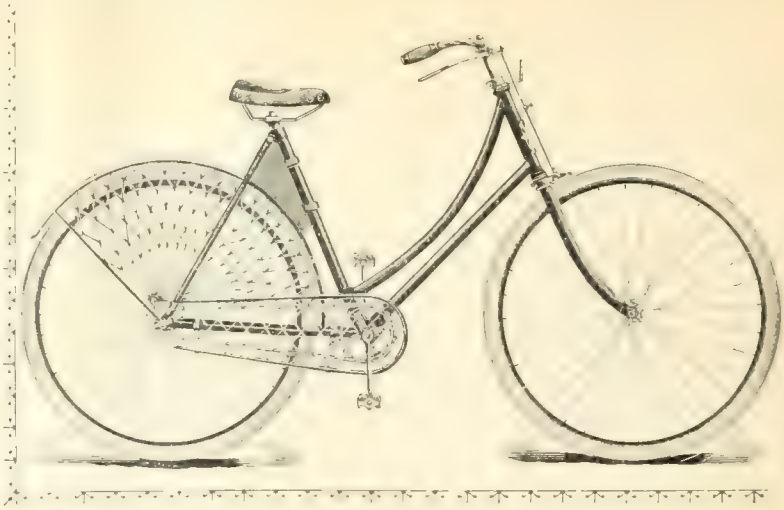
The best way to increase your business is to write the names of the people you want as customers and send them in to us, and we will print a lot of beautiful picture cards, with your name and address thereon, and mail them, together with a lot of circulars. etc., to the names you have sent, which these people will receive as though coming directly from you. Dealers who did this last year not only increased their business one hundred to two hundred per cent. for our goods, but greatly increased their general business, as many of the letters testify.

Charles E. Hires Company

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Vital Parts of a Bicycle

Are not on the surface.



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The Attfield Testimonial.

To the past pupils and [illegible] Pharmaceutical Society, Medical, Chemical, and [illegible] Pharmaceutical Societies, Scientific and [illegible] Societies, and to all others who may be interested in the matter.

The retirement of Dr. Attfield F.R.S., from professional life is an event in the history of pharmacy which should be marked by an acknowledgement of his long labors and important services.

No name is more widely known in English speaking countries, in connection with higher pharmaceutical education and the application of chemistry to pharmacy, than that of Attfield. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has conferred on the Professor its highest dignity, honorary membership, and no less than twenty-two similar associations in various parts of the world have paid him similar marks of respect. The council of that society has recently accorded him an unanimous vote of thanks for the services he has rendered in his distinguished professional position, complimentary speeches being made by the retiring president, Mr. M. Carteighe, and by the president, Mr. Walter Hills (see the accompanying extracts relating to the Professor from the account in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* of June 6th, 1896). The Medical Council has appointed him editor of the *British Pharmacopœia*. And now some of his past pupils who have been students personally, or students of one or other of the fifteen editions of his "Manual of Chemistry," also a few of his public friends, have decided that the time has arrived for them to show in some appropriate manner the esteem and warm regard they have for him, and to ask fellow-students and other friends to join them in a scheme for this purpose.

What form the recognition should take cannot now quite be settled, as much will depend on the degree of favor accorded to the project, but it is believed that the most acceptable would be one in which all students and admirers of Professor Attfield and his book, and his sixty or seventy published papers on education and other pharmaceutical subjects, might join and have an equally important share. For example, it would be graceful to present to him an illuminated album containing a single alphabetical list of all the names received in response to this circular, (*a*) of his pupils at Bloomsbury during his professorship of thirty-four years there, (*b*) of those students of his writings and his Manual who feel that the honor and advantage of their calling have been promoted by his labors, and (*c*) of his pharmaceutical, medical, chemical, and other public friends generally in Great Britain and Ireland, India, the Colonies, and the United States.

With the object of giving to all just mentioned the opportunity of joining in this testimonial, contributions from those who may wish for a copy of a portrait of Attfield by Herkomer, must neither be more nor less than ten shillings, other contributions should not exceed five shillings, while every student and friend is requested to send, at least, his name and address on the [illegible] album—or plus a postal order for a small sum. As regards money, it is not desired to raise a large amount, but to get enough to pay the expenses of the scheme. To the album will be added a large silver salver with an inscription, and physical apparatus to the extent that funds may permit. Ten-shilling subscribers join the General Committee if they so desire. Further lists will be printed.

The following letter has been received from Professor Herkomer, R.A.:

Lululaund, Bushey, Herts,
January 4th, 1897.

To the Committee of the Attfield Testimonial:

Dear Sirs,—Before my friend, Professor Attfield, gave up his long educational labors I had offered to do a plate of him myself by my new method. Not only does this promise hold good, but the plate is at the service of those who wish now to honor him by subscribing to a testimonial, the only expense to them being the printing of the proofs on India paper, which would not exceed £15 per hundred, inclusive of paper. Each proof will be signed by me.

I remain, gentlemen, yours faithfully,
HUBERT HERKOMER, R.A.

This generosity on the part of the great academician who without fee or reward offers signed proof engravings, every line of which may be said to be the artist's own, enables the committee to present one copy of this valuable portrait of Professor Attfield, post free, to each of the ten-shilling subscribers to the testimonial. They do this in the expectation that the number of such subscribers will justify this course. Here is an opportunity of doing honor to Professor Attfield, and of each subscriber securing a portrait of him by one of the best modern artists at no cost beyond what is covered by the maximum subscription to the testimonial, for Dr. Attfield refuses to sanction any higher subscription than ten shillings.

This testimonial is primarily a spontaneous expression of esteem and regard for an instructor by his pupils. But those pupils appeal for co-operation, not to Dr. Attfield's relatives and such private friends, nor to his public friends in their public position, but to all who appreciate him as a teacher, orally or by his pen, or as a man who for forty years has spent versatile ability, untiring energy, abundant tact, and power of organization, in applying the multifarious resources of the great science of chemistry to the demands, on the pharmaceutical side, of the great art of healing.

To obtain the names and addresses of all eligible to join in the testimonial is impracticable. Hence the secretary begs that recipients of this circular will write to him for copies, and will distribute them. All who already have replied to the "preliminary note" are asked to forward this application, and more copies if they will, to any friend not likely otherwise to be reached. If every pharmacist who receives this appeal, and who sympathizes with its objects, would obtain and forward the [illegible] have benefited by the teachings or writings of Attfield, he would greatly aid in securing the success of the [illegible]. In short, every public friend of Professor Attfield and every student in the foregoing widest definition of the word whether in Great Britain or elsewhere, is invited to send in his name for insertion in the album, with or without a contribution, to the undersigned.

On behalf of the committee,
[illegible]
Treasurer and Secretary.

February 24th, 1897,
39 Tressillian Road,
St. John's, London, S.E.

A Fertile Cause of Defective Teeth.

By DR. WM. H. RICHARDS,
[illegible]
Knoxville, Tenn.

Dentists and physicians, in my judgment, do not recommend or prescribe as often as they should the use of suitable preparations for the care of children's teeth. If a proper and agreeable preparation be kept constantly in the nursery the little people would soon take a pleasure in its use merely for its pleasant after effects. Thus, through the apparent *play* with the detergent, they are paving the way to sound teeth and healthy gums, besides keeping the secretions of the oral cavity free from unhealthy contamination before entering the body.

I have been trying for a long time various preparations of the kind, with a view to settling upon something which I could recommend to my patients without inviting reflections upon my judgment. With this end in view I critically examined the Euthymol Tooth Paste manufactured by Parke, Davis & Co., and I feel safe in saying that I can direct the use of this preparation without expecting anything but good results.

The Glacial Epoch.

Another probable cause of the Glacial Epoch is suggested by Professor Edward Hull, who deals with the effects that would be produced upon the Gulf stream by the uprising of a submerged Antillean continent, and maintains that the current would thereby be compelled to flow directly northwards into the North Atlantic, and be deprived of about ten degrees of heat. The increased snow-fall that would thus be caused over certain areas would tend to intensify the cold through all the adjoining tracts, and at the same time the glaciation caused would be intensified by the elevation of the land of Eastern North America, and to an elevation of North-western Europe, which is supposed to have occurred at the end of Pliocene times.—*Proc. Geol. Soc., 665,16.*

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis.

When the formula of the United States Pharmacopœia and that of the British Pharmacopœia are compared, certain differences will be noted in the following details :

(1) The nature of the fat.
(2) The relative quantity of nitric acid.
(3) Manipulation.
(4) Regarding the fat. The U.S.P. employs lard oil, whilst the B.P. uses a mixture of lard and olive oil.

About fourteen years ago Reichard published a series of experiments following the U.S.P. formula of that date, but using different kinds of fat. The fats used were (1) castor oil, (2) neat's foot oil, (3) linseed oil, (4) vaselin, (5) cosmoline, (6) oleic acid, (7) sweet almond oil, (8) lard oil, (9) cotton-seed oil, (10) lard, (11) lard and lard oil, (12) lard and cotton-seed oil, (13) lard and sweet almond oil, (14) castor oil and sweet almond oil, and, lastly, butter.

After tabulating the results, he summed up as follows : It is the author's opinion that the present base for citrine ointment, lard oil, though not being perfect in all respects, has the fewest objectionable features, and that its adoption is a decided step towards perfection.

Considering the variety of fats and mixtures of fat which were tried, it is curious to note that a mixture of lard and olive oil, which has been official in this country for fifty years, does not appear in the list. In U.S.P. lard was ordered until 1880; since that date lard oil has been used. I prefer the mixture of lard and oil. The action with nitric acid takes place at a lower temperature with the lard oil, but the resulting color is somewhat darker, otherwise there is not much to choose between them.—*P. W. Squire, in Pharmaceutical Journal.*

Confectionery Varnish.

According to the *British Confectioner*, a varnish designed to prevent the attraction of moisture by confectionery, and calculated to prevent its becoming sticky, may be thus prepared : Place ½ pound of gum benzoin, covered with 12.5 per cent. alcohol, in a tightly-corked bottle ; allow to digest for two weeks or more ; shake twice daily ; and then pour off such an amount as may be required for immediate use.

The liquid, thus prepared, should have the consistency of a thin syrup. If too thick, dilute with alcohol.

The varnish is absolutely harmless, fragrant, and improves with age.

Water-proof Glue.

A solution of 231 grains each of sandarac, mastic and turpentine in a pint of alcohol is heated to boiling and added gradually to a hot concentrated solution of glue and isinglass, stirring meanwhile until a thin paste is formed that can be filtered and used like ordinary glue.

The Hare and Easter Eggs.

Having often been asked, "Why is the hare associated with Easter ?" we have taken pains to look it up. The following story (whether true or not, we do not say) is the result :

Once upon a time a German Countess was compelled to leave her home on account of a war then raging in the neighborhood, and go to a little village in the Hartz Mountains. Of course, the people of the village were greatly honored, and did what they could to make the Countess comfortable. There was a scarcity of meat, and the domestic fowl, which originally came from the far East, was known in the cities and larger towns only. Eggs were, therefore, unknown as an article of food. The Countess, wishing to repay the kindness of the village folk, sent a servant back to the castle to get some chickens. He found a few fowls left and brought them back to the village.

At Easter time, being anxious to do something for the children, the Countess took some Paas Dyes (where she got them history sayeth not) and colored some eggs. On Easter morn she called all the youngsters together and led them to a grove near by where she told them to play they were birds and build little nests. After they had done this, she gave them all a feast of eggs at her cottage. When they had finished, a great whistling and cooing was heard in the grove where the nests were. The children ran to see what the matter was, and in each nest they found colored eggs, some with mottoes and pictures on them (probably done with Paas Calico and Picture Papers). "What a strange hen it must be that laid such eggs," said one. "I do not think hens lay such hard eggs," said another. A third said, "I am sure it was that dear little hare I saw jump from behind the bush where my nest is." Then all shouted, "Yes it was the hare that laid the colored eggs." They ran and told the Countess, who encouraged the idea, and from this small beginning the custom of thus celebrating the day and the association of the hare with it, has spread, and now, all over this country at Eastertide, the children color eggs with Paas Dyes.—*Sunday Call, Newark, N.J.*

The Production of Cork in Spain.

The following particulars of the cork growing industry of Spain appear in M. Hickel's report (French Forestry Department) :

The area dedicated to the cultivation of the cork tree in Spain is, according to the Spanish Department of Woods and Forests, about 620,000 acres, distributed as follows : Gerona, 198,000 acres ; Huelva, 134,000 ; Caceres, 80,000 ; Sevilla, 74,000 ; Cadiz, 55,000 ; Ciudad Real, 28,000 ; Cordova, 23,000 ; the remainder being divided among ten provinces, of which the principal are : Badajos, Jaen, Malaga, and Toledo. The cork tree is found in considerable quantity in the northern provinces, and only in Burgos, Santander, Zamara, Salamanca, Avila, and Zaragoza. It is difficult to give exact statistics as to the amount of production, especially as the amount consumed in this country is unknown, but an idea may be formed from the fact that in 1891, 85,811 quintals, representing about 172,000 quintals—about 17,572,000 lbs.—of cork in the rough, were exported to France. The quantity of cork in the rough amounted to about 20,000 quintals—20,020,000 lbs.—giving a total of 200,000 quintals—20,200,000 lbs.—in addition to which must be taken that consumed in Spain itself, and that exported to other countries than France.

According to the Spanish commercial statistics, the whole value of cork exported from Spain to all countries in 1891 amounted to £1,073,800 sterling, experts estimating the total production at 275,000 quintals—27,775,000 lbs. Gerona occupies the first position in Spain as producer of cork, Barcelona the last. The cork woods of Cataluna are concentrated in these two provinces. As regards the production of cork in Portugal, from statistics obtained in the country, the total export in 1890 amounted to 453,600 quintals—45,813,600 lbs.—of rough cork, and 42,427 quintals—4,285,127 lbs.—of manufactured cork.—*Mo. Magazine.*

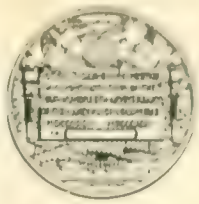
East India Opium.

East India opium is the subject of a recent return to the House of Commons. This shows that during the year 1894-95, 537,556 acres of land was under poppy cultivation in British India, 39,765 chests of opium were manufactured in the Government factories, and 68,834 chests were exported to China and other countries from India. In Central India and Rajputana, 322,945 acres of land were under poppy cultivation, but no correct information is forthcoming respecting other native states. Excise opium is manufactured for local consumption in India. It is packed in chests containing 1 maund and 20 seers each, and the consistence of the opium when manufactured is about 90°. Provision opium is manufactured at a consistence of 75° at the Patna (Behar) factory, and 71° at the Ghazipur (Benares) factory, and is intended for export. It is packed in chests, each of which contains 1 maund, 28 seers, and 2 chittaks, or 140 1/7 lbs. The medical opium made at the Patna (Behar) factory and supplied to the medical department, and to charitable medical institutions in India, is not included in the figures given in this return. The average quantity of this opium annually manufactured during the four years ending with 1894-95 was—cake opium 410 lbs., powdered opium 677 lbs.—*Phar. Journal.*

Xylene. — Another name for xylol which is chemically dimethylbenzine.

THE

ALE AND PORTER



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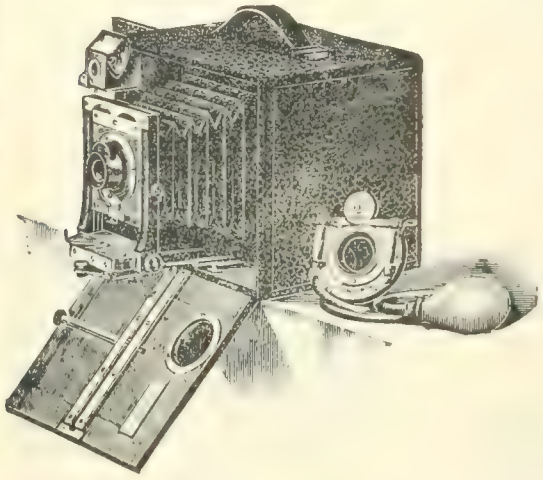

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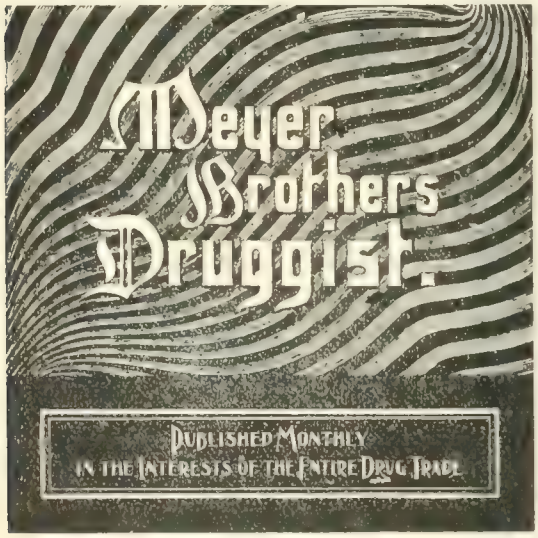

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PhotographicNotes

Photography in Natural Colors

The stir caused by the publication of Chassagne's process in natural color photographs has not been confined to photographic circles. Details of this process have already been published in the *Journal* and it is therefore only necessary to proceed to look into it a little more closely.

The first thing that strikes the observer is that the plates are said to be specially prepared, and the question is, What is this special preparation? It is admitted that the negatives are like ordinary negatives, and therefore it cannot be far wrong to assume that this preliminary preparation is nothing more nor less than sensitising for color, because if it is not this, it is obvious that we cannot possibly obtain anything like a correct reproduction of the colors, and for this reason. If we photograph a bright yellow cross on a blue ground, the yellow will photograph black and the blue white in the print, and it would be impossible to make the black cross in any way represent the luminosity of bright yellow, no matter how much dye was absorbed.

The discovery, or rather the most curious part of the discovery, is how to cause the silver image to select just the correct amount of dye to simulate the natural colors of the objects. Three dyes are used, first a blue, then a yellowish green, and finally a red. Captain Abney has suggested that the secret solution which is used to bathe the plate or print prior to dyeing may be albumin and salt, and it would be interesting to know the reason of this assumption. If this were the case, it is obvious that the medium would permeate the whole film, and if Abney's idea is that the albumin is coagulated by the dye, then the whole of the film would be stained.

It seems far more probable that the secret solution is a salt of some kind which so acts on the silver salt as to enable it to form a lake with the dye, and it would possibly be worth while to try some of the colorless salts—for the solution is colorless—that are used in dyeing. Take, for instance, such a salt as stannic chloride; might not some tin salt be precipitated on the silver which would act as a mordant for the dye? It this were so, it yet remains to be explained how the colors are selected, because one would assume that the best dye would be deposited everywhere, and this being so, why does the yellow show up alone, and why in other places the red? Of course it is quite possible that the one is acid, another alkaline, and the third neutral in reaction.

The opinion of one who has seen both results and solutions is that, at a guess, the colours of the dyes are those of methylene blue, a mixture of naphthol yellow and naphthol green, and cochineal red respectively. The results cannot be said to be vivid, and have far more the appearance of prints stained with aqueous solutions of dyes, a very old method of coloring prints, but we are still face to face with the statements of Sir H. Truman Wood and Captain Abney that no brush was used and that the silver appears somehow endowed with the power of selective absorption of the colors.

An Arab Tomb

An extremely interesting process, which has attracted very little notice in England, is that proposed by Vallot in 1892. He suggested a mixture of "poudre d'aniline" (? aniline red or ponceau), Victoria blue, and tumeric in alcohol, on which paper was floated and then exposed under a colored transparency for three or four days to sunlight, when all the colors of nature were obtained. The idea of this was that the colored light would bleach all the dyes that were not approximately of the same color.

Another process, suggested by M. Graby, is described in the *Bulletin Belge de Photographie*, the plan adopted being to immerse gelatine-chloride paper in a 4 per cent. solution of hydrochloric acid, and then expose to daylight till it it is immersed in a bath of—

Water	70 C.cm.
Nitric Acid	5 Drops.
Mercuric Nitrate	2 C.c.
[illegible]	[illegible]
Chromic Acid	1.5 G.
Soda Alum	3 G.

and exposed whilst damp. To obviate this, which is a difficulty, the paper is treated with hydrochloric acid and bichromate, exposed and immersed in mercuric nitrate and dried, exposed and immediately immersed in acetate of lead, and transferred like a carbon print.

According to M. Graby this process is quite different to that of Lippmann's interferential colors, and blue is formed by the retention of the chlorine by the subchloride, red is formed by some of the chlorine being given up, whilst yellow is formed by the bleaching of the red and blue subchlorides, and the combination of the chromic acid with the silver, which is fixed by the acetate of lead. This explanation is ingenious, and the method may be tested shortly, but the one essential, good daylight, has been wanting for some time.

It should be pointed out that this process is somewhat on the lines of the experiments of Poitevin and Becquerel, who used silver subchloride, but more nearly approaches that of Kopp, who soaked paper in chloride of zinc and sulphuric acid, dried it, and then in a mixture of potassium bichromare, cupric sulphate, and mercuric nitrate, and very good results are attainable by this process.—*Pharmaceutical Journal.* (Eng.)

Brilliant Negatives.

In order to obtain brilliant negatives it is important to observe two conditions:

First, to shade the lens as much as possible from any or all light other than that required to form the image. For instance, snow on the ground, still water, clouds, whitewashed walls, etc., may be out of the actual view, yet are reflecting light on to the lens. This light should be stopped by some form of lens hood.

Secondly, any light inside the camera which does not go to form the image, is doing harm. Light from a cloud may pass through the lens and fall on the bellows, to be there reflected and scattered, causing a slight general fog all over the negative. To prevent this, insert between the lens and the plate, and rather near the former, a piece of blackened card, having in it an opening just large enough to let the light fall on the plate, but not on any part of the inside of the camera or bellows. All the interior parts of the camera and lens should be dead black.

A Fluorescent Screen, combining the maximum of efficiency with the minimum of cost, has hitherto been a great desideratum in X ray work. Tungstate of calcium is low in price, but possesses the disadvantage of low efficiency, and better fluorescent substances, like barium and potassium platinocyanide, are expensive. Dr. Melckebeke, however, recommends the double fluoride of ammonium and uranium ($Ur_2O_2Fl_2NH_4Fl$), obtained by pouring a solution containing one part of ammonium fluoride into one containing two parts of uranium nitrate. The crystalline deposit formed is washed with cold water on a filter and dried. The brighter fluorescence of this compound permits of a considerable curtailment of the exposure ordinarily required for the X rays, and by the use of screens coated with the double fluoride, one experimenter, using ordinary appliances, has been able to reduce the exposure from sixty to five minutes in radiographing the human hand.—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

Legal.

O.C.P. vs. The R. Simpson Co.

The appeal in this case came up for hearing before Judge McDougall on March 24th. Mr. Ritchie, Q.C., counsel for the defendants, claimed that as no conviction had been made by the Police Magistrate an appeal could not be made, and cited a number of cases in support of his contention. Mr. Osler for the plaintiffs agreed that they could not contend for the right of appeal, and said the civil courts would be invoked in the matter. It will thus remain for the council to take a civil action against the company. Messrs. Malone and Osler appeared for the plaintiff and Messrs. Ritchie and Shepley for the defendants.

Quebec Pharmaceutical Association vs. the S. Carsley Co., Ltd.

A test case was tried before Judge Dugas at Montreal March 24th, in which the S. Carsley Co., H. & N. E. Hamilton, Boisvert Bros. and A. Girard were charged by the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec with having violated section 4085 of the Revised Statutes of the Province by retailing drugs without a license. The complaint in the case of the S. Carsley Co., which was sworn to by E. Muir, the registrar of the association, was as follows: "That on the sixteenth day of February last, The S. Carsley Company, Limited, a body politic and corporate, and having its principal place of business in the city and district of Montreal, has kept open a shop for the retailing of drugs and has sold drugs, although said S. Carsley and Company, Limited, are not physicians, inscribed as members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this Province, and are not in accordance with the provisions of Section 4035 of the Quebec Pharmacy Act, as licentiates of pharmacy, the whole against the law and the form of the statute in such case made and provided."

The actual offence of selling the "drugs" referred to, which were all patent medicines, was not denied by any of the defendants. Their contention was that they did not come under the statute. The section referred to in the complaint reads that "no person shall keep open a shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of drugs or of poisons enumerated in schedule A annexed to this section, or sell or attempt to sell any drug or poison mentioned in the said schedule or any medicinal preparation containing any of the said poisons, or engage in the dispensing of prescriptions, or use or assume the title of chemist and druggist or apothecary or pharmacist, or any other title bearing a similar interpretation within this province, unless he be a physician inscribed as a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this province, or be registered in accordance with the provisions of this section as a "licentiate of pharmacy."

Mr. A. T. Brosseau, who acted for the association, claimed that this covered patent medicines.

The Carsley Company's defence was that, being a corporation, they could not procure a license, but only engage a druggist to take charge of that portion of their store. This they had done, and Mr. E. White, on being called, deposed that he was the manager of that department.

Again, this evidence was attacked by Mr. Muir swearing that it was a young lady who sold him the medicine in February.

The other defendant claimed that the patent medicine mentioned contained no poison, and in any event they were all put up at the same place, and, in buying them, the public ran just as great a risk in a drug store as in a departmental establishment. The clerk in either would simply take the bottle from the shelf, wrap it up, and hand it over. The statute referred to poisons particularly, and, as no proof had been produced that castor oil, or Epsom salts, or medicines of a similar uature were poisonous, there could be no conviction.

Judge Dugas took the case *en delibere.*

Death of Mr. Wm. Hunter.

The many friends of Mr. William Hunter, for over thirty years warehouse manager for the firm of Lyman Bros. & Co., will learn with regret of his death, which took place on Thursday, April 8th, at his residence, 217 Wilton avenue, in this city.

The death of Mr. Hunter was very sudden, he expiring in two hours after being stricken down. For some six years past Mr. Hunter had been in failing health, so much so that he had to retire from business altogether. Six years ago Mr. Hunter had an apoplectic fit from which he never fully recovered, and although he was never seriously ill it became apparent lately that his strength was failing him. On Wednesday evening he retired as usual, but about 2.30 on Thursday morning he was taken with a partial stroke, and died two hours later. Dr. R. O. Snider, who lived opposite to Mr. Hunter, was hastily called in, but could do nothing.

The late Mr. Hunter had a very large circle of friends and acquaintances, and he was exceptionally well known in church circles from his long and prominent connection with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hunter was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on September 9th, 1810, so that at the time of his death he was nearly 87 years of age. His father kept a large dyeing establishment in Glasgow, but Mr. Hunter himself was brought up to the drug trade, and was in business in Glasgow for a number of years. He came to Canada about thirty-five years ago to accept the position of manager of the warehouse of the wholesale drug firm of Messrs. Lyman Bros., and this he held until failing health compelled him to relinquish it. Mr. Hunter was an ardent Presbyterian, and in Glasgow was a member and elder of Rev. Dr. Taylor's church.

Mr. Hunter was married when he was 23 years of age to Miss Mary Meikle, of Glasgow, and had nine children. The present surviving children are Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Wm. John Whittan, and Mr. David Hunter. When Mr. Hunter first came to Canada he left his family behind. They followed in a year, and their first experience in this country was a very sad one. They came out in the steamer to Quebec, accompanied by old Mr. Meikle, and were met there by two brothers of Mrs. Hunter, who resided in Lachute, Quebec. The party started from Quebec to Montreal in the ill-fated steamer *Montreal*, which caught fire and was burned to the water's edge. There were over 200 passengers, most of them from Scotland, on board, and a large number were either burned to death or drowned in attempting to reach the shore by swimming. One of Mrs. Hunter's brothers was drowned and her father was smothered by the smoke. The other brother nearly lost his life, for he refused to leave his father until it was found that the old man was dead from suffocation.

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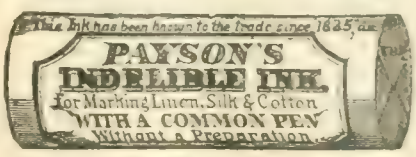
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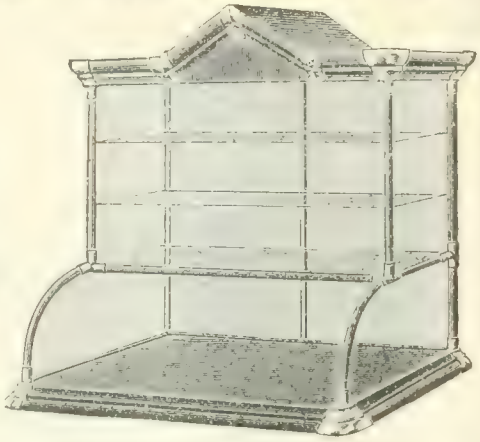

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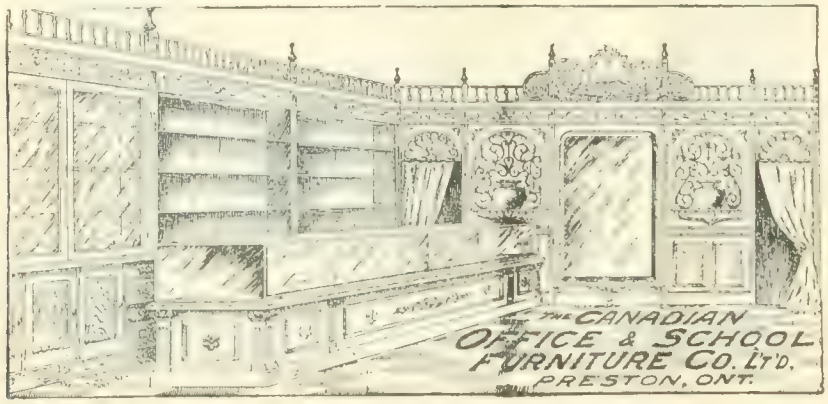

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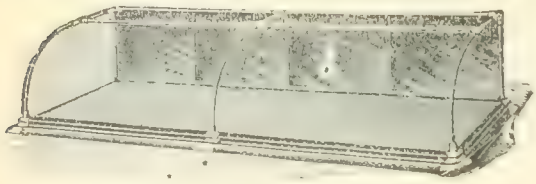

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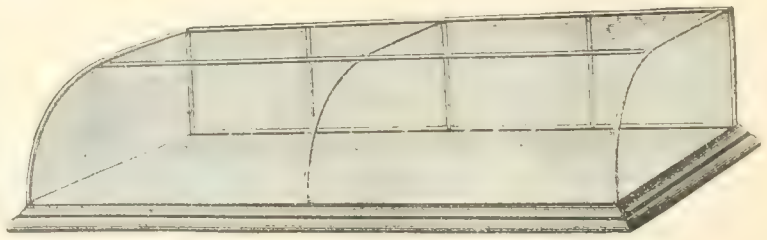

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Eugene Field Monument Souvenir Fund,
180 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

Outside of his church connection the late Mr. Hunter was a very retired man in private life. He was a member of the Pharmaceutical Association, and kept up his membership up to the time he had retired from business.

The funeral took place on Saturday, April 14th, the service being conducted by Rev. Prof. Gregg and Rev. Jas. A. Kerry, in the absence of his pastor, Rev. Wm. Patterson.

Formulary.

Syrups for the Soda Fountain.

By W. K. Weeks (Western Druggist).

KEEPING SODA COOL.

In packing ice into the cooler, first put in pieces about the size of a hen's egg, and larger pieces on top. Be careful to keep drainage pipes open to prevent accumulation of water in ice chest.

Shaved ice is indispensable in mixing fancy drinks. It is best kept in ice chests made for this purpose, of wood lined with copper, and placed as part of the sink under the dispensing counter. Where large quantities are used it may be moulded into pyramids and placed upon a plated tray on the dispensing counter. When required for use take from the top of the pyramid, using a spoon or scoop.

MIXING EGG DRINKS.

Draw desired syrup or syrups into glass; into shaker put q. s. crushed ice, break egg into shaker with one hand by holding egg in fingers, the thumb being made to give upward pressure on one end, and third and fourth fingers on the other. Strike the egg on edge of shaker and pull apart in above manner. Put syrup into shaker with egg and ice and shake well, holding both thumbs against bottom of glass, and fingers around shaker, moving arms outward from body. Strain into clean glass, wash ice out of shaker, then add soda, using fine stream freely.

THROWING EGG DRINKS.

Much value is added to all egg drinks by "throwing" them. This is done by taking shaker containing egg drink to which soda has been added, holding shaker aloft in one hand and glass at end of shaker with the other. Gradually lower glass (still holding shaker aloft). This gives it the appearance of being *drawn* out. By giving both shaker and glass a rotating movement, the drink may be *curved* from shaker to glass.

One of the most essential points is good syrups, and to obtain same use only the best fruit juices, etc. Never use extracts in making fruit syrups. In making plain or simple syrup use best grade of granulated or cut loaf sugar. Plain syrup may be made by dissolving sugar in clear water in a clean keg or barrel, using ten pounds of sugar to one gallon of water. Also in the following manner:

Sugar ..... 10 lbs.
Water ..... 1 gal.

Bring to boiling point and strain.

CHOCOLATE SYRUP.

After many experiments the following has been adopted by the writer. Chocolate syrup should be made in small quantities, as all chocolate is liable to fermentation. Always keep in a tightly corked wide-mouthed bottle on ice.

Powdered chocolate ..... 8 ounces.
Sugar ..... 24 ounces.
Water ..... 24 ounces.
Extract vanilla ..... 1 ounce.

Make chocolate into a thick paste by addition of hot water, and gradually add rest of water. Add sugar, place on fire and boil one or two minutes, stirring constantly. Strain while hot, and when cool add extract vanilla. In serving add about two ounces of plain cream to each glass.

LEMON SYRUP.

Outer or yellow peel of	6 lemons.
Juice of	6 lemons
Citric acid	1 ounce.
Plain syrup	1 gallon.
Soda foam	1 ounce.

Rub peel up in mortar with citric acid, add lemon juice, macerate twelve hours, squeeze through cheese cloth, add syrup, strain, and add soda foam.

ORANGE SYRUP.

Same as lemon, substituting oranges, and using only one-half ounce of citric acid.

FRUIT SYRUP.

Strawberry, raspberry, pineapple, blackberry, cherry, currant, etc.

Fruit juice (desired flavor)	1 quart.
Plain syrup	3 quarts
Fruit acid	1 ounce.
Soda foam	1 ounce.

A good plan is to mix fruit juice and syrup, bring to boiling point, and, when cool, add fruit acid and soda foam. This improves keeping qualities of syrup, and develops taste of fruit more strongly. Color strawberry, cherry, and currant with sol. carmine, taking care not to use too much coloring matter, as the public object to syrups too deeply colored. Color raspberry with carmine and caramel; peach a light yellow with saffron or sugar yellow.

NECTAR SYRUP.

Pineapple syrup	½ gallon.
Strawberry syrup	½ gallon.
Lemon syrup	½ gallon.
Oil bitter almonds	6 drops.

Color deep red, and add one ounce soda foam.

GINGER SYRUP.

Ess. Jam. ginger	4 ounces.
Plain syrup	1 gallon.
Soda foam	1 ounce.
Caramel	1 ounce.

SARSAPARILLA SYRUP.

Extract sarsaparilla	1 ounce.
Plain syrup	1 gallon.
Soda foam	1 ounce.
Caramel	1½ ounces.

[illegible] SYRUP.

[illegible]	½ gallon.
[illegible]	½ gallon.
Sugar	6
[illegible]	[illegible]
Caramel	[illegible]

[illegible] minutes, strain and add to liquid obtained enough water to make one-half gallon. Add sugar, bring to a boil, and when cool add other ingredients.

SHERBET SYRUP.

Pineapple juice	½ gallon (1 pint).
Sherry wine	½ gallon (1 pint).
[illegible]	1
[illegible]	1

Color [illegible] red.

FRUIT ACID.

Citric acid	
Hot water	

Dissolve acid and filter.

SODA FOAM.

Ground soap bark	8 ounces
Hot water	1 [illegible]
Glycerine	½ pint.

Put soap bark into hot water, macerate two hours, drain off liquid and add q. s. water to make seven and one-half pints. Add glycerine.

ORGEAT SYRUP.

Oil bitter almonds	4 drops.
Orange flower water	2 ounces.
Plain syrup	1 quart.

Dissolve oil in a little alcohol, add to syrup, then add orange flower water, and one-quarter ounce soda foam.

MAPLE SYRUP.

Maple sugar	[illegible]
Water	[illegible]

Bring to boil. When cool add one-half ounce fruit acid and one ounce soda foam.

Additional Formulæ.

EGGADE.

Tangerine syrup	2 [illegible]
Lemon syrup	2 [illegible]
Pineapple fruit syrup	2 pts.
[illegible]	1½ [illegible]
French rose cordial	6 oz.
Citric acid solution	2 oz.

Incorporate well together. For dispensing, a drink is made by adding to ice shaven in a glass, 2 ounces of the above syrup and 1 fresh egg; and then enough soda water to fill the glass. Shake well, place a thin slice of orange on the top, and serve.

EGG PHOSPHATE.

Blood orange syrup	6 pts.
Pure amontillado sherry	1½ pts.
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2 [illegible]

Mix thoroughly. For dispensing, a drink is made by drawing 2 oz. of the above syrup in a glass, adding one fresh egg, and shaking well together; then draw sufficient hot water to fill the glass. The water should not be too hot for this purpose.

The Science of Optics.

By LIONEL LAURANCE

Entered according to Act of Parliament in the year 1896, by Lionel Laurance, at the Department of Agriculture

Primary Ametropia.

(1) When a person is young he might have facultative H. and his distant V. would be normal as he possesses ample Ac. Later in life, consequent on the diminution of the amplitude of Ac., his V. would be less than normal, but he might be able to focus parallel rays on the retina by converging to a closer point, the H. is then relative. In this case of course the normal vision can be obtained at any time by one eye only. Still later in life the H. would become absolute as by no effort of Ac. alone, or of Ac. aided by Con. could parallel rays be brought to a focus at the retina. It is quite the usual thing for H. to be early in life facultative or relative and later on absolute. In H of low degree the distant V. is very good, but in H. of high degree the visual acuteness with lenses is often far below that of the Emmetropic eye. Accompanying the imperfectly developed retina and corresponding want of development of the retina, and of the optic nerve itself, which has fewer fibres than usual. Consequently, notwithstanding the application of the proper lenses, so that the rays of light are focussed exactly at the retina, V. is not made up to the normal standard, and is sometimes very far from it, not being more than $=\frac{2}{40}$ or $\frac{2}{60}$ or even less. You have, and the patient also has to be contented with the best obtainable sight. Frequently, however, with the more constant stimulus given to the percipient elements of the retina by the lenses forming sharp foci there instead of circles of diffusion the perceptive faculty becomes more active, and there is a considerable increase in the visual acuteness.

In testing H. you will find sometimes that a certain lens makes a line of letters legible for a short space of time, and then the sight becomes blurred. The patient is likely to tell you that he can see through that lens but only for a moment or two, or he might explain himself by saying that the sight comes and goes. This is because the lens when first put on causes the Ac. to relax, and the sight is good, but almost immediately involuntary spasmodic action of the stronger sphincter of the ciliary overcomes the tension of the weaker radiate muscle, and the eye is again accommodated with the result that the sight is blurred. Sometimes the same thing shows itself in just the contrary way; when the lens is first put on the sight is blurred and it becomes clearer after a few moments, when the Ac. relaxes. Occasionally the sight does really come and go, like the movements of a pendulum, being alternately clear and blurred as the ciliary relaxes and contracts.

If this happens when one eye is covered by the disc the lens will not be found too strong for binocular vision, but if it is with the two eyes it might be better to give a number weaker. It depends on the age of the client and the vision at the reading point. The lenses are not usually too strong, and if worn they would soon cause the ciliary to relax, but they might be uncomfortable for a few days.

It has been explained why in binocular vision stronger glasses are accepted in H. than in monocular vision, the convergence of the eyes behind the opaque disc causing more Ac. to be exerted. Now a little reasoning will prove that if with each eye separately the strongest lens accepted be, say +0.50 D, and that the two together can see easily through a pair of +1.00 D, so also each eye separately might not accept any + lens, and that the two together will accept and see clearly through a pair of, say, +0.50 D. In both these cases ½ D more of Ac. was exerted when convergence was permitted, but on preventing convergence by causing both eyes to look at the distant test type, the ½ D. of Ac., became relaxed. The reasoning can be carried a little further; if the eyes are hyperopic only 0.50 D., and when one is covered over they accommodate 1 D. then the sight of the one that is being tested will not only blur under the application of a + lens, but will see better through a CC. lens of low power.

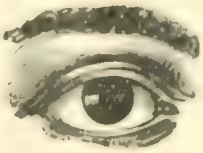
Cases similar to these are not unfrequently met with, consequently the fact that a weak + lens blurs the sight of one eye, or that a weak lens improves the sight does not suffice for the optician to decide that H. does not exist, but only when a pair of weak + sph. lenses blurs the sight of both eyes together. This fact is most important. Even if the pair of weak + lenses blurs the sight, there might be H., which is all latent. The best method of deciding this point is to proceed as follows: Put on a pair of + 2 D. lenses, which will cause the sight to be very much reduced, but will tend to suppress the Ac. Then put over the + lenses a pair of weak C.C. lenses, say −0.50, and then a pair of −1 D. the sight will now commence to be a little clearer, remove the −1 D., and put successively −1.25 D., −1.50 D., and −1.75 D., and if through any of these and the pair of + 2 D lenses vision is the same as without any glasses, you can decide that the refraction of the eyes is hyperopic. Sometimes the person will only see through the lenses for a moment, the sight then blurring again, this also would decide the question of H. existing. Cases like this occur only when the eyes are in a very irritated condition, in fact, when there is spasm of accommodation, and on a superficial test one is liable to give weak − lenses, because they apparently improve the sight. The error, however, cannot be made if attention be paid to the other symptoms, such as complaints as to the eyes aching when reading is done, which can never occur in weak myopia. This condition will be again referred to under M. and spasm of accommodation.

A method of testing, similar to the last-mentioned, has sometimes to be used in order to find the very strongest + lenses which can be given when the H. is determined, but when there is a large proportion latent and the tension of the ciliary is very strong and spasmodic. Put on a pair of + lenses that considerably over-corrects the manifest H., say, in a given case, a pair of + 5 D. lenses, then reduce their strength little by adding pairs of − lenses, commencing with −0 50 D., and increasing the strength of the latter one-quarter diopter each time. Directly you find that weakest pair of − lenses that combined with the + lenses makes $V=\frac{20}{20}$ (or the best obtainable), even if not very distinctly, calculate the number of the two pairs combined, and prescribe those lenses: say, in this case −1 D. were the weakest, then −1 D. and + 5 D make + 4 D., which are the lenses to be prescribed. Before employing this method you must be certain that it is a case of simple H. (without astigmatism), and that the two eyes are of an equal degree of error. If the refraction of the one be different from that of the other, the proper difference in the power of the + lenses must be made, and the two eyes equally over-corrected. This method is good for deciding as to whether yon can give anything stronger than those lenses selected in the ordinary way.

Although H. has been discussed as always refractive and should be so considered by opticians, for the sake of simplicity, it is in reality usually axial. It is said, in fact, that the cornea in the Hyperopic eye being smaller, proportionately with all the other dimensions, than it is in the Emmetropic eye, has also a smaller radius of curvature and, therefore, has more refractive power. Thus really it might be said that the refraction of the Hyperopic and the Emmotropic eye is about the same, and that the defect of H. is due to the axial length being less than .0 in. This does not in the slightest degree alter the fact that for convenience H. should be considered as the condition of eyes that have less than 50 D. of refraction, and the correction consists of giving lenses of the quantity that is short, so that eyes and lenses together shall make the Normal refractive power of 50 D. These lenses are the strongest that makes $V.=\frac{20}{20}$, or the best V. obtainable. In theory all the H. should be corrected, but in practice we find that a certain proportion can with advantage be left uncorrected, but this need not enter into the calculation as it is latent. The strongest Cx. lenses are given so as to prevent as much as possible Ac. being used for distance, but kept in reserve for close work as nature intended. The Cx. lenses also

1873 1897

Montreal Optical Company

MONTREAL - -  - - TORONTO

SOLE Agents in CANADA for

The American Optical Co.
The Julius King Optical Co.
T. A. Hardy & Co.'s IMPROVED OPHTHALMOMETER

Best Prescription Work
Best Gold Frames
Best Steel Frames
Best Lenses
Best Trial Cases

Largest and Completest Assortment of Field and Opera Glasses
Latest Optical Novelties of all Kinds
Only Scientifically Correct Test Types
Only Surface Grinding Plant in Canada

If you are not already sending us your PRESCRIPTIONS give us a trial. **It will pay you.**

THE OPTICAL INSTITUTE

OF CANADA

= = = 60 Yonge Street, Toronto = = =

THIS INSTITUTE is established to enable anyone desiring a practical knowledge of the defects of the eyes, and how to correct them, to obtain both in the simplest way and at the least expense.

Intending Students please communicate with MR. J. S. LEO, the Principal, who will furnish all further particulars.

Instructor, W. E. HAMILL, M.D. **Next Class, May 3rd**

A STRONG FRAGMENT OF LATIN.

"EXCRUCIATING" is a long, strong word. It comes from the Latin *crux*, a cross. We get "crucify" from the same root. When any one talks of "excruciating pain," we understand him to mean the greatest agony it is possible to endure. But this morsel of Latin loses much of its force when nervous or timid people apply it to small aches, like bruised fingers, and corns in wet weather. This wonderfully expressive word should be saved for great occasions, like a Sunday coat.

"Almost every day I had severe attacks of spasms, which caused me excruciating pain," writes a lady in Stony Stratford, near Wolverton, Bucks. Was this language too strong? Let us see.

"All my life long I have suffered more or less from indigestion, but got along fairly well up to October, 1889. At this time my appetite was poor, and after meals I had great weight and fulness at the chest. However light the food I took, intense pain followed, and I was in agony until my stomach rejected it. Almost every day I had severe attacks of spasms which caused me excruciating pain.

"In this state I continued month after month, my food not doing me the slightest good. I lost flesh rapidly, and went as thin as a skeleton. My friends never expected me to get any better.

"For over six months I continued in this distressing state, during which time I took medicines which relieved me for the time, but I gradually got weaker and weaker.

"At last I was recommended by Mr. Pattison, of Stony Stratford, to try a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. F. Moore, grocer, Wolverton, and after taking half of it I felt relief; and soon the spasms and pain left me, and I got as strong as ever, and have since had no return of my old ailment. If ever I need medicine a few doses of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup sets me right. You can make what use you like of this statement. (Signed) (Mrs.) Ellen Hooton, Stony Stratford, near Wolverton, Bucks, December 13th, 1893."

Is there any doubt that the occasion warranted Mrs. Hooton in using strong words? We receive letters in which the agony of indigestion and dyspepsia is compared with the gnawing teeth of wild beasts, which are not more pitiless than this disease. It must be fought with a remedy strong enough to free the body from the rotting mass of undigested food which sends poison into the blood, and gentle enough to act without distressing the weakest constitutions.

Such a remedy, thorough and unfailing, was given to the world by Mother Seigel. It was a hard problem that she had to solve, yet how completely she mastered it!

What does your friend of "next door" say about the

"ACME" WALLET

Thousands now in use in Canada and the U. S. It **sells where it is seen.** But it is an article that requires to be **shown.** Those who buy and use it a time are devoted to it, as the testimonials show. Remit **50c.** for sample, 4¼ x 4 .

Heavy discounts to druggists, etc.

ENSIGN PUB. CO., St. Thomas, Ont.

Auld Mucilage Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

All goods Guaranteed

Premium Mucilage
Lithograms and
Composition

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS

MONTREAL, P.Q.,
729 Craig St.

WM. ANGUS, Man.
Formerly of
Royal Pulp and Paper Co.

FREE

Send us your name and address, and mention this paper, and we will mail you **FREE** a copy of "Selections from Good Advertising." All we ask is that you send us 10 cents to pay cost of mailing.

"Selections from Good Advertising" is a well-printed book of about 100 pages. It contains 12 chapters taken from Charles Austin Bates' 700-page book "Good Advertising," which sells for $5.

"Selections from Good Advertising," which we now offer **FREE,** is the **same** book we have advertised in this paper heretofore for 50 cents.

If your 10 cents gets here after all the books are gone, we will send your money back.

THE HOLMES PUBLISHING CO.,
15 & 17 Beekman St., - NEW YORK.

by reducing the quantity of Ac. that has to be exerted brings about harmony between the two functions of Ac. and Con.

If hence a defect of the shape of the eye cannot be cured, it can only be corrected by lenses, but the proper correcting eyeglasses should cure all the attendant evils, such as asthenopia, ocular headaches, heterophoria, photophabia, blepharitis, etc., etc.

The P.P. and P.R. are both further than in Em., and although the Amptitude of Ac. is the same as in Em., it is for practical purposes reduced in H.

A + sph. lens corrects a slightly higher degree of H. than its No. indicates, for instance a + 8 D. lens corrects H. 8.25 D. The difference is too small to be worthy of consideration, nor is this of any practical importance as the defect is always designated according to the correcting lens. The difference is due to the fact that the lens does not form an integral part of the eye, but lies so much in front of it.

The diminution of the Visual line in H. is about $\frac{1}{25}$ in. ($\frac{1}{1}$ M.M.) for each D. of the defect. The amount of shortening can be *roughly* calculated by finding the focal length of the combined correcting lens and the dioptric Media of the eye. This is done by dividing into 40 for inches or 1,000 for M.M. Thus in H. 4 D. $50+4=54$ then $\frac{40}{54}=.74$ in. The focal length which is .06 in. shorter than the normal and the length of the globe is .894 instead of .9 inch.

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

Copyrighted, 1906, by CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, New York.

In a long experience I have heard of but three cases in which fence advertising has actually paid. I know of one other case in which it was *thought* to be profitable. If there are other cases I would be glad to know of them.

My rule in advertising is a very simple one. Wherever it is possible, I would use the newspaper or some other established periodical. If there is a certain territory that is not covered by papers, I would certainly use signs or dodgers or circulars or matchboxes or yellow dogs, or anything else that would reach that territory. The papers come first, because you can get more for your money in them than you can get any other way. You can reach more people for every dollar that you spend in the papers than you can in any other method of advertising.

There is not any doubt about that. You can take a pencil and figure it out. I know from experience as an advertising solicitor that business men can frequently be talked into spending money for signs or for advertisements in directories, programmes, and various other schemes, when they are not using half the newspaper space that they ought to use.

Frequently the advertising appropriation is spread out so thin over papers, and all the outside schemes that adequate representation is denied in none of them. A hundred signs can be painted around on fences for a very few dollars, and it certainly looks as if they ought to bring in enough business to pay for themselves. It would look as if they were a pretty safe gamble to invest the money in the signs, but the best that can be said for it is that it is a gamble. There is no certainty about it, as there is in trade paper and newspaper advertising.

If the merchant will watch his advertising, and the returns he gets from it, he can tell pretty soon just what things will bring him direct results, and if on a particular day he wishes to have a particularly large trade, he can advertise these things and fill his store. When he is using all the space that he can use profitably in the papers he may be justified in using fences, and not before.

* * * *

I have no doubt that the use of signs will pay large advertisers who have already used all the space that they need in the different periodical publications. But from the standpoint of the retail dealer, I would say that he has no business to use signs until he has spent all the money he can in the papers. If he can't cover his territory in that way, it is very well to use signs or dodgers or whatever else he can to cover it.

For my own part, I would rather have a small but thoroughly covered territory than a large one over which my advertising was spread very thinly. I do not think a business man ought to reach out after country trade until he has his own town thoroughly covered. It is easier and less expensive to reach the people close to the store than it is to reach those farther away.

A local dealer will get greater returns for the money expended in advertising in his own immediate locality than he will from money spent in reaching people six or eight or ten miles away. It may pay to reach the people at a distance by signs, and there may be no other way to reach them, but the signs had better not be used if it will necessitate the taking of money from the advertising which reaches the people close at home.

* * * *

A business man writes me and inquires what percentage of annual advertising expenses to retail sales is customary, or is considered advisable?

This is something which cannot be definitely fixed in any business, and which will vary according to the business. It is apparent that more money may be spent in advertising goods where the percentage of profit is large than where it is small. I should say that in any line experience is the only thing you could judge by.

A business man knows, of course, how much trade he has to have to make his business profitable. I will take it for granted that the store, the location, and the goods are all [illegible] trade.

[illegible] it cost fifty dollars a week for advertising in order to reach this amount, the advertising expense should be increased so as to produce enough more trade to give an additional profit sufficiently large enough to pay the advertising bills.

* * * *

I think it is a pretty safe plan to spend enough money in advertising to insure good, vigorous trade. A little advertising ought to keep a little store busy, and a good deal of advertising will keep a big store busy. It may take more advertising some weeks or some years than it does in other weeks or years.

It is generally safe to keep up the volume of sales even though the advertising costs a little more than the fixed percentage or appropriation. It is certain that very little will be sold without advertising.

As I have said before, advertising should be taken like medicine, when it is needed, and in such quantities as the conditions of trade seem to indicate.

An advertiser ought to be prepared to cut the advertising down sharply and decidedly, or to increase it just as sharply, and just as decidedly, as circumstances may demand.

* * * *

The man who doesn't make mistakes generally doesn't make anything. For my part I wouldn't worry very much about the grammar of an ad if it brought results. Grammar is a matter of habit and usage, anyway. It is subordinate to custom. The thing that language is used for is to convey ideas and thoughts. If a form of expression conveys an idea quickly, plainly, and tersely, the grammars will have to be changed to fit that form of expression.

Besides that, advertising is business. It is not literature.

* * * *

I believe in advertising which can be checked—the results of which can be definitely determined. This rule, I think, is almost without exception for the retail dealer. The large, general advertiser has to take his chances. He has no way of checking his ads except in occasional instances. There are excuses for any mistakes that he may make, but the retailer need not make mistakes in advertising, or at least he need not keep on making them. Let him use only such media as permit the checking of the results. Let him look always for direct returns and be suited with nothing else, and his advertising will be sure to pay.

TUSSOL.—Said to be an amygdalate of antipyrin, and it is used for whooping-cough.

Advertising Competition.

We have received a number of sample advertisements in answer to our offer in last month's issue. We give a few of the best of them. That of J. A. Austin has been adjudged the best, and is therefore entitled to the prize offered. For next month we repeat the offer, giving a book to the value of one dollar, or allowing that amount on the purchase of any book advertised by us.

This month the advertisement is to be for Toilet Articles, and to be not less than three nor more than five inches in length, single column. Copies must be received at this office not later than May 5th.

Better Than Sarsaparilla

In no art or science has there been greater advance in the last ten years than in that of medicine. Old remedies are falling into disuse as newer and better ones are being discovered. Our

Red Clover Compound

by actual experience has proven itself to be superior to the old-fashioned Sarsaparilla. It excites the kidneys and liver to healthy action, is a specific for pimples and eruptions, making the skin clear and transparent. It

Makes Rich Red Blood

Price, 50 cents a bottle.

AUSTIN'S PHARMACY

1482 QUEEN STREET WEST

Eyesight Tested Free

PURE

RED BLOOD

a clear skin, a keen appetite, good digestion, active liver and kidneys, renewed vitality, invariably follow the use of our

SARSAPARILLA

COMPOUND

a most carefully prepared combination of thoroughly tested blood-purifying and system-renovating medicinal products.

$1.00 PER BOTTLE. SIX BOTTLES $5.00.

PREPARED BY

BLANK, THE DRUGGIST

KING STREET, TORONTO.

Scott's Sarsaparilla

SOME ARE GOOD

OTHERS MUCH BETTER

SCOTT'S IS THE BEST

If you are sinking in DESPAIR from any disease arising from impure blood or from the Stomach, Liver, or Kidneys, get SCOTT'S and you know what you get (The Best). $1.00 for large bottle or 6 for $5.00.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Bicycle Sundries.

CEMENT FOR TIRES.

(1) Isinglass..... ½ ounce av.
Gutta-percha ..... ½ ounce av.
Caoutchouc..... 1 ounce av.
Carbon bisulphide.... 4 fluid ounces.
Mix and dissolve.

(2) Shellac..... ..... 2 ounces av.
Gutta-percha ..... 2 ounces av.
Red lead..... 90 grains.
Sulphur..... 90 grains.
Melt the shellac and gutta percha and add, with constant stirring, the red lead and sulphur, melted. Use while hot.

(3) Caoutchouc..... 2 ounces av.
Resin ..... 140 grains.
Shellac..... 100 grains.
Carbon disulphide, a sufficient quantity to dissolve the other ingredients.

(4) Crude rubber.. ..... ½ ounce.
Carbon dispulphide... 4 ounces.
Macerate 24 hours, and then add a solution of
Resin ..... 1 ounce.
Beeswax ..... ¼ "
Carbon disulphide.. . 4 ounces.

PUNCTURE CEMENT.

A recent patented preparation for the automatic repairing of punctures in bicycle tires consists of glycerin holding gelatinous silica or aluminum hydrate in suspension. Three volumes of glycerin are mixed with one volume of liquid water glass, and an acid is stirred in. The resulting jelly is diluted with three additional volumes of glycerin, and from four to six ounces of this fluid are placed in each tire. In case of puncture the internal pressure of the air forces the fluid into the hole, which it closes.

OILS.

(1) Sperm oil,
Vaselin oil, equal parts.

(2) Camphorated oil..... 1 ounce.
Sperm oil .... 3 ounces.
Vaselin oil ..... 4 ounces.

This oil can be used for lamps, for lubricating bearings, and as an application for bruises and sprains.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

Advertisements under the head of Business Wanted, Situations Wanted, Situations Vacant, Business for Sale, etc., will be inserted once free of charge. *Answers must not be sent in care of this office unless postage stamps are forwarded to re-mail replies.*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS CLERK OR MANAGER—Qualified, long experience, city and county. Good references. Drawer B, Midland.

SITUATION WANTED BY DRUG CLERK OF six years experience in retail store would like a position in wholesale house; can furnish best of references. Address "Aristol," care of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED By Drug Apprentice with three year's experience, best references. Address, R. J., Box 702, Collingwood

FOR SALE.

DRUG BUSINESS for sale in a western city. No bad stock; a good opening, satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to "Druggist," P.O. Box 527, London, Ont.

FOR SALE—"Tuft's" "Artic" Soda fountain. White marble, square. Will sell cheap. Apply box 46, CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

FOR SALE.—Owing to the death of the senior partner we offer for sale the good-will and patent rights of some valuable patent medicines. This is a good chance for anyone with some capital and push to make a lot of money. For particulars apply in first place, Box A, CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto.

BUSINESS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, PAYING DRUG business in Ontario. Smart town or smart city. Give full particulars. Address, "Santonine," care of CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

To the Trade:

We are wholesale agents for

Moxon's Celebrated Liniment

We have a large quantity in stock. No extra duty to pay. Prices same as the American prices.

Write us for Prices.

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

342 Richmond St., LONDON

SEELY, The American Perfumer

AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL

"Quality is King." "Merit Wins."

We Sell to the Drug Trade Only

SEELY MANUFACTURING CO.

DETROIT, MICH. — Established in 1862 — *WINDSOR, ONT.*

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to April 10th, 1897.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 37	$4 65
Methyl	1 00	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	50	55
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb	40	45
Copaiba, lb	95	1 10
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	95	1 00
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara, Sagrada	25	30
Cascarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	10
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb	11 00	12 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	30	35
powdered, lb	35	40
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	75	80
CAMPHOR, lb	58	70
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	17	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	40	50
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	6
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	16	17
Powdered, lb	17	18
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	2 00	2 50
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	25	30
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	22	24
GUARANA	1 75	2 00
Powdered, lb	2 00	2 25
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	0	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	95
Kino, true, lb	3 00	3 50
Myrrh, lb	$ 45	$ 48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	3 75	4 00
Powdered, lb	4 75	
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	
Shellac, lb	40	45
Bleached, lb	45	50
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, lb	75	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, ozs, lb	15	17
Catnip, ozs, lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	25
Feverfew, ozs, lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, ozs., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, ozs, lb	15	20
Motherwort, ozs., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs., lb	18	20
Peppermint, ozs., lb	21	22
Rue, ozs., lb	30	35
Sage, ozs., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, ozs., lb	18	20
Tansy, ozs., lb	15	18
Wormwood, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb	38	44
HONEY, lb	13	15
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	25
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	80
INSECT POWDER, lb	35	38
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	55
Short, lb	25	27
Coca, lb	35	40
Digitalis, lb	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	2	25
Matico, lb	70	75

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 25	$ 30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Shamrock, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
Leeches, Swedish, 1 z	1 00	1 10
Licorice, Solaza	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 [illegible]	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 [illegible]	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Lemon and Pine, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
Lupulin, oz	30	35
Lycopodium, lb	70	80
Mace, lb	1 20	1 25
Manna, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
Musk, Tonquin, oz	40 00	50 00
Nutgalls, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Nutmegs, lb	1 00	1 10
Nux Vomica, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	25	27
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Merc., lb. ½ and ¼	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz	20	22
Pepper, black, lb	12	13
Powdered, lb	15	16
Pitch, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl. cash	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
Resorcin, white, oz	25	30
Rochelle Salt, lb	25	28
Root, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	15	16
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	15	18
Elecampane, lb	15	20
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	13
Ground, lb	13	14
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	27	30
Po., lb	30	35
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 75
Golden Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	00	05
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	12	15
Indian Hemp	18	20
Ipecac, lb	1 75	2 00
Powdered, lb	2 00	2 25
Jalap, lb	55	60
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	18
Masterwort, lb	10	40
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleurisy, lb	20	25
Poke, lb	15	18
Queen of the Meadow, lb	$ 18	$ 20
Rhatany, lb	20	30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
Rum, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
Saccharin, oz	1 25	1 50
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 25	1 50
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	25
Spermaceti, lb	60	65
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	13	14
Carbolic Crystals, lb	28	30
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	45	50
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	65	70
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2½	2¾
Bottles, lb	5	6
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
Acetanilid, lb	70	75
Aconitine, grain	4	5
Alum, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
Ammonium, Bromide, lb	80	85
Carbonate, lb	14	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	$ 55	$ 60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	18
Antinervin, oz	85	00
Antikamnia	1 30	1 35
Antipyrin, oz	1 10	1 20
Aristol, oz	1 85	2 00
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
Atropine, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
Borax, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
Bromine, oz	8	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
Caffeine, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	45	50
Calcium, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	18
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 30
Croton, oz	75	80
Chloroform, lb	60	1 90
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz	25	30
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	15	20
Cocaine, Mur., oz	3 50	4 00
Codeia, ½ oz	70	75
Collodion, lb	65	70
Copper, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	6	7
Iodide, oz	65	70
Copperas, lb	1	3
Dickeltin, oz	1 60	1 65
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
Exalgine, oz	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	4 75	5 50
Iodoform, lb	6 00	7 00
Iodol, oz	1 40	1 50
Iron, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry., oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	55
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
Lithium, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb	5	7
Menthol, oz	40	45
Mercury, lb	75	80
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	85	90
Calomel, lb	90	1 00
With Chalk, lb	60	65

Amongst Our Advertisers.

A nice business can be done by druggists in paper bags to be used for the summer storage of winter clothing, furs, etc. The bags can be had in various sizes from Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, are inexpensive, and contents are secure from the visits of moths and vermin, the bags being air-tight and dust-proof.

Fly Paper.

In deciding upon what sticky fly paper to sell this year don't fail to remember the several necessary qualities that must be present to insure success. A good fly paper must have a border, a border that will not crack, peel, leak, or tear the paper—that will practically be the same in cool as in warm weather. The sticky composition must be permanently sticky under all likely variations of temperature; it must not be too soft to hold flies, nor too hard to catch them; and these qualities it must continue to exhibit the longest possible time. In all of these points Tanglefoot courts comparison with anything made at the present time. The border, as every retail druggist knows, originated with Tanglefoot, its evolution has kept apace with the general improvement. The sticky composition is the result of experience and experiments, and approaches close to perfection. The retailer who sells Tanglefoot never hears complaints about it; has the satisfaction of knowing that he is selling a perfect article, and, as his customers are discriminative, retains their confidence.

Commercial Reports.

Brunner, Mond & Co., Northwich, Cheshire, England, have purchased the property of the Cheshire Alkali Co., the amount paid being stated to be about £100,000. They have also taken over three abandoned mines at Massafau, Gwernymynyd, and Pantyfaurth, and are putting in new machinery.

THE Constantinople correspondent of *The Chemist and Druggist*, says that "no matter how large the next crop may be, low opium prices are practically out of the question, as, on account of the small stocks in Turkey, there will be a general rush on the part of the speculators to lay in stock."

GERMAN SANDALWOOD OIL. — The *Colombo Globe* states that sandalwood oil "made in Germany" does not meet with much appreciation in the East. At first its cheapness brought it into some vogue in Western India; it seemed to be the right thing, and substantial profits accrued to its importers. But the latest report from Bombay states that the oil has largely gone out of use among merchants, because they found that it was nasty as well as cheap.

OLIVE OIL. — In our issue of [illegible] we published a report of the Lucca oil crop. In our issue of [illegible] we published a report of the Lucca olive yield, and also that of [illegible]. At that time everything promised favorably, a splendid flowering, the olive groves [illegible] the crop by an abundant show of fruit on the trees, but in August there unfortunately came a long spell of bad weather, with exceptionally heavy rains, causing great damage to the trees, and destroying a large part of the olive crop in the plains and lowlands. It is well for us that the groves and vineyards situated on the mountains and hills around Lucca were more fortunate. It is on these districts that one must this year depend for the choicest grades of olive oil, and we are happy to say that we have already secured to ourselves important supplies from this favored source. Bari has this year produced a fair quantity of olive oil, but the quality is not quite satisfactory, the olives having again been attacked by the "mouche huilieré" (olive fly) with serious results. The worst reports are, however, from the Riviera and Nice districts, where the olive crop is this year a failure. In some places the trees did not even blossom last year. While we cannot, *as a whole*, speak so favorably of the quality as last year, yet we are pleased to say that from those districts which have not suffered from the wet weather, etc., the olive oils produced are very good, having good color and body, and are likely to improve as the season advances. Prices naturally began to harden last September, so soon as it began to be seen that the yield of new oil would be less than at first expected, and, as a natural result, the opening prices for new olive oil were higher than last year. Taking the whole situation into consideration, however, the advance in prices is, so far, not serious.—*Oils, Colours and Drysalteries.*

Cosaprin.

This is the name of the latest antipyretic. It is not made in Germany, but at Basel, in Switzerland. It closely resembles acetanilide chemically, but differs from it physically in being soluble in water, and physiologically in being free from toxicity. Cosaprin is made by the acetylisation of sodium sulphanilate. The following formulæ explain the relationships better than words:

Acetanilide . . . . . $C_6H_5.NH.CO.CH_3$

Sodium sulphanilate. $C_6H_4\begin{cases}NH\\SO_3Na\end{cases}$

Cosaprin . . . . . $C_6H_4\begin{cases}NH.CO.CH_3\\SO_3Na.\end{cases}$

Dr. P. Schwarz, who writes about the new remedy to the *Phar. Zeit.*, says nothing about the dose of it.

GADNOL.—Is an alcoholic extract of cod's livers which contains iodine, bromine and phosphorus. It is a yellowish-brown liquid of a bitter taste, given in capsules.

[illegible] Enterprise Business

[illegible] limited capital at his command, received [illegible]. He explained his position to the head of [illegible] Vancouver; well, there is only room for one drug store there, so go ahead and select your goods." Accordingly Mr. McDowell commenced business on a small scale on Cordova street, and how he has succeeded is amply manifested in the big concern of which he is now the general manager with no less than four handsome stores in this city; one in Nanaimo and another in Kamloops. The firm is the McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., Ltd., with H. McDowell as president, T. E. Atkins as vice-president, and J. M. Atkins, as secretary-treasurer. The company was incorporated under the above title on June 1, 1895, when the business of H. McDowell, and Atkins & Atkins were made one. Subsequently the drug business of J. W. Morrow, Mount Pleasant, was purchased, and only a few days since that of R. G. McPherson, Kamloops, was amalgamated with the company, Mr. McPherson being managing director in the interior. Prior to the incorporation of all these businesses, Mr. McDowell bought that of A. W. Draper, Granville street, where H. H. Watson was installed in charge during the year 1891, and where he is now manager. J. M. Atkins is manager at 14 and 16 Cordova street, where are also situated the headquarters and storerooms, capacious and complete in every detail. The fine store in the Harvey Chambers, Hastings street, is under the management of T. E. Atkins, while R. G. Wood is in charge at Mount Pleasant and H. J. Rogers at Nanaimo. The firm is undoubtedly the strongest retail drug company in Canada, doing the largest business, with an annual turn over of about $100,000. In all 20 hands are employed, the services of 13 being retained in this city. Its phenomenal growth is unprecedented on the coast, while enterprise and close application to all essential details by the heads of the respective branches, places it in the position of being one of the businesses the city of Vancouver can be proud of, and one which is surely destined to further extend its scope, if the past is any criterion of the maxim, nothing succeeds like success.—*Vancouver World.*

SEDATIN.—Another one of the numerous names which have been applied to antipyrin.

AIODINE.—The commercial name of an iodine product derived from the thyroid gland.

Iodide, Prot., oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bro., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 15	1 20
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MUR SUCCAS, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	1 80	1 85
Muriate, oz	1 80	1 85
Sulphate, oz	1 85	1 90
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	40	42
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	35	38
PILLEIN, oz	1 00	1 10
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	14	15
Bitart (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	68	72
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	75
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12
Iodide, lb	4 00	4 10
Nitrate, gran., lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph., bulk	21	28
Ozs., oz	30	35
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	75	4 00
SANTONIN, oz	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	90	1 00
Fused, oz	1 00	1 10
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	65	70
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphate, oz	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 43
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	35	65
STRONTIUM, Nitrate,	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	40	42
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATEINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rect'd, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 75	3 00
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 10	1 20
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75
Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 80
Rose, lb	3 20	3 30
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 00
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	1 50	1 75
Lemon, lb	1 90	2 00
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 60
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	65
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 50
Orange, lb	2 75	3 00
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	70
Patchouli, oz	80	85
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 75
Peppermint, lb	2 25	2 50
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 75
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 00
Rosemary, lb	70	75
Rue, oz	25	30
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 50
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 75
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 00
Spruce, lb	65	70
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 90
Wintergreen, lb	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 70
Wormwood, lb	4 25	4 55

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb	11	12
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	1 80	2 50
Norwegian, gal	2 00	2 25
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal	55	58
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	1 20	1 25
Salad, gal	2 50	2 00
PALM, lb	12	13
SPERM, gal	1 35	1 40
TURPENTINE, gal	60	65

Drug Reports.

Canada.

The retail druggists have been somewhat excited over a prospective advanced duty on alcohol. Of course it is a matter of pure speculation. The various petitions that have been sent to the Government asking for a reduction in duty has led many to hope that the injustice we have suffered for years might be somewhat abated. Nearly every druggist has his idea of what is going to be affected by the change in the tariff, and some little speculation in other articles besides alcohol has been the result. Business generally is encouraging; if proper values could be obtained, there would be little cause for complaining.

There are no startling changes in values.

Moth camphor balls are in active demand.

Blue vitriol is being asked for, there will probably be large demand later. Prices are a little higher.

Quinine unchanged.

Morphia sulph. and glycerine are easier.

Eureka Pennyroyal wafers, we are informed, have been withdrawn from the market, owing to continual trouble with counterfeits.

Quick-Cure preparations are not handled by the wholesale trade, as the company wish them to handle these goods at virtually no profit.

Carbolic acid, advanced.

England.

LONDON, MARCH 27th, 1897.

There is an improved tendency in both the Chemical and Drug Markets at the close of the month. The absorption of further alkali works by Brunner, Mond & Co., has led to an advance in soda ash. Chlorates have advanced owing to American demands. Cream of Tartar steadily declines. Cod Liver Oil has taken a turn for the better, just as it was reaching something like old figures. The latest news from Norwegian fisheries is distinctly unfavorable. Carbolic acid is dearer and Permanganate of Potash is scarce on the spot as there have been large shipments to India. Cardamoms are easier and arriving freely. Ginger is dearer for Jamaica variety. Menthol lower. Opium has advanced. Quinine quiet and unchanged. Castor oil easier. Olive dearer and scarce. Shellac is a falling market.

BLACK ENAMEL.

(1) Oil tar	16 ounces.
Asphaltum	4 "
Resin, powdered	4 "

Mix and dissolve with the aid of heat, care being taken to prevent contact with flame.

(2) Amber	16 ounces.
Linseed oil	8 fluid ounces.
Asphaltum	3 ounces av.
Resin	3 ounces av.
Oil turpentine	16 fluid ounces.

Heat the linseed oil to boiling and add the amber, asphaltum, and resin; when melted, remove to the open air and add gradually the oil of turpentine.

Bulletin of Pharmacy.

GLYBOLID is a mixture of equal parsg of boralid (the composition of whichite given above) and glycerin.

Last but not LEAST

In this last corner of THE DRUGGIST will be found each month something of interest to pharmacists everywhere.

Printing is often the last thing thought of by the business man but upon it hinges very important issues.

This corner is devoted to ..Printing..

We can print anything that the pharmacist may require no matter how difficult. Our patrons in the profession can testify to the excellence of our work.

THE BRYANT PRESS

'Phone 2377

20 Bay Street, Toronto

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. IX. TORONTO, MAY, 1897. No.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

Under Eminent Scientific Control.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"We know of no stronger or more favorably-constituted Natural Aperient Water."

L. Liebermann

Royal Councillor, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Royal Hungarian State Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

PRICES TO RETAILERS:

$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
$8.50 " 50 small " "
$8.50 " 100 glass quarter "

"APENTA"

SEE that the Labels bear the well-known RED DIAMOND MARK of the

SOLE EXPORTERS:

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,

LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:

WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,
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Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

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Canadian Druggist,
TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:

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Time to Quit.

The manufacturers of proprietary remedies who have adopted the lately improvised plan of advertising the druggists as substitutors would do well to consider carefully, at an early date, where such tactics are likely to lead them. They will be wise to determine for a surety that coercion is correct in principle, and is applicable to a body of persons whose associations, aims, and prospects are so intimately blended that what affects one injuriously, affects all. Conditions must have changed wonderfully when those who have been fostered and built up by the generous liberality of the drug trade can afford to turn around and stigmatize their former benefactors as thieves and pirates because they have chosen to discontinue the bolstering process. The druggists of Canada may be hard to arouse, but when they become so, thoroughly, we are certain that some of our proprietary friends will be taught a lesson. A single effective exhibition of their power to turn down utterly, any proprietary, would show all of these injudicious advertisers the dangerous ground upon which they are trespassing.

The druggists of Canada do not on an average make more than $10 each, yearly, out of the sale of the article so freely advertised under the statement, "Substitution the fraud of the day," and it would not be too great a sacrifice for each to refuse to supply a single package in the future. Less than three months would suffice to teach a lesson, beside which past lessons are as nothing. This or something else equally salutary is likely to be meted out to some of the indiscreet would-be coercionists ere long, and we have no doubt their repentance, if too late, will have a monetary consideration attached which will make it none the less distasteful to them.

If they are going to quit, the time to quit is now. They would do themselves a greater kindness if they expended the

sum now being used in antagonistic advertising, to better the relationship heretofore existing, and to maintain their goods in channels in which they formerly gave no trouble.

Election of Council, O.C.P.

The election of members of the council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will be held on Wednesday, July 7th, and all nominations must be in the hands of the registrar not later than Monday, June 7th. Apparently but slight interest is taken in the election of the new council, probably owing to the fact that no questions of a disturbing nature have arisen during the regimé of the present council, and the druggists of the province appear to be satisfied with the existing state of affairs as far as that body is concerned. There is no doubt, however, that the coming council will have many questions to deal with which will require men of good judgment and business experience to grapple with, and to neglect to send such men might prove very disastrous to the trade. It comes quite within the province of the council to look after the business interests as well as the educational affairs of the drug trade, and work that has been left to others to undertake in that direction may very well be assumed by the real representatives of the trade.

The Committee on Legislation and Infringement will have work already cut out for them. Fortunately the Finance Committee take hold of their work when everything is in a flourishing condition, but we believe that an additional committee whose special duty it would be to look after the commercial interests of the trade would be a welcome and most opportune addition to the number.

The members representing the various territorial divisions in the present council are: No. 1 Division, Henry Watters, Ottawa; No. 2, J. H. Dickey, Trenton; No. 3, J. McKee, Peterboro; No. 4, C. D. Daniel, Toronto; No. 5, J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto; No. 6, D. H. MacLaren, Barrie; No. 7, A. Turner, Orangeville; No. 8, G. W. Spackman, Hamilton; No. 9, S. Snyder, Waterloo; No. 10, W. A. Karn, Woodstock; No. 11, J. F. Roberts, Parkhill; No. 12, H. Days, Lucknow; No. 13, R. D. Scott, Sarnia. Of these Mr. Watters has been persuaded by his constituents to allow his name to be put in nomination. His election as president of the council is very generally spoken of, and he is well deserving of the honor. Mr. Mackenzie, who has filled the office of president during the last term with credit to himself and the council, is again a candidate, and Mr. Daniel, the other Toronto representative, who had intended retiring, has, we are pleased to learn, at the solicitation of his friends, consented to stand for election. It would perhaps be invidious for us to go through the whole list of the present members, but one man who should without question be returned is the indefatigable chairman of the Infringement Committee, Mr. Karn, of Woodstock. He is "the right man in the right place." Amongst others who have been mentioned as probable candidates, and any or perhaps all of whom would be excellent men on the council, are Messrs. D'Avignon, of Windsor, Howie, of St. Thomas, Ferrah, of Galt, Wade, of Kingston.

We trust that the druggists of Ontario will sufficiently interest themselves to see that the *best* man in each division is prevailed upon to accept the nomination.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec at their recent examinations adopted some changes which have been the subject of criticism both favorable and otherwise. One was the dictation of questions to the students, instead of the plan hitherto adopted of having them printed or typewritten. The reason for this change was that for several years complaints have been made that some students obtained access to some of the papers before their submission to the class. Only in one case has this been proven to have been the case, and then the offending parties were speedily dealt with, as our readers will probably remember. In order to prevent any repetition of such cases, or even the utmost chance of such a thing happening, it was decided this year to adopt the plan mentioned above, viz., dictating the questions when the students were in their places ready for the exams. The questions were prepared by the examiners the day before, and only one copy of each paper prepared and it was kept by the examiner. The Board have decided that it was an improvement on the former system and at their regular meeting held last week, approved of its continuance. They say that no complaints were received from the students and that some of them, at least, expressed themselves as being pleased with the plan, as the fact of having to write down the question, which was given them orally three times, served to familiarize them with it. Another change adopted was the increase of the number of questions submitted, both at the Minor and Major examinations, to six questions on each subject. A number which appears to us not at all out of proposition to the work gone through during the session of the college. Additional time was given for the answering of these questions and the results go to show that the candidates at the recent examinations have done proportionately as well as at former ones.

The plan adopted by the examiners of the Ontario College of Pharmacy is somewhat different and we are inclined to think the most feasible. The examination papers are prepared by the examiners and sent by *registered* letter to the chairman of the Board of Examiners, who inspects them with a view to seeing that any two do not cover the same ground. On the morning that the examination commences, the manuscript for the examination papers is placed in the hands of the printers, *after* the students are assembled in their room. Thus all possibility of the questions being known beforehand to the students is avoided, the entire control of the papers being in the hands of the examiners and the chairman of the Board. The plan has been proven to be most successful, and there has heretofore been no difficulty in having the papers ready in ample time on the day they are required.

The Tariff.

The suspense incident upon the introduction of a new customs tariff and the uneasiness felt in commercial circles at the supposed change from a protectionist to a "free trade," or "tariff for revenue" stand point has at last been relieved. Hon. Mr. Fielding, finance minister, has decided that no very great radical changes should be made at present, but as some members of the government put it, a commencement has been made to prepare for ultimate free trade, or as nearly so as is compatible with surrounding interests.

To say that the tariff pleases or displeases every one would be entirely outside the mark, and that it displeases many of the supporters of the government and pleases a number of its opponents is also

IDEAL
Lemonade
and
Root Beer
TABLETS

We have sold these tablets for two seasons, and they have given the best satisfaction.

Price 85 cents per dozen, $6.00 per gross.

For the Soda Fountain:

"TANGERETTE" has the full flavor of the delicious Tangerine Orange, combined with other ingredients. 16 oz. bottle, making 8 gallons of syrup, with show card, $1.25.

"LIME PHOSFIZZ" represents the concentrated juice of Fresh Limes. 16 oz. bottle, making 2 gallons, 75c.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.

38 Front St. E., TORONTO, Ont., Dom. Agts.

We Manufacture in Canada a full line of DRUGGISTS and STATIONERS'.....

RUBBER GOODS

Including the

"Alpha" and "Omega" Syringes and Atomizers.

SUMMER GOODS:

BATHING CAPS

SPONGE BAGS

Travellers' Air Pillows

ALPHA RUBBER CO.

(LIMITED)

MONTREAL, QUE.

Non-Alcoholic Tinctures.

By the recent [illegible] been disappointed, and all spirituous preparations necessarily increased in cost. Foremost in this class stand the Tinctures.

Alcohol is an excellent solvent and preservative, but, fortunately, is not the only one available that combines these properties; it is expedient therefore in the circumstances to employ such another menstruum whenever possible, especially if it have the additional virtue of inexpensiveness. This is what we do in the preparation of our **NON-ALCOHOLIC TINCTURES**. It is true that the matter [illegible] ation with their originators, but, in view of the demand for "cheaper alcohol" for the sake of less expensive medication, the fact of their small cost in comparison with the spirituous tinctures might well be advanced as a primary reason for their general use.

Non-Alcoholic Tinctures were first employed by the authorities of the London Temperance Hospital, with whom the prime object was the elimination of spirits from medicines. It was when the experimental stage was passed and their usefulness established that we placed our line upon the market, using the working formula of the London Temperance Hospital.

We recommend them to physicians and chemists upon the following grounds: They are

Essentially Identical with Alcoholic Tinctures,
Free From the Exciting Action of Spirits,
Inexpensive.

While nothing but a pharmacopœial tincture may be used in dispensing without distinct specification, the Non-Alcoholic Tinctures may be employed without hindrance in private preparations. The medical profession are respectfully requested to specify our Tinctures in the following manner—Tr. Gent. Co. N.A. "E." Below we quote our full line at list prices:

Tinct. Aloes	$0 30	Tinct. Cinchonæ	$0 30
Tr. Rad. Arnica	30	Tr. Cinchonæ Co.	34
Tinct. Aurantii	22	Tr Digitalis	28
Tinct. Belladon.	26	Tr Ferri. Perchlor.	21
Tinct Buchu	28	Tr. Gentian Co.	28
Tinct. Calumbæ	26	Tr Hyoscyami	28
Tinct. Camph. Co.	32	Tr Nucis Vomicæ	35
Tinct. Capsici	28	Tinct Opii	92
Tr. Cardamomi Co.	28	Tinct Rhei	37
Tinct. Catechu	30	Tinct Scillæ	28

Liberal Discount to Druggists.

Pamphlets Mailed on Application.

Formaldehyde or Formalin. Absolute Alcohol, Merck's, 1 lbs.
Oil of Mustard, Natural and Synthetic.
Guaiacol. Iron Alum. Acid Tannic, light.
Iron-Mortars, Castile Soap Cakes, "Shell," small,
Borden's Evaporated Cream. "Eagle" Condensed Milk.
Benzoldehyde, or Artificial Oil of Bitter Almonds
Merck's Paracetphenetidine. Adeps Lanæ, Anhydrous.
Guaiacol Carbonate. Thymol. Chrome Alum.
Acid Benzoic, German. Phenalgin. Ammonol.
Castile Soap Cakes, "Virgin." Tartarlithine

We have a very complete line of

Fruit Juices H. B. & W.

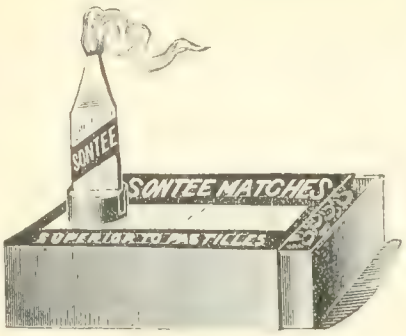
We solicit your patronage.

Inviting correspondence, we remain, yours faithfully,

ELLIOT & CO., - 5 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO.

FRAGRANT

"Sontee Matches"



They purify the air of the Sick Room, Apartment, Toilet, Hotel and Stateroom.

The odor emitted from these fragrant Matches is superior to pastilles and far cheaper.

Retail at 5 cents per Box of 20, and are quick sellers. By Mail, 6 cents.

They are lighted on the side of the box, burn first with a clear light, then smoulder, diffusing delightful odors.

"Spiral Rib" Nipple

See that Spiral Rib

—ITS USE—

Prevents Collapse
Prevents Colic
Insures Health
Saves the Babe

PRICE 5 CENTS. SAMPLE BY MAIL, 6 CENTS.

Wholesale Price 38 cents per dozen, $4.25 per gross.

Universal Astringent Pencil

Price

10 Cts.

Will promptly heal

RAZOR CUTS, FEVER BLISTERS,

—AND—

ABRASIONS OF THE SKIN

Many faces cannot be shaved close without bringing a little blood. By simply dipping the end of the Pencil in water and touching the wound, the blood is stopped at once. For neatness and comfort nothing can be better.

Per Dozen, 80 cents.

Sample by Mail, 12 cents.

TYREE'S Litmus Pencil

A Form

That's practical, handy, secure—it's Litmus put in an ordinary wood pencil; not everyday Litmus, but the sort that's chemically purified. Light, heat or air do not hurt it; lasts an age. Sharpen it like any pencil, moisten point, rub it on white paper, insert paper in solution to be examined. Tyree's Pencil is far better than Litmus paper. It is so sensitive that it will detect one part in a hundred thousand, whilst Litmus paper, at its best, only detects one part in fourteen hundred.

SAMPLE BY MAIL, 25 CENTS

Stands Ahead of all these Preparations

HEIGHTH 9¾ IN.
3½ IN. SQUARE
CONTENTS 1¼ LBS.

FRENCH'S

"Celery and Caffeine Bromide"

TRADE MARK

Is entirely different from the many "Bromo" preparations with which the market is now flooded, and far superior to them all.

This preparation will interest your physician and please your customers, and we know that those who try it will come back for it.

SPECIAL OFFER

With the first order for

1 doz. Medium (50c. size) at $4.00
½ " Large (75c. ") " 3.00

Net, $7.00

We will send one 1¼ lb. glass-stoppered, glass-labelled bottle, filled (like cut), worth $2, retailing at 20c. per oz., or $4, FREE.

We have the finest line of Chewing Gums

NEW

SODA MINT, $1.65 per box
FRUIT CAKE, of 4 dozen.

KIS-ME	per box, 68c.; 6 boxes,	$4.00
KIS-ME	in glass jars of 80,	3.00
MINT JULEP	6 pieces in box, 2 dozen,	.83
FLEER'S GURU-KOLA GUM	per box,	.68
FLEER'S GURU-KOLA GUM,	glass jar, 100 pkgs,	3.40

Faultless Pepsin and Fruit Chips, Tolu Sugar Plums, Celery and Pepsin Gums.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.

38 FRONT ST. E. Dominion Agents. **TORONTO, ONT.**

evident from the confusion of opinion which seems to exist.

Taken on the whole, the drug trade has suffered possibly as much as any other from the changes which have taken place. A number of drugs heretofore chargeable with duty are now free, but on the other hand, the increases of duties on some lines and the mystery surrounding the changes on lines "not otherwise provided for," makes the new tariff quite as unwelcome and even more so than the old one.

Acetic acid, domestic manufacture, is now charged 4 cents per proof gallon. The duty on imported acid of 80° amounts to about 400 per cent., the same as under the old tariff.

Sulphuric acid has been changed from four-tenth cents per pound to 25 per cent. ad valorem. The pharmaceutical acids, as we may term them, have been taken off the free list and a duty of 20 per cent. is now charged. Acids, arsenious, benzoic, butyric, carbolic, chromic, crysophanic, citric, fluoric, gallic, lactic, prussic, pyrogallic, salicylic, tartaric, all come under this category.

The most serious change is in alcohol. Our readers will remember that the Wholesale Druggists' Association through their representatives urged upon the tariff commission the advisability of lowering the duty on alcohol for medicinal purposes. The reply received, we are sorry to say, is, as one of the trade expresses it in an interview with one of the daily papers, "a great disappointment," and "the Conservatives chastised us with whips; the Reformers (?) are chastising us with scorpions."

The excise duty on alcohol has been increased 20 cents per proof gallon, which is equal to 35 cents per gallon on alcohol used by druggists. This will affect the prices of spirits of ammonia, spirits of nitre, fluid extracts, flavoring extracts, tinctures, perfumery extracts, etc.

Those who are holding a stock of surgical and dental instruments feel very much aggrieved by the placing of these articles on the free list. A deputation has recently interviewed the finance minister at Ottawa, in order to have the duty re-imposed, but up to the time of going to press no change has been made.

Electric belts, elastic belts, pessaries, trusses, suspensories, etc., have been changed from 25 per cent. to 20 per cent.

One of the effects of the new tariff will be that "cheap" or lower grade perfumes can be imported in 4 oz. bottles cheaper than in bulk, the duty being 84 per gallon in place of $1.25 per gallon and 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Quinine and its salts are all free. Additional items of interest now on the free list are: Student's text books when used in colleges and universities. In drugs, alum, borax, arsenic, cyanide potassium, bromine and its compounds, crude iodine, tannic acid, chloride lime in bulk, sulphates of iron and copper, sulphur, cream tartar, chlorate potash, musk, dyeing and tanning articles, gums and gum resins, otto rose, quicksilver, are all on the free list. We give elsewhere the complete tariff as affecting the drug trade. No doubt some changes will take place before the close of the debate and in committee, but any such changes will probably be minor ones and the tariff as it now is will be law.

The government has decided to give a preferential discount of one-eighth per cent. on import goods of British manufacture; this will apply also to imports from Australia. On and after July, 1898, this discount will be increased to one fourth per cent. The effect of this should be to stimulate trade between Canada and Great Britain, and English papers are loud in their praises of the Canadian government for making this move.

Summer Trade.

The advent of the summer season does not usually create pleasurable business anticipations on the part of the retail druggist. The city druggist knows that his best customers are liable to be holidaying, and the country druggist that his are sure to be too busy with agricultural effort to pay him much attention.

Suggestions which would aid in increasing the volume of trade, would, no doubt, be thankfully received by all interested; and, as our columns are ever open for anything which might benefit the trade, we invite ideas from those who have made a success of the cultivation of summer business, and who are fraternally benevolent enough to give them to others. No definite idea can be advanced which we are convinced would meet all cases, but the principle of increased effort to dispose of such goods as the experience of each convinces him he is sure to have a demand for is safe to enunciate. In the city and town stores, the following goods can be pushed: Soda water and its adjunct, confectionery, if choice; summer beer, acid phosphates, liquid, if [illegible] magnesia, citric and tartaric acid, cream tartar, fruit salt, effervescent headache preparations, colorings and flavorings for drinks, etc.; while in the country village, more particular attention must be given to insect destroyers, preparations for preserving trees and shrubs from the destructive influence of larvæ, and for killing potato bugs and other pests which seem to multiply from year to year. Select kinds and qualities of farm and garden seeds can frequently be handled to advantage, and through the trade thus developed the druggist can secure a peculiar interest in the success of his customer's crop.

Whatever the line to be followed and the class of trade to be cultivated, superiority in quality must be rigidly maintained, as it is certainly expected. Keeping this in view, and constantly striving to adopt some original way of bringing those products suggestively before his customers, the druggist is sure to make all out of the season which can be secured in his locality.

Some Special Features.

Recognizing the fact that the drug trade of Canada cannot depend solely on the sale of drugs and the dispensing of prescriptions, we have at various times placed before our readers for consideration some desirable side-lines which could be handled with advantage by some at least of the trade. A few years ago we were convinced that the handling of photographic supplies would be a good line, and commenced devoting a portion of our space each month to "Photographic Notes." At that time, as far as we know, only two pharmaceutical journals had touched this subject at all, one in England and another in Australia, but since then the idea has so readily commended itself that nearly all pharmaceutical publications give more or less attention to it.

Shortly after our adoption of the line mentioned, we decided to allot a portion of space to Optics, as one of the recognized additions to a legitimate drug trade. The rapidly increased interest which this has evoked throughout the entire country shows that the line is one especially desirable and perfectly adapted to the trade, and can be handled to greater advantage and in a more intelligent manner by drug-

gists than by any other business men. The line, in fact, has become so popular that we should not at any time be surprised to hear of any of the old-time journals following in our lead, and devoting space to the Science of Optics and optical work generally.

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST is ever alive to the fact that new avenues of trade are opening, new lines suggesting themselves which druggists, through their fitness by education, and, it may be, sometimes of necessity, are able to take up and associate them with their existing trade.

Wholesale Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers' Association.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Wholesale Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers' Association was held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Thursday, May 6th. The President, Mr. John Henderson, having retired from the drug business, sent in his resignation as President, which was accepted with regret. Chas. McD. Hay, of the Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, was elected President, and W. S. Elliot, of Elliot & Co., Toronto, was elected Secretary-Treasurer in place of Mr. Hay; the other officers of the association remain as before.

One of the principal items of business was the report of the committee, consisting of jobbers, manufacturers of patent medicines, and retailers, appointed to consider if some means could not be devised to improve the methods that have been employed to prevent the "cutting" that is demoralizing the drug business. As a result of that report it was felt that the manufacturers held the key to the situation, and it was resolved that a committee of jobbers and retailers in both Toronto and Montreal be appointed to confer with the manufacturers with a view to devise some scheme whereby proper prices on patents could be maintained. The tariff question was also thoroughly discussed, and the general opinion was evolved that on the question of spirits, liquid patent medicines, and surgical instruments, the changes were detrimental to the interests of consumers, and it was the duty of the association to memoralize the Government to reconsider their ruling on these articles. The meeting adjourned to meet in Toronto in thirty days, to receive the report of the committee on "cutting" referred to. We might add that the convener of the Montreal Jobbers' Committee in Montreal is Mr. David Watson, of Kerry, Watson & Co., and the Western Committee is Mr. James Mattinson, of the Kerry, Watson Co., London, who will be glad to have the views of any one interested that may be of service when the committee is called together.

The New President.

Mr. Charles McDonald Hay, the newly-elected president of the Wholesale Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers' Association, began his connection with the drug business in 1872, being then an apprentice with the firm of C. S. Mason & Co., doing business in Brantford, Ontario. After his apprenticeship he entered the whole-

sale house with which he is now connected, but then known as Lyman Bros. and Co., and was at the last meeting of the directorate appointed manager of the business of The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited. Mr. Hay was, we believe, the original promoter of the Wholesale Drug Association, and has been indefatigable in his efforts on behalf of the organization, both in his private capacity and as secretary of the board. The honor which has been conferred on him is a well-deserved one, and we believe he will reflect credit on the association, and fully justify his appointment.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

FIFTY THIRD SEMI ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

Following are the results of the fifty-third semi-annual examination held at the College of Pharmacy from May 3rd to 10th:

The John Roberts Scholarship—H. S. Monkman and F. Smyth, equal.

The John Roberts Scholarship Medal—H. S. Monkman.

The College Gold Medal—H. S. Monkman and F. Smyth, equal.

The College Silver Medal—W. A. Pond.

The Dispensing Medal—W. B. Kendall, highest in this subject, taking honors.

The Chemistry Medal—H. S. Monkman.

The Materia Medica Medal—D. J. Sutherland.

The Botany Medal—W. A. Pond.

The Pharmacy Medal—D. J. Sutherland.

Passed with honors in order of merit—H. S. Monkman, F. Smyth, W. A. Pond, H. E. Woodland, C. W. Field, W. H. Hunter, D. J. Sutherland, W. H. VanWinckel, M. H. Allan, C. W. Cable, G. Parr, A. J. Omond, G. H. Ireland, W. A. Doidge, D. A. Zurbrigg, E. J. Thom, F. H. MacCarthy, F. A. Powell, William Anderson, A. W. Roberts, E. F. McKechnie, Fred. Fox, Henry Shoemaker, C. W. Campbell, H. Shafer, H. H. Edmison, Robert Jackson, R. C. Platt, J. W. Petch, A. C. Sellery, G. M. Hutchings, W. B. Kendall, D. Bradshaw, J. L. Brodie, Gilbert McCorvie, G. Draper, James Chambers, L. H. Cant, W. H. Andrew, S. White, P. M. Tait, J. H. McHaffie, F. A. Wilson, A. J. Wallen, Bert Davis, W. S. Sheek, W. J. Stevenson.

Passed in all subjects—E. W. Ahearn, Andrew Argue, F. A. Bartlett, Henry Brodie, G. S. Borrowman, W. H. Cuming, W. D. Corson, F. T. Carey, A. W. Cowan, A. E. Drewery, A. L. B. Dewar, T. J. Day, A. M. Edwards, John R. K. Graham, A. H. Griffit, W. W. Gardiner, W. H. Greig, H. E. Hawkins, F. L. Hall, R. H. Hughes, Ross Hurst, D. W. Hastings, James Hawken, Edward Huxtable, Miss H. Alexandria Johnson, Wilmot E. Lehman, J. R. Miller, H. McCurdy, John D. McKee, C. A. Ostrom, W. A. Pirie, G. K. Quarrington, W. H. Rammage, E. A. Rawlings, C. E. Reid, Geo. E. Robb, A. B. Scarff, F. L. Stevenson, T. J. Stillman, T. H. Till, R. F. Unsworth, J. L. Walton, W. H. Wilson, J. L. Walters.

Passed now and on previous occasions—J. M. Plaunt, B. W. T. Tobin.

Passed in part subjects: Jas. M. Blain—dispensing, prescription, pharmacy, materia medica. H. G. G. Craig—dispensing, prescription, pharmacy, materia medica. B. Griffin—dispensing, prescription, materia medica, botany. J. R. Gillespie—dispensing, chemistry, materia medica, botany. Frank A. Gray—dispensing, prescription, chemistry, materia medica. O. O. Hammill—dispensing, prescription, materia medica, botany. N. B. Lauder—dispensing, prescription, pharmacy, materia medica. James Lang—dispensing, chemistry, materia medica, botany. T. E. Mallett—dispensing, chemistry, materia medica, botany. T. B. More—dispensing, pharmacy, materia medica, botany. W. H. McCullough—dispensing, prescription, materia medica, botany. C. B. McCartney—dispensing, prescription, materia medica, botany. W. H. Urquhart—dispensing, chemistry, materia medica, botany.

A judge's little daughter, who had attended her father's court for the first time, was very much interested in the proceedings. After her return home she told her mother: "Papa made a speech and several other men made speeches to twelve men who sat altogether and then these twelve men were put in a dark chamber to be developed."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

"FLY PADS"

We intend advertising **Wilson's Fly Poison Pads** this season more largely than ever.

CAUTION. Our retail drug friends are cautioned against selling any imitation of "Fly Pads," and also against substituting any other goods for ours when "Fly Pads," or "Wilson's Fly Pads," or "Wilson's Fly Poison Pads" are asked for.

We must protect our vested rights in this article wherever interfered with

Archdale Wilson & Co.

Wholesale Druggists, - - - HAMILTON, ONT.

Ottawa Truss and Surgical Manufacturing Co.

LIMITED

OTTAWA, - ONT.

The Only Truss Manufacturing House in Canada.

The Only Silk Elastic Knitting Machines in Canada

Save customs duty as well as the trouble of getting goods from across the line! Lose no more customers, but consult our catalogue and send orders to us. We make

The Wetmore Truss
Hard Rubber Trusses
Leather Trusses
Elastic Trusses

Abdominal Supporters
Elastic Hosiery
Suspensory Bandages
Shoulder Braces
Etc., Etc., Etc.

All Kinds, Sizes, Styles, and Patterns

PRICES about twenty-five per cent. lower than you have been accustomed to

A Suggestion

TO

Wall Paper Dealers

Look over your stock of Wall Paper now and see if you have sufficient variety in *Style* and *Price* to meet all possible demands this Spring. You may find a few more attractive patterns are needed, if so write us for samples of our stock of quick selling papers. Goods that you can make money on. Do this while out assortment is large. Samples delivered free.

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OUR PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS are unsurpassed for elegance in appearance, reliability in action, and of standard strength.

Some of our Leading Specialties are

Aromatic Cascara, S. & M.
Bitter Cascara,
Vitallic Hypophosphites,
Apodyne,
Syrup Trifolium Compound,
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Our lines of PERFUMES and TOILET WATERS are handled by

THE DRUG TRADE ONLY

And have proved excellent sellers. New Odors, New Designs, Attractive Goods.

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TUTTI FRUTTI

SEND FOR NEW ADVERTISING MATTER TO DECORATE YOUR WINDOW AND DRAW TRADE.

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Ontario College of Pharmacy.

SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION, MAY, 1897.

The following are the questions submitted at the Semi-Annual Examinations held May 3rd and following days.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner—A. R. LYNCH. Time allowed, two hours.

1. Translate into English and give manner of mixing the following prescription

R Codeinæ grana sex
Oleum jecoris asselli unciam cum semisse
Creasote guttas triginti
Pulveris tragacanthæ
Quantum sufficit.
Aquam addc uncias quatuor
Misce et fiat emulsio.
Capiat cochlearia meridie, et hora quinta pomeridiana, per septimanam integram vel ulterius, si opus fuerit.

State quantity of gum tragac.

2. Write a prescription for a four-ounce bottle. Give manner of mixing. Six doses to the bottle, and direct one dose to be given every 3 hours, each dose to contain: Quinine, 5 grs.; tr. aconite, 10 drops; paregoric, a teaspoonful; syrup wild cherry, half a teaspoonful; hive syrup, half a teaspoonful; simple elixir, 20 drops. Water to make the desired quantity.

P.S.—Are there any errors as to dose in the prescription?

3. Give full Latin and English for the following abbreviations: Hor un spatio; sum tal; H. S.; det; C.M.S.; fiat tales; febris adest; om. bid; jusc aven; trid.

4. Give Latin name and dose of following: Oil of thyme, Plummer's Pills, white vitriol, solution trinitrin, cocaine, muriate, hicra picra, iodide of lead, acetanilid, menthol, red iodide of mercury.

5. Give dose and name two incompatibilities of the following: Sweet spirits of nitre, bromide of ammonia, perchloride of mercury.

6. Define the terms antiseptics, cholagogues, styptics, dessicants.

7. What rules are necessary to observe by druggists in engagement of apprentices (as required by the Pharmacy Act) as to qualifications, service, registration, etc.?

7 to 10. Oral examination.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner—J. T. PETTER. Time allowed, two hours.

1. *Nux Vomica.*—(*a*) Give full Latin name of the plant from which it is obtained. (*b*) Which part of the plant constitutes the official portion? (*c*) Name the chief active constituents of nux vomica. (*d*) Name another drug which contains the same alkaloidal constituents. (*e*) With what acid are these alkaloidal constituents combined in nux vomica? (*f*) What are the medicinal properties of nux vomica? (*g*) What is the B.P. dose of its most important alkaloid? (*h*) In what official preparation does this alkaloid enter? (*i*) Name the official preparations of nux vomica.

2. Name two volatile oils obtained from woods, two from flowers, two from herbs, and two from seeds, all official in the B.P.

3. Give brief explanations for the following terms used in the study of materia medica: Common name, official name, natural order, habitat, parts used, adulteration, tests, preservation, medical uses, and modes of administration.

4. *Blood.*—(*a*) Give B.P. official name of the plant. (*b*) Name official products obtained from this plant. (*c*) What are the chief medicinal and pharmaceutical uses of these products? (*d*) What other very important commercial product is also obtained from this plant? (*e*) What article formerly extensively used in surgery is made from this product? (*f*) By what other article is this replaced in modern surgery?

5. *Soap bark.*—(*a*) Where is it grown? (*b*) Who are our principal customers for soap bark? (*c*) What do they use it for? (*d*) What is its most noticeable medicinal quality?

6. Name a drug as an example of each of the following parts of a plant: Root, rhizome, tuber, corm, bulb, wood, bark, bud, leaf, flower, fruit, seed.

7. *Anise.*—(*a*) Give full official B.P. name of plant. (*b*) Name the part used. (*c*) Name official preparations into which it enters. (*d*) From what fruit is most of the commercial oil of anise derived? (*e*) What other drug from the umbelliferæ, very similar in appearance, possesses no oil tubes?

8. 9. 10. Recognition of crude drugs and oral examination.

DISPENSING.

Examiner—W. MURDISON. Time allowed, three hours.

MRS. DAVIS.

℞ Ol. terebinth..... ℥i
Tr. toluntani..... ℥i
Emulsio. ol. morrhuæ 50% ad. ℥iv
Misce bene ut fiat emulsio, et sig.
Cap. coch. mod. statim. et repet p.c.

MISS ROGERS.

℞ Quin. sulph..... gr. ¾
Zinci oxydi..... gr. ⅝
M. Ft. pil. Mitte viij.
Cap. unum q.q. quarta sextave hora.

MR. RUSSELL.

℞ Camphoræ..... ℈i
P. rhei..... ℥i
Misce intime et divide in chart. viij.
I. bis indies nocte et maneque.

JAMES ROSS.

℞ Ext. bellad..... ℈i
Plumbi acet..... ℥ss
Ac. tannici..... ℥ss
Vaseline..... ℥iv
Misce. Fiat ung. et sig.
Sæpe utend ut dicto.

PHARMACY.

Examiner—[illegible]

1. What is the effect on each of the following upon the rate of evaporation? (*a*) Change of temperature. (*b*) State of surrounding atmosphere. (*c*) Reduction of pressure. (*d*) Surface of liquid. (*e*) Area of heated surface.

2. Explain the object of the following: Glycerine in liniment of iodine.

Chloride of ammonium in solution of perchloride of mercury.

Water in ointment of iodide of potassium.

Carbonate of lead in solution of gutta percha,

3. Outline briefly the assay of opium, and state what quantity of each of the following preparations contains the equivalent of 1 gr. of powdered opium: Tr. camph. co., pulv. kino co., vin. opii., pil. plumbi cum opio., pulv. ip. co., tr. opii.

4. (*a*) What do you understand by alcohol 50 o. p.?

(*b*) How much alcohol of this strength would be required to make 1 pint imp. of proof spirits?

5. Describe the preparation of the following, noting any points of practical importance to be observed: Ointment of nitrate of mercury; strong solution of perchloride of iron; solution of subacetate of lead.

6. Name the ingredients in the following: Resin ointment, compound tincture of cinchona, compound powder of jalap, compound tincture of gentian, aromatic sulphuric acid.

7. Enumerate the official decoctions. State the general mode of preparation, and give cases in which the process is varied in any detail, with reason for same.

8. Name the common constituents of drugs which are extracted by (*a*) ether, (*b*) cold water.

9 and 10. Oral and recognition of specimens.

BOTANY.

Examiner—CHAS. B. SHEPPARD, M.D., C.M.
Time, Two hours.

1. Describe the fruit of the cruciferæ, and the flower of the leguminosæ.

2. What is a fruit? Classify and explain your classification.

3. Name in order, and describe the parts of a typical flower. (*a*) Enumerate and explain the various modifications of the androecium.

4. Write short, descriptive notes on (*a*) Chlorophyll, (*b*) plant cells, (*c*) fibrovascular bundles.

5. Describe manner of growth and reproduction of either (*a*) claviceps purpurea, (*b*) puccinia graminis.

6. Describe minute structure and manner of growth of the stem of the maple.

7, 8, 9. Oral examination.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner: PROF. J. SCOTT. Time Allowed, Two Hours.

1. Mention two independent methods of determining approximately the atomic weight of an element.

2. Describe briefly the arrangement of the elements according to the periodic system, and illustrate by examples the manner in which the chemical and physical characteristics of an element are indicated by its position in that system.

3. Describe the manufacture of phosphorus from bones, giving equations. Give the names and formulæ of four oxygen acids of phosphorus.

4. A solution of salts is submitted to a systematic examination for the determination of the bases. If iron be the first metal detected, describe the course of the analysis down to the point at which it is shown to be present, including one confirmatory test. Give equations for the reactions occurring, assuming that the iron existed in the original solution in the form of ferric chloride.

5. Mention the impurities, giving tests for each, likely to be present in ammonium carbonate, sulphuric acid, mercuric iodide, silver nitrate, and chloroform.

6. Give the chief sources of potassium. State how the metal may be isolated. Describe the preparation of potassium chlorate, giving equations.

7. Define isomerism, polymerism, and metamerism. Give probable explanation of the occurrence of metamerism.

9. A sample of iron wire is dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid, and the resulting ferrous chloride oxidized with potassium dichromate. If 2 litres of hydrogen —measured at 91°C. under a pressure of 780^{mm}—be liberated in the first reaction, what weight of dichromate will be required for the oxidation?

$$Fe + 2H\,Cl = Fe\,Cl_2 + H_2$$

$$6\,Fe\,Cl_2 + 14\,H\,Cl + K_2Cr_2O_7 = 3\,Fe_2\,Cl_6 + 2K\,Cl + Cr_2O_3 + 7H_2O$$

(Atomic wts. K. 39. Cr., 52.)

The following may be substituted for any one of the above questions:

Give the graphic formula of benzine, and the general formula of the series to which it belongs. Give the formulæ of aniline and phenol, and show how each is related to benzine. Explain what is meant by saturated and unsaturated compounds and give an example of each.

9 and 10. Recognition of specimens and oral examination.

UROTROPIN.— Hexamethylentetramin, a uric acid solvent easily soluble in water, not so much in alcohol, and almost insoluble in ether.

AMYLOFORM. — Is a combination of formaldehyde with starch, which undergoes a double decomposition in the presence of tissues and secretions.

Pharmacy in England.

Ramsay vs. Dewar at the Chemical Society—Dr. Murrell on Face Powders—Mother Seigel's Syrup at $5,000,000—Bicyclists' Outfits as Profitable Extras.

(By our own Correspondent.)

When in February I penned the remarks upon Professor Ramsay and the Chemical Society, published in the March issue of the *Canadian Druggist*, no one anticipated that such a revolt would occur in the peaceful circles of that learned body as has since taken place. The true account has not yet appeared, although the *British and Colonial Druggist* has got hold of most of the facts, it may be as well therefore to put it on record. Most of these societies elect their officers by what is known as a house-list, that is to say, the out-going council or that portion that has to seek election, recommend certain names for the officers and as a rule the fellows accept without a word. But it is quite possible for the fellows, upon giving proper notice, to suggest other names than those on the house-list and the ballot is invoked. For some few years a number of the "young bloods" in the Chemical Society, emanating from the city and Guilds, Institute, and the Royal College of Science, have not been satisfied with the present condition of affairs. Last year an unorganized attempt was made to black-ball the secretary, Professor Dunstan, owing to some objection to his dictatorial manner in connection with his duties, but as no other name was substituted no harm was done. This year, the announcement that Professor Dewar, F.R.S., of the Royal Institution was the nominee of the council for the presidency aroused the dissentients to fever-heat, and a determined effort was made by organizing all the elements that felt dissatisfied with Professor Dewar to vote in favor of Ramsay as president. There was found very little difficulty in rallying a number of distinguished men to their cause for a number of reasons. First of all they had the black-ball party, principally consisting of public analysts and their assistants who arrogate to themselves the function of censors of the certificates of new candidates for election as fellows. This party has lived for the last five or six years in more or less open revolt, as they think that the council should exercise some sort of discrimination regarding candidates. Then several past officers of the society joined as a protest to the method of electing a president. Owing to an absurd by-law, that should be repealed, all past presidents are *ex officio* members of the council. It is stated that they only exercise their functions on the occasion of the discussion of the house-list and in more than one instance have carried their candidate in spite of the opposition by those duly elected to their position on the council. Then all Ramsay's past students supported him, whilst the Cambridge men showed their affection for their Professor, Dewar, by backing Ramsay. All the assistants of the past-presidents voted "on principle" against Dewar. In one case, that of Dr. Armstrong of the city and Guilds Institute, this so upset him that it was reported that if it had been in his power he would have dismissed them. As it was he penned a bitter protest to *Nature* on the subject and thereby strengthened the opposition to Dewar, as re-prints were sent to all the fellows and his intemperate and ill-advised language was universally condemned. Manifestos were issued by each side, some manufacturing chemists supporting Dewar for no other reason than that he was selected by the council—thus ignoring the motive of the opposition. Finally Ramsay's position was strengthened by Dewar's incautious statement during the early days of the Argon discovery that there could be no such gas as he would have discovered it when liquefying air; a statement that he must have regretted considerably since. On the election day it was anticipated that recrimination would be indulged in, but so much time was taken in voting that the other proceedings were tame. In the end Dewar was elected, but his majority will never be known, although it is quite certain that the figures were close. Thus ended an unseemly trial that ought never to have been attempted.

Dr. Murrell, the lecturer on pharmacology at a London school of medicine, has for the past few years been attempting to make sensational discoveries. Since his discovery of the value of terebene in winter cough (which, by the way, has suffered an eclipse like many another boomed specific, although its use in certain cases cannot be gainsaid,) he has been on the *qui vive*. About three years ago he gave a guarded panegyric respecting the use of *Senecio Jacobæa* in amenorrhœa, yet it cannot be said to have found favor in the profession. Then he started on an analytical cruise accompanied by Dr. Wilson Hake, the lecturer on chemistry at the same college. Turkish and Egyptian cigarettes were stated to be laboring under the awful suspicion of containing arsenic, although why that poison should be added is still a mystery. Sufficient was it for the two doctors to issue their report that no such ingredient occurred, although there were traces in the gold embossing on some cigarettes. Now they have investigated the composition of a number of face powders, and while their analytical results are probably correct enough, the deductions are simply ridiculous. Of course, they found starch and zinc as a frequent ingredient, and one consisted of boric acid pure and simple. Half the so-called rice-starch powders were innocent of rice, although that does not seem very dreadful. But it is absurd to abuse zinc oxide and boric acid as ingredients in face powder, and the doctor bolsters up the case against the boric by a reference to the use of borax in cases of epilepsy!

Some short time ago it was announced that Vinolia was to be floated as a company and offered to the public for the

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Pure Powdered Drugs?

Send for Samples and Prices

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LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Ontario Experimental Farm at Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at 75c. Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Sole Agent for the Dominion.
To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

TRADE C_6H_5

Little's Soluble Phenyle
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC
NEW DISINFECTANT.
FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

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To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

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"A malt tonic of surpassing value in its action on the nerves."
"Admirably adapted to the wants of ladies before and after confinement."
"Highly nutritious, and it use will be found very satisfactory in the rearing of strong, healthy children."
"Ahead of porter or strong ale, whether imported or domestic."
"Endorsed by the medical profession as the standard of perfection."

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The only Pill's which purge without pain

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS
LAXATIVE
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REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills . 2 free by Post
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Czarina Complexion Powder

Contains no lead or other substances poisonous to the skin, but is a delicately pure and delightfully perfumed complexion beautifier. As a toilet powder it has no equal.

— IN FOUR SHADES —

White, Cream, Brunette, Flesh.

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All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reason for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind their counter will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods, and that is to have a supply.*

Mainer's Cough Drops

BROWN
BLACK
MENTHOL and
ACID TABLETS

Will keep in summer weather.
Ask your Wholesale Druggist for them.

A. MAINER, - TORONTO.

BIRD SEED

Is put up by us in attractive 1-lb. packages. Each package contains a five-cent cake of "Bird Treat" and piece of cuttle-fish bone.

It is well advertised, and sells readily at 10 cents, leaving retailers large profit.

Sold in 24 lb. and 36 lb. cases by all wholesalers, or

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The rapid increase in our business has necessitated our removing to more commodious premises. Our new business home is

30 Wellington St. East
Toronto

Where can be seen the largest, best, and cheapest stock of

Sponges and Chamois Skins

In Canada. Our Sponges are purchased for us at the fisheries, and come **direct** from Nassau, Florida, Cuba, Abaco, Acklins, Exuma, and the far-famed isles of Greece.

Our Chamois are imported from the headquarters for this article in England and the United States.

The secret of our being able to give unprecedented value in these lines is our knowing how to buy. The case in a nutshell. Try us, and convince yourself that our claim is no vain boast.

Sponges to suit every requirement and every trade. Sponges of every variety and every grade. In original packages, unbleached, or in cases, bleached.

Levy & Co.
Printers

Druggists' Labels,
Supplies, etc.

A SPECIALTY.

Toronto, Ont.

THE
Lyman Bros. & Co.
LIMITED
TORONTO

Fruit Juices
FOR
Fountain Syrups

In quart champagne bottles

HANCE BROS. & WHITE	SEELEY'S
Raspberry	Pineapple
Banana	Cherry
Red Messina Orange	Raspberry
Strawberry	Blood Orange
Calisaya Phosphate	Peach
Peach	Orange
Cherry Ripe	Strawberry
Catawba Grape	
Imperial Sicily Lemon	
Pineapple	

BAKER'S Chocolate (1 lb. tins) Hance Bros. & White

Some arrivals during the month

Acid Chrysophanic
Bismuth Beta Naphthol
Chlorophyll
Europhen
Ether Butyric
Extract Malt
Eucaine Hydrochlor.
Koda Lactophenin
Lanoline
Iodol
Oil Mace
Potass. Sulphocyanide
Phenalgin Powder
Phenalgin Tablets
Paracetphenetidine
Merck's, in ozs. and lbs.
Phenacetine (Bayer). Sparteine Sulph.

GROSSMITH'S PERFUMES AND SACHET POWDERS
QUICKCURE, 25c., 50c., and $1 sizes.
QUICKHEAL (Q.C. Veterinary Cure)
Q.C. LIQUID TOOTH POWDER
LIEBIG'S ASTHMA CURE
LIEBIG'S FIT CURE
O'KEEFE'S LIQUID EXTRACT MALT

Lyman's Log Cabin ROOT BEER

10c. and 25c. Bottles.

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO.
LIMITED
Wholesale Druggists
TORONTO.

usual round million pounds. But the prospectus has not appeared and instead, A. J. White, Limited, proprietors of Mother Seigel's Syrup, etc., has taken the field first, with the same round sum as capital. The business was only established in London in 1877, and the last four years have shown an average net profit of about $450,000 per annum. The extension of the business amongst the English colonies and India has been an enormous benefit to the company, for in no other places are these patent medicines consumed in such quantities and the profits cut extremely fine.

The introduction of agencies to bicycle manufacturers is a new feature of the extension of the "profitable extra." Many British pharmacists have, however, for some time past catered for the small wants of the ever growing bicycle fraternity, and these include repairs for the muscles of the cyclist and repairing outfits for the punctured tire. The former is best composed of a diluted lanoline and witch hazel jelly, that is rapidly absorbed in the skin by friction, and leaves a cool and soothing sensation afterwards. The outfit chiefly consists of a little sheet of rubber tissue and a solution of rubber in benzine or carbon disulphide supplied in a collapsible tube. It is as well that the chemist should make a prominent display of these requisites now and again, and the introduction of the ubiquitous bicycle into the window would doubtless fill the bill. I must confess that I have not noticed it yet in any English pharmacy, but already the tailors are finding good business in it.

Buffalo Bug Destroyer.

A reader—H.W.T.—asks for a formula for this preparation. It is as follows:

Spts. turpentine	4 parts.
Benzine	8 parts.
Moth camphor	¼ to ½ or to 1 pint.
Coal oil	4 parts.
Alanet root	Sufficient to color.

Directions—Spray well the edge of the carpet with the compound, closing the room securely, if possible. When impossible to do this, soak some porous paper, such as blotting or filter paper or old rags or cloth, with the mixture, placing it under the carpet; the vapor arising permeates the carpet, destroying both the moth and the eggs. All beetles should be killed when discovered.

The bottle requires to be continually shaken, as the mixture separates rapidly, and especial care must be taken to avoid contact with fire or lights.

CITRUREA is the name given by Radlauer (*Pharm. Centralh.*) to tablets composed of urea and lithium bromide, with a very small proportion citric acid.

BORALID is a mixture of equal parts of acetanilid and boric acid (*Pharm. Zeit.*) which has been recommended for use in the treatment of eczema, etc.

Trade Notes.

A. Eby has sold his drug business at Sebringville, Ont.

Albert Bower has opened a drug store at Sydenham, Ont.

William Watson has opened a new drug store at Hintonburg, Ont.

John R. Byers has purchased the drug business of F. J. Capell, Oakville, Ont.

J. A. McGuire has purchased the drug business of J. Carscallen, Morris, Man.

Mr. Snider has purchased the drug business of W. M. Woodburn, Ottawa, Ont.

James B. Ditman, manufacturer of patent medicines, Clementsvale, N.S., is dead.

F. Dowling, formerly of Sydenham, Ont., has opened a new drug store in Belleville, Ont.

C. A. Nettleton, of Penetanguishene, has purchased the drug business of G. F. Proctor, Midland, Ont.

The drug stock of R. C. Houston, corner Queen and Elizabeth streets, Toronto, has been sold by the bailiff.

The drug store of R. Stewart, Norwood, Ont., was destroyed by fire April 20th. The most of the stock was removed.

The firm of A. G. Peuchen Co., manufacturers of acetic acid, Paris green, etc., has been dissolved. Mr. Peuchen continues the business.

T. E. Huot has purchased the drug business of T. E. Barbeau, St. Catherine street, Montreal, the latter opening a new store on St. James street.

G. W. Pettingill, druggrist; C. H. Black, stationer; and The Martin & Lamont Co., Ltd., druggists and stationers, all of Regina, Assiniboia, are amalgamating.

Dr. W. E. Hamill has returned from Montreal where he was instructing a class in Optics for the Optical Institute of Canada, and reports a pleasant trip and interesting class.

George C. Briggs, Hamilton, Ont., one of the oldest wholesale druggists and proprietary medicine manufacturers of Canada, died April 23rd. Deceased was seventy years old at the time of his death, and was head of the firm of G. C. Briggs & Son.

H. Watters has moved into his new and handsome drug store, No. 197 Sparks street, Ottawa, Ont., nearly opposite his old stand. The new store is thoroughly modern in design and appointments, and a credit to the proprietor and to the capital city.

Montreal Notes.

Mr. Woolley, it is reported, has perchased the business lately carried on by Mr. P. O. Giroux, Notre Dame street. Mr. Woolley is a Licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Association, and was lately employed in a pharmacy on St. Catherine street.

British Columbia Notes.

Business is quiet. Vancouver and Victoria [illegible] on the mountains and then will follow the rush for gold. It is to be hoped that success will attend this summer's work, for the province is in great need of it. When there is such universal talk of hard times it is somewhat encouraging to meet a citizen who has travelled the Coast as far as Frisco, and yet is able to report "Victoria the best yet."

The examinations for apprentices, clerks, and licentiates were held in Vancouver on the 15th and 16th of April. The result has not yet been published.

Nominations for three councillors are called for by the secretary, John K. Sutherland. Messrs. J. R. Seymour, Vancouver; Thos. Shotbolt, Victoria, and E. McG. Van Houten, Nanaimo, are the retiring councillors; while Messrs. T. E. Atkins, Vancouver; E. H. Hiscocks, Victoria; and R. G. McPherson, Kamloops, will hold office for one more year. There are twenty-three licentiates of pharmacy eligible for nomination as councillors in Victoria, 18 in Vancouver, 4 in New Westminster, 5 in Nanaimo, 2 in Kamloops, 1 each in Kaslo, Nelson, and Vernon, and 2 each in Rossland and Wellington.

The amendment to the Poison Act, introduced by Mr. Kennedy in the Legislature, did not pass the second reading. Dr. Walkem, Nanaimo, spoke directly against the bill, as did several others. The object was to make the use of blue poison bottles, with sharp spikes on exterior, compulsory, as will be seen on reference to April CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

I would like to ask your readers what is their experience with tinctura arnicæ P.B.? Any cases of eczematous inflammation arising from the use of the P.B. tincture? When tincture of arnica is called for which is generally supplied, P.B. or U.S.P.? We have had cases of the inflammation aforesaid, and would like to know.

Manitoba Notes.

The Council for the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba held its spring meeting on Friday, 7th inst., at the Clarendon Hotel, Winnipeg, for the purpose of considering the report of examiners for the spring examinations, concluded some few days ago. A full report of the examinations and meeting of the Council will appear in the next issue of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Mr. Will R. Bartlett, druggist, Brandon, was in Winnipeg attending the meeting of the Council.

Mr. W. R. Austin, late of Toronto, has bought out the branch store of W. R. Inman & Co., Higgins street, Winnipeg.

Mr. R. J. McKee, of the Dodds Medicine Co., of Toronto, who has been travel-

ilng in the west for some weeks in the interests of the company, went east last week. He reports good business done, and is specially pleased with the prospects for the sale of the products of his company in the west.

Dr. R. F. Greer, formerly in the drug business at Morden, Man., has just returned from the east, where he completed his course in Medicine. He intends opening up in Manitoba.

Messrs. Dixon & Kelly, retail druggists, Main street, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Rowlon Dixon continues.

Mr. D. W. Bole, of the Martin, Bole & Wynne Company, Winnipeg, left last week for an extended tour in the Kootenay country.

Dr. J. W. Cartwell, of Glenboro, was in Winnipeg last week, enjoying a well-earned holiday.

Changes in the Lyman Bros. Co.'s Drug House.

Some very important changes were made in the management of the Lyman Brothers Co., Limited, of Toronto, at the annual meeting held April 15th. Mr. John Henderson, who has so ably filled the position of managing director for nearly twenty years, has retired from the company, as has also Mr. G. W. Lillie, secretary-treasurer. The faces of these two men, so familiar to the drug trade of this province, will be greatly missed. They have both been long and intimately connected with the firm with which they have now severed their connection, and Mr. Henderson more particularly from the prominent position held by him was an especial favorite amongst the trade. Mr. C. McD. Hay, who has been appointed managing director, is a worthy successor to the recent manager. His large and varied experience, first in the retail trade—having learned the business with C. S. Mason & Co., of Brantford, commencing with them in 1872, and since that time as travelling representative for the old firm of Lyman Bros. & Co., until the formation of the joint stock company, when he was made one of the directors and appointed assistant manager, fits him peculiarly for the position which he is now called upon to fill.

Mr. James Watt, who has been placed in the position of secretary-treasurer in succession to Mr. Lillie, is an old employee of the company, having begun with them when only 16 years of age.

By patient perseverance and close attention he has won his way, and is now considered one of the best financial managers in Toronto, and from his intimate association with the firm during a number of years, is particularly well adapted for his present position. We congratulate both these gentlemen on their appointments and the company in its selection of officers.

Optical Class in Winnipeg.

Mr. J. S. Leo, principal of the Optical Institute of Canada, is making arrangements to hold an optical class in Winnipeg, at an early date, under the instruction of Dr. W. E Hamill. This will be a boon to the western trade who desire to secure a knowledge of optics at a minimum of expense and time, and parties interested should lose no time in communicating with Mr. Leo for date and fuller information.

Montreal College of Pharmacy.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Montreal College of Pharmacy was held in the College Building, 595 Palace Street, Thursday evening, May 6th, Mr. W. H. Chapman, president, in the chair. The attendance was fair. From the council's report it was learned that the year's work had been most successful. Ninety students, including one woman, had been in attendance. The financial statement showed a surplus of $800, notwithstanding several large items of extraordinary expenditure. Total receipts, $3,105.20. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. H. Chapman, re-elected; vice president, A. J. Laurence, re-elected; council, C. J. Covernton, J. E. Tremble, C. E. Scarff, H. W. Reynolds, H. R. Lanctot, R. W. Williams, T. E. Barbeau, A. M. McMillan, J. R. Parkin. During the evening the Dean, Dr. T. D. Reed, gave a short lecture on "Acetylene and its Applications in Lantern Projection."

A very good disc was obtained by means of a specially prepared apparatus. A number of fine illustrations, photographic and art, were thrown on the screen, concluding with some amusing local hits. A vote of thanks was cordially passed to the doctor for his entertaining discourse. The meeting then adjourned to the chemistry classroom, where light refreshments were served, and an informal conference was held on matters pertaining to pharmacy. It is in contemplation to have a re-union of the pharmacists of the province, at a banquet at the Windsor, some time in June.

The prizes obtained at the recen examinations were presented to the successful students.

The Pharmaceutical Association Wins.

In the Court of Sessions at Montreal, May 14th, Judge Dugas rendered judgment in the cases recently instituted by the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec against the departmental stores selling patent medicines. The S. Carsley Company, H. & N. E. Hamilton, and Boisvert Freres, were each condemned to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars. The three cases were all tried at once, the complaint being laid under section 4,035 of the Pharmaceutical Act of Canada, which virtually charged the defendants with conducting a drug business without a license, and thereby endangering the public. The defence maintained that whereas the only drugs handled in their stores were patent medicines, which were received wrapped up, there was no more danger of a person being poisoned by buying it in their establishments than there was in a drug store. In both cases the clerk would simply take the bottle or package from a shelf and hand it over. They did not fill prescriptions, and therefore did not see the necessity of passing an examination. Judge Dugas, in rendering judgment, said the French version of the Act was not very clear, but under the English law it was quite apparent there was an offence, and he rendered judgment accordingly.

Cash or Credit.

The present thorough discussion of the methods which have made the department stores successful has served to emphasize the importance of merchants placing their trade upon a cash basis, or at least to refuse credit within the narrowest limits. The *Maritime Merchant* reports a Halifax dry goods trader as having stated that there was no difficulty in adopting cash methods, provided the merchant "had backbone enough to carry out the proposition in its entirety. On the assumption that thirty days is equivalent to cash, or is a means towards attaining such a desirable basis, firmness and promptness in sending out and collecting the bills would seem to be one of the strongest levers that can be used to gain the desired end. The great evil of a large portion of the retail dry goods trade in Halifax is caused by the six months credit system which has been so prominent a feature of the business in the past. If merchants who are tied down by the existence of such a custom would but make an effort, steady and persistent, in reducing this long term, it would not take a great while to educate the customers that the short time or spot cash method was the most satisfactory in the long run. As it is at present, when the long-term system is in vogue, a customer looks upon the receipt of a bill in the light of an impertinence, and if the amount is at all large the dealer stands a chance of offending a person who owes him, and everyone knows that it is very much easier to offend a customer who is largely indebted to you than a cash buyer."

The genial young man slapped the merchant on the back and exclaimed:

"How's business?"

"How's business?" the merchant repeated thoughtfully. Then he took a bundle of notes at anything from thirty days to six months from his pocket and, with an effort at cheer, exclaimed:

"My boy, I never saw a time when business was more *promising*."

EVERY DRUGGIST

Should Sell

SWEET FLY POISON DISCS

Put up with his own name on the envelope enclosing them.

Each Envelope contains 3 Fly Discs, 6 inches in diameter

The Quality is Right. The Price is Right. The Style is Right.

Write for Price and a Sample Envelope to

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136 BAY STREET, TORONTO

OUR TRAVELLERS ARE ON THE ROAD NOW WITH OUR NEW LINE OF

IMPORT SAMPLES

WHICH SURPASS ANYTHING SHOWN BEFORE.

Gents' Leather Travelling Cases

Atomizers and Cut Glass Perfumers

Photo Frames and Bronze Bric-a-Brac

Scores of Novelties

The latest productions, personally selected. Direct from the manufacturers in Europe.

IMMENSE VARIETY.
CLOSE PRICES.

BUY NOW AS YOU SAVE MONEY BY BUYING IMPORT.

NERLICH & CO., - - - Toronto.

PLANTEN'S GELATINE CAPSULES AND PERLOIDS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
PEARL SHAPED CAPSULES.

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H. Planten & Son
ESTABLISHED 1836
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SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT
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PLANTEN'S Comp. C. & C. or Black and Sandal Wood Oil CAPSULES
Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability.
Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada.
Specify Planten's on all Orders.

H. Planten & Son (Established 1836) New York
"The Pioneer American Capsule House."

Brown's Specific Will Cure DRUNKENNESS

A secret, safe and positive remedy. No taste, no odor. Can be given without the patient's knowledge. It destroys the diseased appetite for stimulants and restores to the victim his powers of resistance to temptation. Cure guaranteed.

SEND ME YOUR MAILING LIST.

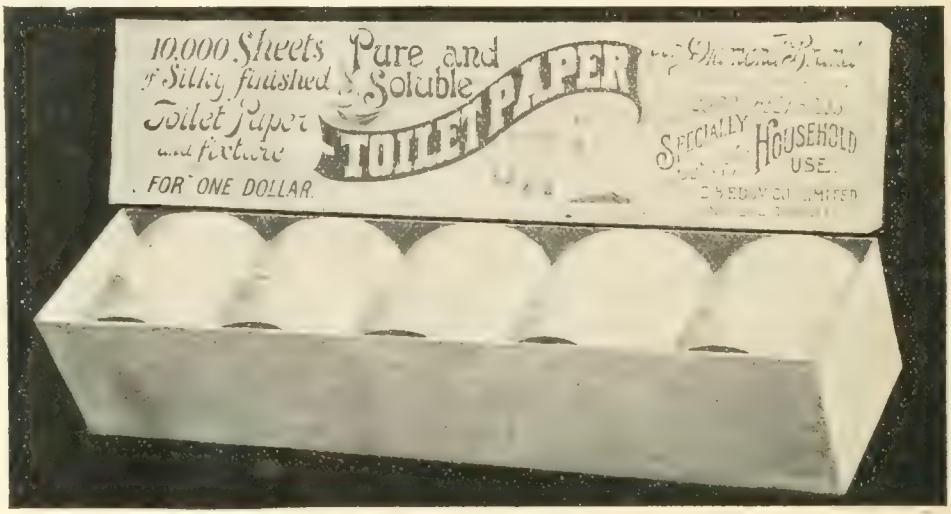
N. A. MORKILL,
805 Dorchester St. - Montreal.

More Profit to the Dealer.

More Economy to the Consumer.

The Latest and Best Paying Line for Druggists.

The E. B. EDDY CO., Ltd.
HULL MONTREAL TORONTO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FOR ONE DOLLAR.
Pure and Soluble
TOILET PAPER
SPECIALLY FOR HOUSEHOLD USE.
THE E. B. EDDY CO. LIMITED

JUST OUT

Our '97 Creation

"PEACHO"

A Rich Fruit Juice-Flavored addition to

HYGEIA BEST BEVERAGES

Our '96 success, "CHERRY SOUR," had the largest sale of any single carbonated beverage ever on this market. It was imitated by every firm in the business.

Avoid imitations of "PEACHO."

50 per cent. profit by the bottle, 100 per cent. by the glass. Every live druggist should carry a line of these goods.

J. J. McLAUGHLIN,
Manufacturing Chemist,
TORONTO

RADLAUER'S
ANTISEPTIC PERLES

Of Pleasant Taste and Fragrance.
Non-Poisonous and strongly Antiseptic.

These Perles closely resemble the sublimates and carbolic acid in their antiseptic action. A preventive of diphtheric infection.

For the rational cleansing and disinfection of the mouth, teeth, pharynx, and especially of the tonsils, and for immediately removing disagreeable odors emanating from the mouth and nose.

A perfect substitute for mouth and teeth washes and gargles. Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles take special effect where swallowing is difficult in inflammation of the throat and tonsils, catarrh of the gums, periostitis dentalis, stomatitis mercurialis, salivation, angina, and thrush.

A few of the "Perles" placed in the mouth dissolve into a strongly antiseptic fluid of agreeable taste, cleanse the mouth and mucous membrane of the pharynx, and immediately remove the fungi, germs, and putrid substance accumulating about the tonsils, thereby preventing any further injury to the teeth.

METHOD OF APPLICATION:

Take 2—4 Perles, let them dissolve slowly in the mouth, and then swallow. Being packed in small and handy tins, Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles can always be carried in the pocket.

MANUFACTURED BY
S. RADLAUER - Pharmaceutical Chemist
BERLIN W., GERMANY
W. J. DYAS, Toronto, Ont., Wholesale Agent for Canada.

It Belongs to the Druggist.

The ownership of the prescription has been settled by law in New York, Massachusetts, and a few other states, says the Albany *Medical Annals*. They all give the prescription to the druggist. Some time ago a judge of a court in Berlin, Germany, gave a similar decision. The text of the decision from the judge of the Supreme Court of one of our states is as follows: "The question before the court seems to be very simple, indeed. A patient applies to a physician and receives from him certain advice, for which he tenders a fee. The physician hands a piece of paper to the patient, purporting to be a written order for certain goods called drugs, which order is filled by a merchant or apothecary. The payment of the fee and the delivery of the goods or drugs terminates the verbal contract, and the druggist keeps the prescription as an evidence that the contract has been fulfilled, as far as he is concerned. The druggist can, if he so please, on his own responsibility, renew the drugs, for he is but a merchant, and has a perfect right to sell drugs to anyone and in any shape. He need not keep the prescription, nor is he bound to give a copy, but should error occur, he has no protection in case of suit."—*The Pharmacologist.*

Adulteration of Olive Oil by Castor oil.

Ferraro Annibale states that the adulteration of olive oil by castor oil has risen to such a degree that the Italian Government intends to legislate against the practice. A simple test will suffice to detect this falsification, since castor oil will dissolve readily in absolute or high-grade alcohol and itself dissolves fuchsin. The reagent consists of 25 vols. of alcohol and 1.2 vols. of a 0.05 per cent. solution of fuchsin in alcohol, and 25 parts of this mixture are carefully poured into a tube containing 5 parts of the oil to be tested, the height of the plane of contact being marked by a strip of gummed paper or other means. The tube is then agitated for a few minutes, and left at rest for half an hour, whereupon the alteration in the level of contact will afford a direct measure of the castor oil originally present in the oil and extracted by the alcohol. The method is equally adapted for the detection of adulteration in castor oil itself. —*Bolletino Pharm.*

Pearl Coating Pills.

The following paper was read at the meeting of the Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' Association:

Mr. James Gauld stated that after being made, the pills should be allowed to dry for a day or two. They should then receive two coats of varnish (either tolu one drachm and ether one ounce, or sandarac one part and absolute alcohol one part). This prevents pitting and the exudation of essential oil, which colors the coating. The apparatus for coating consists of three covered pots, a sieve, and a marble slab. The coating-powder is French chalk, or a mixture of French chalk and starch (one drachm to one ounce), which is whiter. A small quantity of Martindale's mucilage of tragacanth (four grs. to one ounce, with one drachm sp. vin. rect.) is placed in one of the covered pots, and the pills are evenly coated with this by shaking them up in the pot. They are then transferred to a covered pot containing the chalk, and rotated for a minute or so. Then they are turned into the sieve, which removes excess of chalk. They are then placed upon the slab, and carefully rolled under the palm of the hand gently, and gradually increasing the pressure as the coating dries. They are next turned into a clean pot, and rotated gently so as to make the coating adhere more firmly. The process is then repeated, two coatings being sufficient. To give the pills the high polish so much desired, they should be allowed to stand for a day to dry, then vigorously rotate them for some time in a clean smooth covered pot. For prescription pills the same perfect finish cannot be obtained, but with a little practice two or three dozen pills can be finished satisfactorily in about fifteen minutes. Pink pills are easily made by adding a little carmine to the chalk.—*Mo. Mag. Phar.*

Detecting Nitrites.

Zambelli recommends the following colorimetric method for determining nitrites. A reagent is made by dissolving 2 grammes of sulphanilic acid and 2 grammes of phenol in 50 cc. of equal parts of sulphuric acid and water. A measured quantity of the solution to be tested is placed in a flask, and 2 or 3 cc. of the above solution added. In ten to fifteen minutes the solution is made just alkaline with ammonia; if nitrous acid be present a yellow coloration will be produced. This color is matched by repeating the reaction, using a standard solution of silver nitrite.—*Jour. Soc. Chem.*

Drugs Made in Germany.

The *Medical Record* says that a German pharmaceutical journal is authority for the estimate that 117 new drugs were brought on the market in Germany during six months last year. It is said that there are already more than 10,000 different medicinal substances in use. If the introduction of new therapeutic agents is continued at the present rate for the next fifty years the consequences will be appalling. It will take a large sized book to even mention them. An encyclopedia will be required to describe them. The medical student of the next century will have a great deal to learn.

An Electric Plant.

Nicaragua produces a plant which appears to be charged with electricity to such an extent that, if its branches are touched with the [illegible] it [illegible] electricity. It influences the magnetic needle at a distance of half a dozen yards, and the nearer it is placed the greater this influence is apparent, while if the instrument is placed in the centre of the bush a steady circular movement is observable. The time of day exerts a marked influence upon the activity of the plant, the maximum of its electrical influence being evinced at about two o'clock in the afternoon, while during the night it appears to have no effect whatever. Stormy weather increases its remarkable demonstrations. The plant is called the Phytolacca electrica.

Business Maxims.

The good will and esteem of all your employees is especially desirable.

Always be busy. See that your store is not a place for loafers.

Be conscientious, careful, and economical, though generous.

Take an interest in your customers' and your employees' welfare.

Above all things, be exactly what you pretend to be. Possess a character unimpeachable.

Always have your place of business open promptly and at a stated time.

Never be too busy to settle accounts and receive money due.

Always treat your customers pleasantly and politely.

Ambition is a business necessity, but conceit is a stumbling block to success.

What you do, do thoroughly; leave nothing half done.

Enterprise and "goaheaditiveness" are as essential as capital.

A progressive age demands the progressive business man.

An untiring effort is bound to win in the end.

Push, perseverence, and sound judgment pave the way to success.

—*Iron Age.*

Oil of Spike.

True oil of spike is obtained from *Lavandula spica*, a native of maritime Southern France, where its distillation is an important industry. "Spike" is the corruption of "aspic," the colloquial French term. Much of the commercial spike oil is little more than turpentine flavored with the genuine "essence d'aspic."—*Phar. Jour.*

Sacrificing to Secure Trade.

"Throwing a minnow to catch a whale" is a familiar hyperbolical expression to indicate the policy of sacrificing a small object to secure a larger one. In trade this policy is no novelty in itself, but the extent to which the practice is carried is one of the features of modern business.

In numerous cases of insolvency which have come under our notice, the bankrupt trader has been found to have so far overshot the mark as to have sacrificed so large an amount of valuable bait without catching more valuable fish as to have left himself without the profits necessary to maintain his solvency. The result in such cases was the sacrifice of the wholesalers who supplied his stock; and his other creditors; and the trader's own reputation. A merchant, wholesale or retail, carries on his business for the sole purpose of clearing an amount of profit by the sale of goods as will pay interest on his invested capital, cover the running expenses of his store, will provide enough for his private needs, and, as far as possible, enable him to lay by a fund for the contingencies of his business and his family. By whatever degree his business fails to meet these essential requirements and objects, to that extent it is a failure, and in proportion to its failure to secure these rewards for his enterprise and labors, his business is being so conducted as to be dragging him gradually towards the brink of insolvency. The sacrificing of goods, the selling them that is, without a fair amount of profit to meet the above needs, is a violation of the basal principal of honest business.

The trader who invites custom by sacrificing to ensure trade practically appeals to the public to encourage a style of business dealing which runs very close to the border between imprudence and fraud.

Buyers watch this strife between the different stores, and buy on the culling system; they go to one store for its "leading article," and to others for those each one is offering as a bait. This is great sport to shoppers, but it is death to profitable trading. The departmental stores meet this condition by declaring their whole stock to be selling on the lines of sacrifice on particular days. It is perfectly notorious to experts in dry goods that not one retail buyer in a thousand knows whether goods are cheap or dear as compared with their real cost, or in comparison with goods in another store. The flaring advertisements that certain goods worth so much are to be sold for one-half that sum, are the rankest buncombe in most cases. Those goods which are really sacrificed are cleverly selected to act as baits or set down in price as a blow at some rival.

Whenever the opportunity occurs the buyer is the sacrificial victim, not the goods. But the system demoralizes the whole trade, and the general effect is to so stimulate competition as to bring profits below the line of safety. Upon buyers the effect of the excitement kept up by incessant appeals to secure sacrifice goods, is most mischievous.

The perpetual hunting after so-called bargains in drygoods is becoming a mania, as many men of limited income know to their cost. The whole system is radically wrong. If a trader is really sacrificing goods, he is doing business on dishonest principles; he is preparing to victimize his creditors. If he is not doing so when he proclaims that he is in order to catch custom, he is showing a talent for deception which makes those dealing with him run great risk of being sacrificed.—*Canadian Journal of Commerce.*

Acetylene for Blowpipe Work.

In a letter to the editor of *Nature*, Prof. A. E. Munby says the cheap production of acetylene has come as a great boon, and is now in regular use for laboratory blowpipe work. The apparatus in use consists of an aspirator holding about fifteen litres, permanently connected with a water supply, and possessing a quarter-inch aperture exit tap—the water flows in from below to minimize absorption; at the top a three-hole rubber cork carries an upright pipe, passing through the table, which serves for filling the aspirator with gas or using the gas on the table, a second pipe goes to the blowpipe, and a third carries an open mercury manometer. For filling the jar the calcium carbid is placed in a four-ounce bottle, closed by a cork carrying a small separating funnel from which the water drops; the gas passes to the aspirator through a wide glass tube, which acts as a reversed condenser, returning most of the water vapor to the bottle. With the large exit to the aspirator the gas can always be collected under a reduced pressure of several centimetres of mercury, which quite provides against any sudden rushes of gas; the operation takes some ten minutes, and requires practically no attention. In using the gas the water is turned on with all taps closed for a few seconds, to correct any reduced pressure caused by absorption, as shown by the gauge—this is very slight indeed—and then the gas tap fully opened and the flame regulated entirely by the water entrance. To bring the gas into use takes hardly any longer than with an ordinary gas blowpipe.

Ergotinol.

This new preparation of ergot is obtained by exhausting powdered and oil free ergot with water. The extracts obtained are treated with acids and hydrolised. The acid is then neutralised and alcoholic fermentation induced. The product is then subjected to dialysis, and concentrated until 1 C.c. of ergotinol corresponds to 0.5 grm. of extractum secalis cornutum. Ergotinol is said to be a substitute for the extract, without possessing the unpleasant properties of the latter.—*Pharm. Zeitg., Phar. Jl.*

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Any of the following books will be mailed on receipt of the price named:

British Pharmacopœia	$1 75
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U.S. Dispensatory (in leather (1894)	7 25
National Dispensatory (1894)	7 00
National Formulary	1 00
Attfield's Chemistry	2 25
Gray's Botany, first lessons	1 50
Maisch's Materia Medica	2 80
Martindale's Extra Pharmacopœia	2 00
Pereira's Prescriptions	1 25
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FRANCIS U. KAHLE,
127 BAY STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

School of Practical Science

In 1887 a bill was passed in the Legislature of Ontario sanctioning the establishment of a School of Practical Science, and an arrangement was effected with the Council of the University College, whereby the students attending the school enjoyed the advantage of the instruction given by the lecturers and professors in the university in the departments of science. In 1889 the school was affiliated with Toronto University, Prof. Galbraith being appointed principal of the school. That the school has been a marked success is due in a great measure to the excellent teaching staff and the splendidly equipped laboratories which the school contains. There are five regular departments of instruction, in each of which

School of Practical Science.

diplomas are granted ; these are civil engineering (including sanitary engineering), mechanical and electrical engineering, mining engineering, architecture, analytical and applied chemistry. The regular course is of three years' duration. Fellowships of the value of $500 per annum are open to graduates of the school. The equipment of the school is very complete, and it takes rank with the best institutions of its kind on the continent.

The chemical laboratories comprise a laboratory for qualitative analysis, with accommodation for forty students working at one time, a laboratory for quantitative analysis capable of accommodating twenty students at a time, and smaller rooms for special work, such as water analysis, technical gas analysis, etc. The laboratories are fitted with the usual appliances.

In addition to the advantages afforded by this splendid equipment the students of the school, as already stated, have access to the physical laboratory in connection with the University of Toronto. It is furnished with a large collection of apparatus for lecture experiments in the departments of mechanics, sound, light, heat, and electricity. It is also well supplied with instruments of precision for individual work in the same departments. In addition to an elementary laboratory there are several special laboratories, which offer unusual facilities for the conduct of experiments in the various branches of physics.

The electrical apparatus includes electronometers, galvanometers, resistance coils and bridges, testing keys, batteries, electrical machines (Holz and Carre), Ruhmkorff coils, Crookes' tubes, telephones, etc.

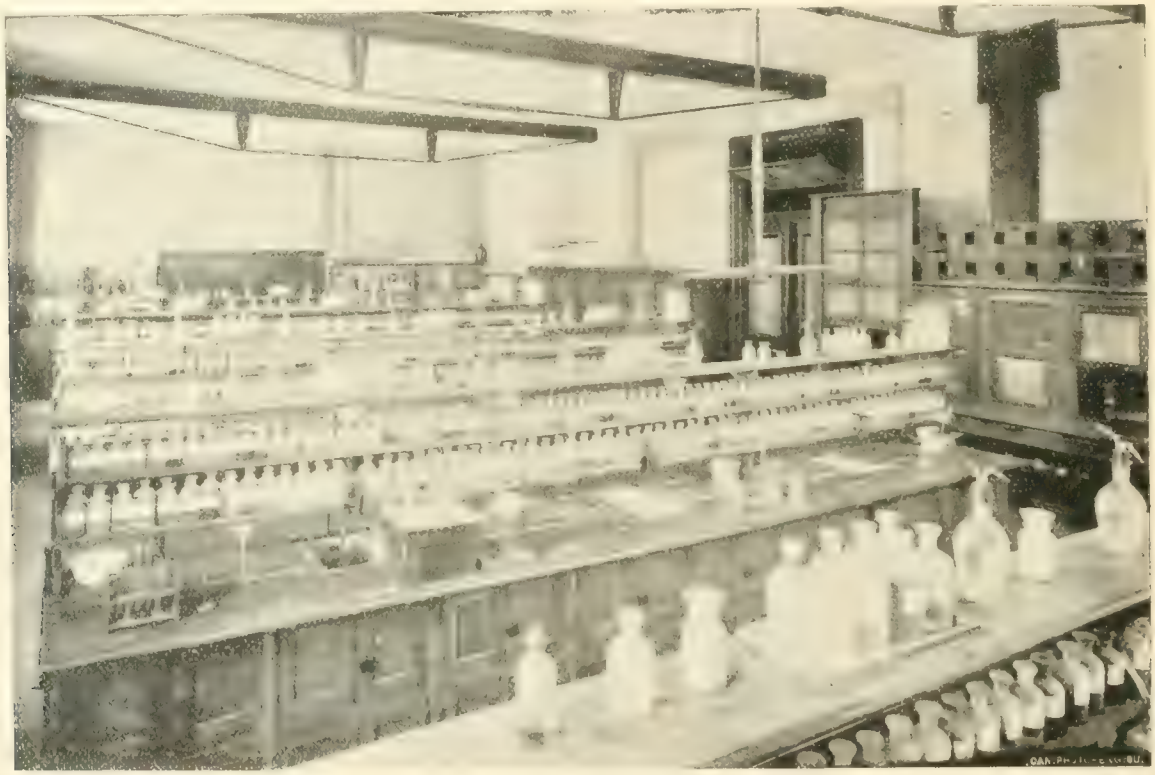
At this time, when the mineral resources of the Dominion, and particularly of Ontario, are attracting so much attention at home and abroad, it is gratifying to know that the School of Science is thoroughly equipped on the geological side. Long before the mining boom began, the Minister of Education, recognizing the importance in a country so rich in mineral resources of this branch of national education, established a course of instruction in mining, and entrusted it to a gentleman whose attainments eminently qualify him for the position which he holds. Dr. Coleman, whose name is well known in the scientific world, is a graduate of Breslau University in Germany. He has had a wide experience as a field geologist, particularly in British Columbia and the gold country of eastern Ontario. His lectures at the School of Science treat of the subjects of geology, mineralogy, lithology, and the ore deposits of Canada. Besides Prof. Coleman, there are on the staff Mr. G. E. Mickle, B.A., a graduate of the School of Science, who has had an extensive course at the Freiberg School of Mines, Saxony, and who has practised as a mining engineer in the Sudbury and Rossland mining regions, and Mr. W. E. Boustead, B.A., trained at the School of Science and at McGill University. Mr. Mickle takes up metallurgy, mines, ore dressing, and cognate subjects, while Mr. Boustead has charge of the assaying and blow-pipe work.

One of the most important of the branches in the department of mining is that devoted to assay work. The laboratory is provided with both gas and charcoal furnaces, balances, and all other necessary appliances. A great many ore samples are taken to the School of Science for assay. One reason for this is that persons interested in mining locations know that the work will be properly done, and that absolute reliance may be placed in the impartiality of the report. It is advisable to send a considerable quantity of ore—several pounds—for an assay that a fair sample may be obtained. For a mill test a ton is necessary to obtain a definite result.

The mineralogical and blow pipe department is an exceedingly interesting feature. The museum mineralogical collection numbers over a thousand specimens, of which about 400 are from different parts of Ontario. A great deal of attention is now being devoted to the

minerals of this Province. In addition there are two students' collections, one for advanced work of about 1,600 specimens, the other for junior students numbering 500 specimens. The department has a well-equipped blow pipe laboratory, possessing all the latest appliances and affording facilities for the practice of the most recent methods. Lithology is a very important subject, because the successful prospector and miner must be acquainted with rock indications. Certain ores are associated with certain rocks. In this branch there is a collection of considerably over a thousand rock specimens, many of them, especially country rocks, being from Ontario. Then there are over 1,200 thin sections for microscopic study. Of the four lithological microscopes which have been provided for use in this work two are from Fuess, of Berlin, the most famous maker in the world. About 800 of these thin sections are from Canadian rocks, and especially from those of Ontario. A number of them have been made in working up materials for the Bureau of Mines, so that the students have had the advantage of dealing with the rocks of actual or prospective mines in Ontario. The students can make their own sections with the aid of the equipment for rock section cutting.

The Minister of Education is to be congratulated on the fact that even before the public had manifested any great interest in mining matters, such an important side of an institution for the teaching of applied science in a new country as the department of mineralogy, geology, metallurgy and assaying, was as well manned and as thoroughly equipped as it is to-day. The fact that graduates of the school are taking prominent places as mining engineers in the Dominion, in the United States, and in South Africa is evidence that from the point of view of applied science, geology and related subjects have not been neglected in the University.



Chemical Laboratory, School of Practical Science.

Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.

The semi-annual examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, for major and minor candidates, were held in the College of Pharmacy, 595 Lagauchetiere street, Montreal, commencing on Tuesday, April 20th, and closing on Saturday, April 24th. Twenty-four candidates for the major and twenty for the minor examinations presented themselves. Of these, the following passed and are entitled to their respective certificates, namely: As "Licentiates of Pharmacy," Arthur Carruthers, James Franckum, E. H. Lawson, R. J. Lunny, Chas. S. Webb, Henry Willis, W. S. Stone. As "Certified Clerks," D. R. O'Neill, Jos. E. Migneron, Gilbert Faulkner, Louis Rogalsky, Oscar Turgeon, Maurice O. Dion, Jos. R. Cassegrain, Patrick G. Mount, J. O. Quenneville. Of the major candidates two passed upon all subjects but one, namely, pharmacy and chemistry, respectively, and of the minor candidates one failed in pharmacy; these will require to present themselves at the October examination to be examined on those subjects only.

severe written and oral examination, the subjects examined upon being chemistry and physics, materia medica and toxicology, botany, pharmacy, practical dispensing, reading of prescriptions, and weights and measures. The examiners were as follows: R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo; J. Emile Roy, Quebec; W.H. Chapman, A. J. Laurence, and J. R. Parkin, Montreal. E. Muir, secretary of the Board.

Major Examination, April 20th, 1897.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. Give source, habitat, natural order, parts used, physical characteristics and B.P. preparation with percentage, composition, and dose of the following: aloes barb, buchu and taraxaci.

2. Give sources, habitat, natural order, parts used, physical characteristics, and B.P. preparation with percentage, composition, and doses of following: pareira, copaiba, and santal.

3. Pomgranate, worm seed. What are the official names, parts used, active principles, and the nature of those active principles?

4. Explain the actions of antidotes. In case of alkaloidal poisoning, what is the general treatment?

5. Nux Vomica. State all you know about it.

6. What important constituents characterize the drugs of the following groups: aromatic, refrigerent, and astringent? What are the best menstrums for the extraction of such principles?

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Not only is **Diastase-Stearns** unexcelled by any other diastase on the market, but it is an animal diastase. It is the natural diastase of the pancreatic juice taken from the fresh pancreas of the omnivorous pig, and, therefore, specially fitted for aiding the digestive functions of dyspeptic, omnivorous man. The function of diastase is to convert starch into sugar. But what kind of sugar? Sugars differ from one another in their nourishing power. Cane sugar is more nourishing than glucose. This is due to the fact that glucose is lower on the scale of sugars than cane sugar. Before sugar can be used in the body as nourishment it must be converted back again into animal starch, or glycogen. The lower sugars require more energy to raise them to the plane of animal starch, which is higher than the highest sugars, than is needed by those sugars not so low on the scale. When **Diastase-Stearns** acts on starch it first converts it into various forms of sugar peculiarly adapted to nourish the animal body. In these forms it is absorbed before it sinks lower in the scale of sugars to be converted into glucose. Sir William Roberts lays special stress on this point regarding the change of starch into sugar and its reconversion into animal starch by the action of diastase; and Prof. Chittenden, of Yale, has pointed out the importance of the highest form of sugar in the nourishment of the body. Now vegetable diastase, such as the diastase of malt and that produced by the growth of vegetable fungus, belongs to the vegetable kingdom, and is designed by nature to take part in the nutrition of plants. Animal diastase has been designed by nature to take part in the nutrition of animals, and the various forms of sugar into which starch is converted by the action of animal diastase, are peculiarly fitted to nourish the animal body. **Diastase-Stearns**, therefore, is not only unexcelled as a starch converter by other preparations of diastase on the market, but it is better adapted as a therapeutic agent in the treatment of starch indigestion than any diastase from vegetable sources.

Further information, including literature, methods of testing and samples will be sent on request, mentioning this journal.

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No. 2 is a $4,500 stock in a city of 10,000 population, averaging from $15 to $20 per day. Silent partner wishes to retire. This will be found a very inviting offer upon investigation. Terms to suit yourself. County of Lincoln.

No. 3 is a stock of $2,000 in a town of 3,500 population, averaging from $7 to $10 per day cash. Ill health forces principal to retire, and a good offer is held out. County of Brant.

No. 4 is a $6,000 stock in a city of 20,000 population in British Columbia, averaging over $20 per day cash. The owner, owing to ill health, offers special price and invites inspection. A very inviting proposition.

No. 5. The proprietor of three proprietary medicines which have a fine sale offers them owing to his advancing age. They pay a profit of $3,000 per year, and that with almost no effort to push them. A first-class credit is established throughout Canada with the newspapers and no hitch can possibly occur. The formulæ, letters patent, stamps, etc., etc., are offered for less than half their value and at a figure upon which 30 per cent. can be cleared the first year.

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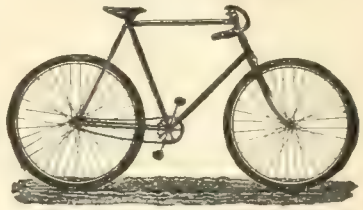

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180 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

CHEMISTRY.

1. Having to make an eight oz. solution of salicylate of soda containing 1 oz. troy of the salt and not having this salt in stock, how would you proceed to make it yourself? Illustrate by equations, and give quantities necessary to obtain the requisite weight.

2. Explain by a chemical equation the action of ferric hydrate as an antidote to arsenious acid.

3. A colorless opaque salt gives when heated strongly in a dry test tube brown vapors and finally leaves a yellowish residue. The salt is soluble in water, the solution gives a black precipitate with H_2S, a white precipitate with H_2So_2, and a yellow precipitate with a solution of KI. What salt is it?

4. What is a volumetric solution? For what and how used? How would you make the volumetric solution of soda?

5. What is tri-iodo-methane? Give its formula, mode of preparation, and with what group of hydro carbons it is analogous.

6. What is the relation of the specific heat to the atomic weight in the case of most of the elements? Calculate the specific heat of mercury.

PHARMACY.

1. Distilled water—Give and explain its mode of preparation, physical and chemical characters for purity.

2. A piece of metal of Sp. Gr. 7.84 weighs in the air 30 oz., when dipped in a certain liquid at 59° F. it weighs but 25.2168 oz. What is the Sp. Gr. of this liquid?

3. What quantity of distilled water should be added to a litre of alcohol of 91.17 centissimal Sp. Gr. .830 to reduce it to 56.98 centissimal .920 Sp. Gr., and what will be the final volume?

4. By what chemical means would you detect the presence in a sample of wax of (*a*) soap, (*b*) fats, (*c*) resin.

5. The following is the *modus operandi* for extracting an alkaloid. Explain fully the reasons for the different steps in the process:

(*a*) The substance is exhausted with alcohol of 80 per cent. acidulated.

(*b*) The tincture obtained is evaporated to consistence of a soft extract; this is then dissolved in a suitable quantity of water and solution filtered.

(*c*) To the aqueous solution is added carbonate of sodium and agitated with ether. The ethereal liquid is then separated and evaporated.

(*d*) The product is then re-dissolved in acidulated water, filtered, and carbonate of sodium added, then agitated with ether and the ethereal liquid again separated.

(*e*) The ethereal liquid treated with animal charcoal, acidulated and crystallized.

6. Nitrite of Amyl—Give chemical formula, how prepared, and how should it be preserved, its physical characteristics, its uses and dose.

BOTANY.

1. What do you understand by vascular tissue of plants? In what do vascular plants differ from cellular plants? Give five (5) examples of each kind.

2. What role does moisture play in vegetation? Why are plants grown in the dark white? Explain why field plants grow green. Do the leaves of aquatic plants have stomata? If so where are they situated?

3. What do you understand by vegetable hystology? Describe briefly vegetable physiology.

4. Describe the principal kind of inflorescence. What is a cyme? and to what kind of inflorescence does it belong?

5. What are spores? Describe their growth and the manner in which they reproduce their species. To what series belong the plants that bear spores?

6. Give an idea of the Linnæus system of classification. How many classes are there in the de Jussier system; and in the de Candole system?

MINOR EXAMINATION—APRIL 22ND, 1897.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. What is pepsin? Describe fully the mode of preparation, give dose and in what liquid it is most active.

2. What is camphor? What is cantharides? From what obtained and how? Name official preparations of each.

3. Spermaceti, hard paraffin—Give source, and physical appearance.

4. Thymol—what is it? Give source, habitat, medical properties and name its best solvent.

5. Lanolin—what is its B. P. name, source and B. P. preparations, with proportions?

6. Benzoin—what is its source, habitat, physical characteristics? To what substance does it owe its medical properties, and how is this substance obtained?

CHEMISTRY.

1. Enumerate the chief non metallic elements. Describe a process for preparing oxygen. What are its physical and chemical properties and atomic weight? How can you store gases for some time?

2. Define a chemical equation, a solid, a liquid and a gas.

3. What is the difference between potash and potassium, soda and sodium, ammonia and ammonium? Give formula of each.

4. What are the names and molecular weights of the following: $K C_2 H_3 O_2$, $K_2 Ma_2 O_8$, $N H_4 C_2 H_3 O_2$, $Cu S O_4, 5 H_2 O$?

5. What is the difference between a physical and a chemical phenomenon? Give examples.

6. The average pressure of the air is 15 lbs. per square inch, how much is this in grammes (approximately) per square centimetres?

PHARMACY.

1. In what proportions must [illegible] to obtain the official solution?

2. An imperial pint of glycerine weighs [illegible]. What is the official sp. gr.?

3. Define solution. Are there many kinds of solutions, and define each of them? State the physical phenomena by which they are accompanied, and give examples.

4. Liq. ammonia acet. ft. B P., how is it prepared? Explain the reaction by an equation. Give proportion of the Liq. ammonia acet. dil. medicinal properties and dose.

5. Acid Tannic—From what obtained, and by means of what solvent according to the B.P.? Give a few of its physical and chemical characters, its uses in medicine and dose.

6. How much pulv. opii is required to make 19 oz. of tincture of opium B.P.? What is the difference between the tinct. opii B.P. and Sydenham's laudanum?

[illegible] AND [illegible]

How would you test the accuracy of a 2-oz. glass measure? What is the most reliable form for glass measures and why?

2. A 16-oz. solution of ferri et ammon. cit. containing 1 grain in 3 minums is required for the dispensing counter. How would you prepare it and what quantity of ferri et ammon. cit. is required?

3. What general rules are to be observed in the dispensing of a mixture, basing your reasons on the following prescriptions?

R Magnes. Sulph. . . . . ℥j
Extr. Sulphas. . . . . ℥j
Acid sulph. dil. . . . . ℥ ij.
Syr. zingib. . . . . ℥ss
Aq. ad. . . . . ℥ vj.

R Ac. hydrocyanic dil. . . . . m. viij.
Bismuth trisnit. . . . . ℥ j.
Magnes. subcarb. . . . . ℥ ij.
Tr. card. cr. . . . . ℥ ss.
Aq. ad. . . . . ℥ vj

4. How would you dispense the following:

R Potass. iodid. . . . . ℥ j.
Spts. ether nit. . . . . ℥ ss.
Aq. menth. pip. . . . . ℥ j.

Mft. ℥ss ex aa quarta quaque horis, and write the directions in French.

R Pil pot permang grs 1.
Mft. mitti xij.
Sig. One before meals followed by a tumbler of water. Write the directions in French.

5. What is an antidote? Give three examples of chemical antidotes and how do they so act?

6. Criticize the following prescription:

R
Potass. iod. . . . . ℥ss.
Hydrargo perchlor. . . . . grs. iij.
Liq. morph. . . . . ℥ ij.
Aqua ad. . . . . ℥ j.

Mft. ℥ ss. ex aqua ter in die.

The New Tariff.

The following is the schedule of duties charged on goods handled by the drug trade. Unless the context otherwise requires :

(*a*) The initials " N.E.S." represent and have the meaning of the words, " Not elsewhere specified."

(*b*) The initials " N.O.P." represent and have the meaning of the words, " Not otherwise provided for."

(*c*) The expression " gallon " means an imperial gallon.

(*d*) The expression " ton " means two thousand pounds avoirdupois.

(*e*) The expression " proof " or " proof spirits," when applied to wines or spirits of any kind, means spirits of a strength equal to that of pure ethyl-alcohol compounded with distilled water in such proportions that the resultant mixture shall, at a temperature of sixty degrees fahrenheit, have a specific gravity of 0.9198 as compared with that of distilled water at the same temperature.

All medicinal or toilet preparations imported for the completing the manufacture thereof, or for the manufacture of any other article by the addition of any ingredient or ingredients, or by mixing such preparations, or by putting up or labelling the same, alone or with other articles or compounds, under any proprietary or trade name, shall be, irrespective of cost, valued for duty and duty shall be paid thereon at the ordinary market value in the country whence imported of the completed preparation when put up and labelled under such proprietary or trade mark, less the actual cost of labor and material used or expended in Canada in completing the manufacture thereof of putting up or labelling the same.

That all medicinal preparations, whether chemical or other, usually imported with the name of the manufacturer, shall have the true name of such manufacturer and place where they are prepared, permanently and legibly affixed to each parcel by stamp, label, or otherwise ; and all medicinal preparations imported without such names so affixed, shall be forfeited.

Packages, when imported, shall be subject to the payment of the following duties :

(*a*) All bottles, flasks, jars, demijohns, carboys, casks, hogsheads, pipes, barrels, and all other vessels or packages, manufactured of tin, iron, lead, zinc, glass, or any other material capable of holding liquids, and all packages in which goods are commonly placed for home consumption, including cases, not otherwise provided for, in which bottled spirits, wines or malt liquors or other liquids are contained, and every package being the first receptacle or covering inclosing goods for purpose of sale, shall in all cases, not otherwise provided for, in which they contain goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty, or a specific and *ad valorem* duty, be charged with the same rate of *ad valorem* duty as is to be levied and collected on the goods they contain, and the value of the packages may be included in the value of such goods :

(*b*) Provided that all such packages as aforesaid containing goods subject to a specific duty only, and not otherwise provided for, shall be charged with a duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*

ACETIC ACID AND REGULATIONS FOR MANUFACTURE OF.

Acetic acid, produced by the destructive distillation of wood, 4 cents per proof gallon.

Provided that the Governor-General-in-Council may establish regulations exempting acetic acid from excise duty, in whole or in part, when used in the mechanical arts.

That it is expedient that a license fee of $50 be collected in each fiscal year from every manufacturer of acetic acid.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Acid, acetic acid, and pyroligneous, n.e.s., and vinegar, a specific duty of 15 cents per gallon for each gallon of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof, and for each degree of strength in excess of the strength of proof, an additional duty of 2 cents per degree. The strength of proof shall be held to be equal to 6 per cent. of absolute acid, and in all cases the strength shall be determined in such a manner as is established by the Governor-in-Council. Unchanged.

Acid, acetic, crude, and pyroligneous crude, of any strength not exceeding 30 per cent., 25 per cent. *ad valorem.* Old rate varied.

Acid, muriatic and nitric, and all mixed or other acids, n.e.s., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.* Unchanged.

Acid, sulphuric, 25 percent. *ad valorem.* Old rate, 4-10c. per lb.

Acid, phosphate, n.o.p., 25 per cent. *ad valorem.* Old rate 2c. per lb.

Sulphuric, ether, and chloroform, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.* Old rate, 5c. per lb.

All medicinal, chemical, and pharmaceutical preparations, when compounded of more than one substance, including patent and proprietary preparations, tinctures, pills, powders, troches, lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, and oils, n.o.p., provided that drugs, pill mass, and preparations not including pills and medicinal plasters, recognized by the British or the United States Pharmacopœia or the French Codex as official, shall not be held to be covered by this item—all liquids, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, and all others 25 per cent. *ad valorem.* Old rates, 50 per cent. and 25 per cent.

Pomades, French or flower odors preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odors of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than 10 pounds each, 15 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Perfumery, including toilet preparations (non-alcoholic), viz., hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes, and all other perfumed preparations, n.o.p., used for the hair, mouth, or skin, 30 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Liquorice paste and liquorice in rolls and sticks, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Paraffin wax, 30 per cent. ad valorem. Old rate 2 cents per lb.

Antiseptic surgical dressing, such as absorbent cotton, cotton wool, lint, lamb's wool, tow, jute, gauzes, and oakum, prepared for use as surgical dressings, plain or medicated surgical belts and trusses, electrical belts, pessarie and suspensory bandages of all kinds, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Cod liver oil, 20 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Opium, crude, the outward ball or covering to be free of duty, $1 per lb. Unchanged.

Opium, powdered, $1.35 per lb. Unchanged.

Opium, prepared for smoking, $5 per lb. Unchanged.

Beeswax, 10 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Paraffin wax candles, 30 per cent. ad valorem. New item.

Soap, n.e.s., pearline and other soap, powders, pumice, silver and mineral soaps, sapolio, and like articles, 35 per cent. ad-valorem. Unchanged.

Soap, common or laundry, 1 cent per pound. Unchanged.

Castile soap, mottled or white, 2 cents per pound. Unchanged.

Glue, liquid, powdered or sheet, and mucilage, gelatine and isinglass, 25 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Vaseline and all similar preparations of petroleum for toilet, medical and other purposes, 5 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Extract of malt (non-alcoholic) for medicinal and baking purposes, 25 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Hops, 6 cents per pound. Unchanged.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

Dry white and red lead, orange mineral and zinc white, 5 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Ochres, ochrey earths, raw siennas, and colors dry, n.e.s., 20 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Oxides, umbers, burnt siennas and fireproofs, n.e.s., laundry blueing of all kinds, rough stuff and dry and liquid fillers, anti-corrosive and anti-fouling paints, commonly used for ships' hulls, and ground and liquid paints, n.e.s., 25 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Paints and colors, ground in spirits and all spirit varnishes and lacquers, $1.12½ per gallon. Unchanged.

Paris green, dry, 10 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Ink for writing, 20 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Blacking, shoe and shoemaker's ink, shoe, harness and leather dressing, har-

HIRES Rootbeer

Substitution is Dangerous

If it is ever discovered you are apt, in the first place, to lose a customer; and in the second place you make yourself liable to more serious consequences.

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Let us consider the subject from a more cheerful standpoint.

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The demand is made—no trouble—no solicitations—no arguments. All you have to do is to sell it. We bring the customer to you.

We advertise Hires Rootbeer in 12,000 Newspapers and Magazines. Put your name on special Lithographic Novelties. Help you in every legitimate way.

We sell a concentrated solution of Hires Rootbeer; one pound package—ready for instant use at the fountain.

Hires Rootbeer never was purer or more delicious; never more sparkling or effervescent. And these points we propose the public shall never forget.

THE CHARLES E. HIRES CO.

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All Bicycle makers, sellers, users, owners, and riders are hereby warned that we have various patents, both mechanical and design, thoroughly protecting and covering the Burnham & Alsup "Crank Hanger for Bicycles," which embraces the especial feature of cranks having hollow or recessed Hubs adapted to receiving the Ball Bearings; thereby enabling us to build a narrower tread with a greater distance between Bearings.

The above Hanger is known and is manufactured by us as the

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and we will protect and defend the patents and prosecute all infringements to the full extent of the law.

Any and every one making, selling, using, or riding any Bicycle **not** manufactured by us, which have cranks of the above description, are infringing and are liable.

MIAMI CYCLE & MANFG. CO.,
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The Perfect Antiseptic

The art of healing is to kill the Microbe without harm to the system.

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER

Is a perfect panacea for the ills of humanity. The sale of one bottle leads to the sale of dozens. We want **Druggists** as Agents in every Town in Canada. Your purchase may be as small as you like, but we want you to have it in stock. Write for prices, supply of advertising matter, etc.

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Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver

Sold by all first-class Chemists and Druggists

CHEVRIER

General Depot:—PARIS, 21, Faubourg Montmarte, 21

This Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver, prepared by M. CHEVRIER, a first-class Chemist of Paris, possesses at the same time the active principles of Cod Liver Oil and the therapeutic properties of alcoholic preparations. It is valuable to persons whose stomach cannot retain fatty substances. Its effect, like that of Cod Liver Oil, is invaluable in Scrofula, Rickets, Anæmia, Chlorosis, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Chest.

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote

General Depot:—PARIS, 21, Faubourg Montmarte, 21

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Sold by all first-class Chemists and Druggists

The beech-tree Creosote checks the destructive work of Pulmonary Consumption, as it diminishes expectoration, strengthens the appetite, reduces the fever, and suppresses perspiration. Its effect, combined with Cod Liver Oil, makes the Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote an excellent remedy against pronounced or threatened Consumption.

"St. AUGUSTINE"

Registered at Ottawa.

Our "St. Augustine (Registered) is the perfect wine for communion or invalids. Your wine merchant can supply you at $4.50 a case, one dozen quarts. See that you get the genuine article. All good articles are counterfeited. See that our name is on label and capsule.

Our "St. Augustine" (Registered), of 1891 vintage, a choice sweet, mild wine, and equal to imported wines at double the price.

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ness soap, and knife or other polish or composition, n.o.p., 25 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Putty, of all kinds, 15 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Turpentine, spirits of, 5 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

British gum, dextrine, sizing cream, and enamel sizing, 10 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Varnishes, lacquers, japans, japan driers, liquid driers, and oil finish, n.e.s., 20 cents per gallon and 20 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Linseed or flax seed oil, raw or boiled, lard oil, neatsfoot oil, and sesame seed oil, 20 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Illuminating oils, composed wholly or in part of the products of petroleum, coal, shale, or lignite, costing more than 35 cents per gallon, 25 per cent. ad valorem. New item.

Lubricating oils, composed wholly or in part of petroleum, costing less than 25 cents per gallon, 5 cents per gallon. New item.

Crude petroleum, fuel and gas oils (other than naphtha, benzine, or gasoline), when imported by manufacturers (other than oil refiners), for use in their own factories for fuel purposes or for the manufacture of gas, 2½ cents per gallon. Old rate 3 cents per gallon.

Oils, coal and kerosene, distilled, purified or refined naphtha and petroleum and products of petroleum, n.e.s., 5 cents per gallon. Old rate, 6 cents per gallon.

Barrels containing petroleum or its products or any mixture of which petroleum forms a part when such contents are chargeable with a specific duty, 20 cents each. Unchanged.

Lubricating oils, n.e.s., and axle grease, 25 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Olive oil, n.e.s., 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Essential oils, 10 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Oils, spermaceti, whale and other fish oils, and all other articles the produce of the fisheries not specially provided for, 20 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Plaster of paris, or gypsum, ground, not calcined, 15 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Plaster of paris, or gypsum, calcined or manufactured, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty, 12½c. per 100 pounds; old rates 40c. per 300 pounds.

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

Spirituous or alcoholic liquors distilled from any material or containing or compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind, and any mixture thereof with water for every gallon thereof of the strength of proof, and when of a greater strength than that of proof at the same rate on the increased quantity that there would be if the liquors were reduced to the strength of proof. When the liquors are of a less strength than that of proof, the duty shall be at a rate herein provided, but computed on a [illegible] of the liquors in proportion to the lesser degree of strength provided, however, that no reduction in quantity shall be computed or made on any liquors below the strength of 12 per cent. under proof, but all such liquors shall be computed as of the strength of 1 per cent. under proof as follows:

(a) Ethyl alcohol, or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl or spirits of wine, gin of all kinds, n.e.s., rum, whiskey, and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, n.o.p., amyl alcohol or fusel oil, or any substance known as potato spirit or potato oil, methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxilic spirit, or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated spirits, absinthe, arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitations of brandy, cordials and liquors of all kinds, n.e.s., mescal pulque, rum shrub, schiedam and other schnapps, tafta, angostura, and similar alcoholic bitters or beverages, $2.40 per gallon. Old duty, $2.25 per gallon.

(b) Spirits and strong waters of any kind, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, as being, or known or designated as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures, or medicines, or medicinal wines (so called), or etheral and spirituous fruit essences, n.e.s., $2.40 per gallon and 30 per cent. Old duty, $2.25 per gallon and 30 per cent.

(c) Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender water, hair, tooth, and skin washes, and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks, containing not more than four ounces each, 50 per cent.; when in bottles, flasks, or other packages, contaiding more than four ounces each, $2.40 per gallon and 40 per cent. Old duty, $2.25 per gallon and 40 per cent.

(d) Nitrous ether, sweet spirits, or nitre and aromatic spirits of ammonia, $2.40 per gallon and 30 per cent. Old duty, $2.25 and 40 per cent.

(e) Vermouth containing not more than 36 per cent. and ginger wine containing not more than 26 per cent. of proof spirits, 90 cents per gallon; old duty, 80 cents, if containing more than these percentages respectively of proof spirits, $2.40 per gallon. Old duty, $2.25 per gallon.

(f) Medicinal or medicated wines containing not more than 40 per cent. of proof spirits, $1.50 per gallon.

8. Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, including orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder, and currant wines, containing 26 per cent. or less of spirits of the strength of proof, whether imported in wood or bottles (six quart or twelve pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon), 25c. per gallon, and for each degree or fraction of a degree of strength in excess of the 20 per cent. of spirits as aforesaid, an additional duty of three cents, 3 op. deg. until the strength reaches 40 per cent. of proof spirits, and in addition thereto 30 per cent. Unchanged.

[illegible] name of wine, and containing more than [illegible] per cent. of proof, shall be rated according to enumerated spirits.

Lime juice and lime cordial [illegible] with or containing not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirits, 60 cents per gallon; and when containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirits, $2 per gallon. Unchanged.

Lime juice and other fruit syrups and fruit juices, n.o.p., 20 per cent. Unchanged.

[illegible]

Nutmegs and mace, 25 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Spices, viz., ginger and spices of all kinds, n.e.s., unground, 12½ per cent. Unchanged.

Ground, 25 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Mustard, ground, 25 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Mustard, cake, 15 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

GLASS AND GLASSWARE.

Glass demijohns or carboys, empty or filled bottles, decanters, flasks, phials, glass jars, and glass balls, lamp chimneys, glass shades or globes, cut, pressed, or moulded, crystal or glass tableware, decorated or not, and blown glass tableware, 30 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Bent plate or other sheet glass, and all other glass and manufactures of glass, n.o.p., 20 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

ADVERTISING MATTER.

Advertising pamphlets, pictorial show cards, illustrated adversising periodicals, illustrated price lists, advertising calendars and almanacs, circulars, tailors' and mantlemakers' fashion plates, and all chromos, chromo-types, olegraphs or artistic work of like kind produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, whether for business or advertising work purposes or not, printed or stamped, on paper, cardboard or other marerial, n. o. p.; labels for fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, confectionery, and other goods, shipping price or other tags or tickets, also tickets, posters, advertising bills and folders, whether lithrographed or printed, or partly printed, n. e. s., 35 per cent. ad valorem. Old rate 6 cents per lb. and 25 per cent., and 15 cents per lb. and 25 per cent. for labels, etc.

SUNDRIES.

Albumenized and other papers and films chemically prepared for photographers' use, 30 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Combs for dress and toilet, including mane combs of all kinds, 35 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Brushes of all kinds, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Tobacco pipes of all kinds, pipe mounts, cigar and cigarette holders and cases for

the same, smokers' sets and cases therefor, and tobacco pouches, 35 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Spectacles and eyeglasses, 30 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Spectacle and eyeglass frames and metal parts thereof, 20 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Twine and cordage of all kinds, n. e. s., 20 per cent., ad valorem. Old rate, 25 per cent.

Chamois skins 17½ per cent. ad valorem.

Fancy writing desks, cases for jewellery, watches, silverware, plated-ware, and cutlery, glove, handkerchief and collar boxes or cases, brush or toilet cases and all fancy cases for similar fancy articles of any material, dolls, and toys of all kinds, ornaments or alabaster, spar, amber, terra cotta or composition statuettes and bead ornaments, n.e.s., 35 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, including sweetened gums, candied peel and popcorn, 35 per cent.ad valorem. Old rate 1-2c. per pound and 35 per cent.

RUBBER GOODS.

India rubber boots and shoes, and all manufactures of india rubber and gutta percha, n. o. p., 25 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

India rubber clothing, and clothing made water proof, with india rubber, rubber or gutta percha hose, and cotton or linen hose lined with rubber, rubber mats or matting and rubber packing, 35 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Oiled silk and oiled cloth and tape or other textile india rubbered, flocked or coated, n. o. p., 30 per cent. ad valorem. Old rate 27½ per cent.

SEEDS.

Seeds, viz., garden, field, and other seeds for agricultural or other purposes, n.o.p., sunflower, canary, hemp, and millet seed, when in bulk or in large parcels, 10 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

When put in small papers or parcels, 25 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

FREE LIST.

Acids used for medicinal, chemical or manufacturing purposes, not specially provided for.

Ambergris, ammonia, sulphate of sal-ammoniac and nitrate of ammonia, arsenic, bromine, burgundy pitch, cinnebar, cochineal, cyanide of potassium, and compounds of bromide, iodine, crude cryolite or cryolite mineral, oxalic acids; quinine, salts of, saltpetre, calcareous tufa, alizarine and artificial alizarine; aniline oil, crude; aniline salts and arseniate of aniline; annato, liquid or solid; aniline dyes and coal tar dyes in bulk or packages of not less than one pound weight.

Antimony salts; antimony, or regulus of, not ground, pulverized or otherwise manufactured.

Asphalt or asphaltum; bone pitch, crude only; and resin, or rosin, in packages of not less than one hundred pounds, and rosin oil.

Anchors for vessels.

Bees.

Bells, when imported for the use of churches only.

Bismuth, metallic, in its natural state; blood albumen and tannic acid.

Chloride of lime, in packages of not less than 25 pounds weight, cobalt ore of, oxide of cobalt, oxide of tin and oxide of copper, precipitate of, crude, dragons blood, gypsum, crude (sulphate of lime), lava unmanufactured, manganese, oxide of phosphorus, litharge, saffron, saffron cake, safflower and extract of, sulphate of iron (copperas), sulphate of copper (blue vitriol), sulphur and brimstone, crude or in roll, or flour, tartar emetic and grey tartar, cream of tartar in crystals and argal or argol, verdigris or subacetate of copper, dry, zinc, salts of.

Drugs, crude, such as barks, beans, berries, flowers, roots, balsams, buds, bulbs, fruits, insects, grains, gums and gum resins, herbs, leaves, nuts, fruit and stem seeds which are not edible, and which are in a crude state and not advanced in value by refining or grinding or any other process of manufacture, and not otherwise provided for; egg yolk; fullers earth, in bulk only, not prepared for toilet or other purposes; lead, nitrate and acetate of, not ground; litmus and all lichense, prepared or not prepared; musk in pods or in grain, roots, medicinal, viz., alkanet crude, crushed or ground; aconite, calumba, foliae digitalis, gentian, ginseng, jalap, ipecacuanha, iris, orris root, liquorice, sarsaparilla squills, taraxacum, rhubarb and valerien unground, vaccine and ivory vaccine points, gum chicle or saphate gum, crude; platinum and black oxide of copper, for use in the manufacture of chlorate; potash, chlorate of, not further prepared than ground and free from admixture with any other sub stance.

Gums, viz., amber, Arabic, Australian, copal, dammar, elmy, Kaurie, mastic, sandarac, senagel, shellac, and white shellac in gum or flake for manufacturing purposes, and gum tragacanth, gum gedda and gum barberry.

Oakum.

Oils, viz., cocoanut and palm in their natural state, and carbolic or heavy oil, oil of roses and ottar or attar of roses, and olive oil for manufacturing soap or for canning fish.

Oil cake and oil cake meal, cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, and palm nut cake and meal.

Potash, muriate and bichromate of, crude, caustic potash, and red and yellow prussiate of potash; also pot and pearl ash, in packages of not less than 25 pounds weight.

Pumice, and pumice stone, ground or unground.

Quicksilver.

Rennet, raw and prepared.

Soda, sulphate or crude, known as salt cake, barilla or soda ash, caustic soda, silicate of soda in crystals or in solution, bichromate of soda, nitrate of soda or cubic nitre, salsoda, sulphide of sodium, nitrate of soda, arseniate, binarseniate, chloride, chlorate, bisulphite, and starmate of soda.

Turpentine, raw or crude.

Ultramarine blue, dry or in pulp.

Varnish, black and bright, for ships purposes.

Whiting or whitening, paris white and gilders' whiting, blanc fixe and satin white.

Leeches.

Lime juice, crude only.

Surgical and dental instruments and surgical needles (not being furniture).

SCHEDULE "D"—RECIPROCAL TARIFF.

On all the products of countries entitled to the benefits of this reciprocal tariff, under the provisions of section one, the duties mentioned in schedule "A" shall be reduced as follows: "On and after the 23rd day of April, 1897, and until the 30th day of June, 1898, inclusive, the reduction shall in every case be one-eighth of the duty mentioned in schedule "A," and the duty to be levied, collected and paid shall be seven-eighths of the duty mentioned in schedule "A." On and after the first day of July, 1898, the reduction shall in every case be one-fourth of the duty mentioned in schedule "A," and the duty to be levied, collected and paid shall be three-fourths of the duty mentioned in schedule "A." Provided, however, that these reductions shall not apply to any of the following articles, but such articles shall in all cases be subject to the duties mentioned in schedule "A," viz., ales, beers, wines and liquors; sugar, molasses and syrups of all kinds, the product of the sugar cane or beet root; tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.

Lady Doctors in Greece.

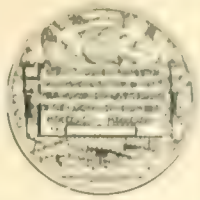
Two young Greek ladies, the sisters Angelica and Alexandra Panagiotatos, recently took their degrees as doctors of medicine in the University of Athens. The elder is aged 22, the younger 20. They are natives of Corfu, where they began their studies, continuing them later in the French School at Athens, and afterwards in the University of that classic city.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

Physicians and Druggists.

A Prussian law forbids physicians to direct their patients to any special pharmacist in order to have their prescriptions compounded. A medical man has recently been fined three hundred marks, under this statute, for displaying in his waiting-room a notice requesting his patients to have their prescriptions dispensed by a neighboring druggist. In the course of the trial another law was cited which debars pharmacists from giving Christmas presents to physicians.—*Medical Record.*

THE

ALE AND PORTER



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Connections at foot of Rapids with New York Central R.R. and Niagara Falls & Lewiston R.R. (Electric) on American side, and Michigan Central R.R. and Niagara Falls Park R.R. on Canadian side. Connections at Toronto with Canadian Pacific Ry., Grand Trunk System, and Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co.'s steamers.

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Areca Nut Tooth Paste

The drug trade of Canada will find this one of the most satisfactory articles on the market. The package is convenient and attractive.

Kindly make sure the ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE offered you is made in WINNIPEG. The genuine is for sale by

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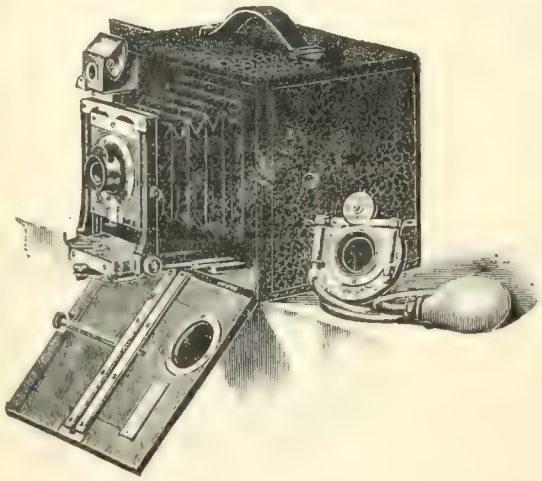

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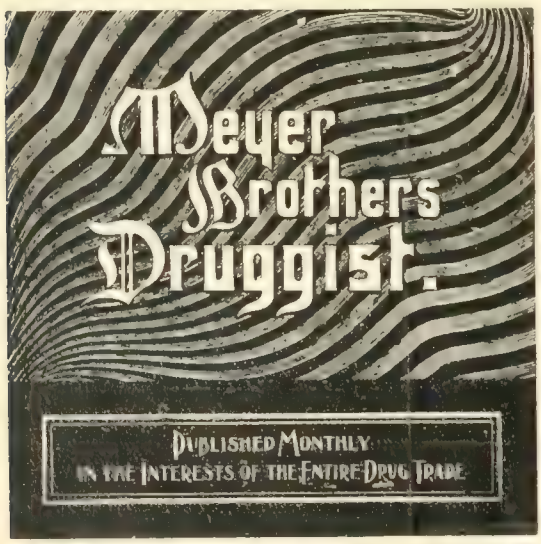

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Photographic Notes.

Photographic Hints and Formulas.*

[illegible] Photographic Notes (Dec. 1st, '98.)

Varnish—Ground glass substitute (Lamier)—

Ether [illegible] 1000 c.cm.
Sandarak [illegible] 10 grams.
Dmar [illegible] 5 grams.

Dissolve and filter, then add—

Benzole [illegible] 500 c.cm.

The more benzole the coarser the grain.

Varnish (Valenta)—

Benzole [illegible] 500 c.cm.
Acetone (Pyroacetic Spirit) [illegible] 500 c.cm.

[illegible] GOLD TONING BATHS FOR ALBUMEN AND GELATINE PAPERS, ETC.

Cold bath—

Water [illegible]
Chloro-aurate of potassium... 1 gram.

For use—

Acetic solution [illegible]
Water [illegible]
Warming [illegible]

Mix and shake thoroughly at least twelve hours before use.

Toning Bath (acetate of soda)—

Water [illegible] 2 liters.
Chloride of gold [illegible] 1 gram.
Acetate of soda [illegible] 30 grams.

Crystalized acetate of soda gives warm red tones; fused, bluish tones. The bat[illegible] until the gold is entirely exhausted. Prints should be rinsed after toning.

Toning Bath (sulphocyanate of ammonium). Two solutions are to be prepared—

(a) Water [illegible]
Sulphocyanate of ammonium... 30 grams.
Hyp[illegible]
(b) Water [illegible]
Chloride of gold [illegible] 1 gram.

For use, pour 30 c.cm. of (b) into 200 c.cm. of (a). If [illegible] the bath will be precipitated.

Combined toning and fixing bath—

Water [illegible] 1 liter.
Hyp[illegible] 175 grams.
Alum [illegible] 15 grams.
Sulphocyanate of ammonium [illegible] 10 grams.
Carbonate of [illegible] 40 grams.

"Thy Sentinel Am I." [illegible]

Alcohol (absolute)..... 100 grams.
Sandarak..... 100 grams.

The solution is to be warmed in a water bath and filtered, the negative can then be coated without previous warming.

Retouching Varnish for Negatives—

(a) Alcohol..... 80 c.cm.
Sandarak (pulverized)..... 15 grams.
Turpentine..... 5 c.cm.
Oil lavender..... 4 c.cm.
(b) Alcohol..... 22 c.cm.
Ether..... 2 grams.
Camphor (crushed)..... 5 grams.
Water..... 10 c.cm.

Both solutions are to be mixed several days before wanted, then decant and filter. The hardness of film increases with time.

ter bath must be made up 24 hours before use.

Toning bath (borax)—

Water..... 1 liter.
Borax (fused)..... 5 grams.
Chloride of gold..... 1 gram.

Toning Bath (chloride of lime.)

Acetate of potassium..... 12 grams.
Chloride of lime..... 3 grams.
Carbonate of potash..... 6 grams.
Distilled or boiled water....480 c.cm.

Above is to be well shaken, then allowed to settle, decanted and filtered through cotton. For use—

Above stock solution.....320 c.cm.
Distilled or boiled water..... 3 liters.
Chloride of gold..... 1 gram.

This bath keeps well and may be used

After a short time this solution becomes turbid; it is then to be left to settle for 8 days, then decanted and filtered: then add—

Water..... 100 c.cm.
Chloride of gold..... 1 gram.

Mountant for silver prints—

Gelatine..... 100 grams.

Swell in cold water, the superfluous water is then poured off and the gelatine dissolved by aid of a gentle heat. Then add with constant stirring.

Water..... 50 c.cm.
Alcohol..... 15 c.cm.
Glycerine..... 50 c.cm.
Carbolic acid..... 20 drops.

This permanent non-cockling mountant thickens in the cold. For use, the bottle

or jar is to be placed in warm water, which liquefies the mass; it is then ready for use.

A new developer for transparency and lantern plates—

Water	60 ozs.
Sulphite of soda (crystals)	60 ozs.
Metol	1 oz.
Bicarbonate of soda	3 ozs.
Bromide of potassium solution (10 per cent.)	a few drops if necessary.

Dissolve in the given rotation.

Clearness is the first requisite in a good lantern slide, while in a transparency for decorative purposes a slight veiling of the high lights is not objectionable.

Toning and fixing bath for artisto types

Plain Bath—

Water	32 ozs.
Pure gold	½ gr.

Acetate Soda Bath

Water	24 ozs.
Acetate of soda, saturated solut'n,	½ oz.
Gold enough to tone.	

Phosphate Soda Bath

Water	28 ozs.
Phosphate soda	½ oz.
Gold enough to tone.	

Neutralize with bicarbonate of soda or borax. Bath should be as near neutral as possible, or but slightly alkaline. If toning should proceed faster than five minutes, dilute with water. Use strong bath for cold tones and a weak one for warm tones.

Do not overtone; some red should be left in the shadows. When toned put them in running water or—

Salt	4 ozs.
Water	1 gal.

Wash in a couple of changes of fresh water before fixing.

Fixing Bath—

Cold water	1 gal.
Hyposulphite of soda	6½ ozs.

Fix ten to fifteen minutes. Never use the same twice.

Should a harder surface be desired, add, after pictures have been in the bath ten minutes, from 3 to 6 ozs. of the following solution:

Alum	1 oz.
Water	12 ozs.

Fixing bath should be cold.

DR. ANDRESEN'S EIKONOGEN FORMULAS.

(1) One solution:

Sulphite of soda (crystals)	4 parts
Carbonate of potash	2 parts
Eikonogen	1 part
Distilled boiling water	40 parts

This mixture, whilst still warm, should be put into bottles, which must be well corked. It will then keep in good condition for an indefinite time, provided pure boiling water and a good quality of sulphite of soda have been used.

Should the developer prove too strong, it may be diluted with a sufficient quantity of water; for the production of especially delicate negatives the quantity of carbonate of potash should be reduced by one-half.

In case of over-exposure, start developing with a fresh weak solution, to which a few drops of a solution of bromide of potassium have been added; or better still, develop with a solution that has already been used.

To develop bromide prints, the developer should be diluted with 5 parts of water.

(2) Separate solutions:

(a) Sulphite of soda (crystals)	4 parts.
Water	60 parts.

To this add 1 part of Eikonogen, and shake till dissolved.

(b) Carbonate of soda (crystals)	3 parts.
Water	20 parts.

For use, mix 3 parts of (a) with 1 part of (b).

Fixing Bath.—Plates which have been developed with Eikonogen should be well washed, and can be advantageously fixed in an acidulated fixing bath. To obtain this, dissolve 1 part of Fixing salt in 8 parts of water or dissolve 5 parts of Sulphite of soda (crystals) in 100 parts of water, acidulate with 1 part of concentrated Sulphuric acid, and then add 20 parts of Hyposulphite of soda.

The bath remains clear even after frequent usage, it hardens the gelatine, and yields negatives of a very fine printing color.

Metol-Hydro Developer.—For transparency and lantern plates.

(a) Water	10 oz.
Metol	30 grains.
Hydrochinon	30 grams.
Sodium sulphite (crystals)	240 grains.
(b) Water	10 oz.
Potassium carbonate	120 grains.
(c) Potassium Bromide	1 oz.
Water	10 oz.

To develop: (a) 1 oz; (b) 1 oz; (c) 10 to 20 drops.

Can be used repeatedly. Temperature should be between 70° and 75° F. Too cold a developer will not give density, while a warm developer tends to give fog.

A Blue Process. M. Makahara, at the convention of the Japanese photographers held in Tokio, exhibited some blue prints of rare beauty. The process by which they were obtained was given as follows: A strongly sized paper is necessary. Dissolve 15 grams of gum arabic in 110 c.c. of hot water; while still hot add

Tartaric acid	2 grams.
Chloride of sodium	9 grams.
Sulphate of iron	10 grams.
Perchloride of iron	15 grams.

The mixture is applied with a sponge to the paper, the sponge then squeezed out, and the excess of liquid removed—in fact, as much as possible is removed. Printing is a little longer than for albumen paper; the yellow of the sensitive paper turns white in printing. The prints are developed rapidly with gallic acid, then washed and sponged.

Tinting Gelatin Prints with Water Colors.—They are mixed with water as usual, but it is desirable to prepare the print for their reception. Spray it (using a perfume diffuser) with a weak alcoholic solution of white lac (about 1 ounce in 8 of alcohol). Apply just enough to give a wet appearance, and do not apply too much. When dry (in about ten minutes) it will be invisible, but will help wonderfully in the application of water colors. If they should show any sign of "washing up," apply the spray over them again, and proceed with the work.—*Photo Beacon.*

Defects in Negatives and their Remedies.—*Want of Detail in Lights and Shadows.* It is generally supposed to be due to under-exposure, but this is not always the case. For instance, you expose a plate four seconds. It develops in from one to two and a half minutes, and the result is with the above defect. It is a proof that you have used more pyro than the plate required. Now try again. Take a plate out of the same package, give three seconds exposure, use only half the amount of pyro stock solution to the usual amount of sal soda stock solution, and the negative will develop in three or three and a quarter minutes; result, a fine negative in definitions and brilliancy. On the other hand, a negative may have precisely the same appearance as the foregoing one, but it took from five to ten minutes to develop. Try another and double the amount of exposure.

Granularity of Negative.—This defect generally appears during the warm weather. There are two causes, one the result of insufficient mixing of the developer before pouring over the plate, especially if too strong and too high a temperature. Remedy: Dilute the developer with water one-third, or use ice water without the dilution.

Another cause is the fixing bath being too milky, through containing too much alum. Remedy: Never use a fixing bath which is muddy. Filter it.

Flatness, or Want of High Lights in Negatives.—This generally is due to over-timing. The more rapid the plate, the less latitude you have in time of exposure. A slower plate always gives a wider range. Too much sal soda produces flatness, also a developer weak in pyro.

Small, Round, Sharply Defined Transparent Spots.—Some photographers wet their plates before applying the developer. If this is not thoroughly done, air bubbles will be formed on the surface, and hence cause the spots above referred to.

Another cause of similar spots is using water for the developer, which contains vegetable matter, causing it to bubble more or less while pouring it on the plate. Remedy: Use distilled water. Good well water might do.

On account of the extreme rapidity of some plates, great care should be taken that they are developed in a suitable light.

Green glass covered with one or more thicknesses of post-office paper makes a pleasant and safe light for rapid plates.

1873

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Latest Optical Novelties of all Kinds
Only Scientifically Correct Test Types
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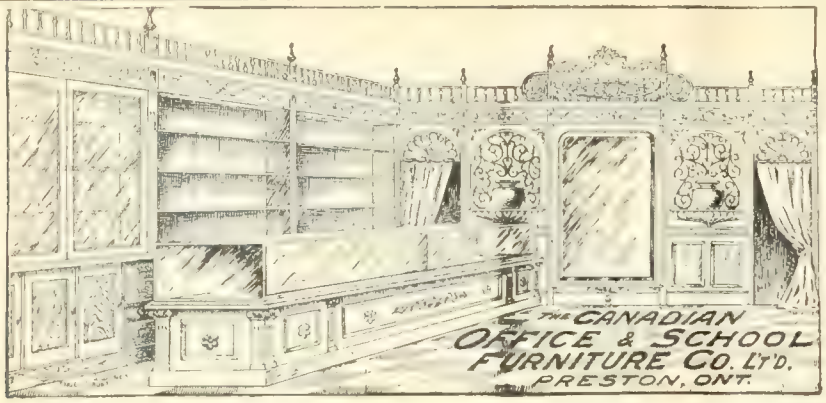
Intending Students please communicate with MR. J. S. LEO, the Principal, who will furnish all further particulars. **Next Class, June 7th.**

Instructor,
W. E. HAMILL, M.D.

The Druggists of the Northwest trade will be pleased to learn that Mr. J. S. Leo, Principal of the Optical Institute of Canada, has arranged with their Instructor, Dr. W. E. Hamill to hold a class in [illegible] and we feel that this will be appreciated by the Western trade.



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CASTOR-FLUID
For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE
An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

SULPHUR PASTILLES
For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE
An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

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THE BRYANT PRESS
TORONTO

Formulary.

INSECTICIDE FOR PLANT LICE.

An effective insecticide for various insect pests on greenhouse plants is composed of the following:

Take of

Methalyated spirit	200 parts
Soft soap	20 "
Quassia wood	6 "
Salicylic acid	2½ "

Macerate for several days; dilute with sufficient water, and apply to the infested parts by means of a brush. Allow to dry on; the following day wash off with plenty of water.—*Rev. Med. Pharm.*

ANTISEPTIC MOUTH WASH.

The Presse Medicale contains the following formula:

Thymol	4 grs.
Benzoic acid	14 grs.
Tincture of eucalyptus	225 grs.
Essence of peppermint	9 grs.
Chloroform	15 grs.
Alcohol	3 ozs.

M. Twenty drops of this solution in a glass of water may be used at a time.

AUREOL, A NEW AND HARMLESS HAIR DYE.

A writer in the *Deutsche Med. Zeitung* contributes the following formula for making a perfectly harmless hair dye which, from the golden tint produced, is called aureol.

The dye consists of two liquids, used in equal parts. The first is a 3 per cent. solution of hydrogen peroxide. The second consists of

Metol	10 parts.
Amidophenol hydrochlorate	3 parts.
Monamidophenylamin	6 parts.
Sodium sulphite	5 parts.
Alcohol	500 parts.

Dissolve the sodium sulphite in the alcohol, and add the rest of the chemicals.

In use equal parts of the two liquids are taken, and only so much as is necessary at the time should be mixed. The hair is first freed from grease, etc., by washing with plenty of soap and thoroughly rinsing, and after drying the dye is applied with a comb with fine teeth.—*National Druggist.*

MEDICATED PASTILLES FOR HOARSENESS.

Take of

Cocaine hydrochlorate	5 mgm.
Morphine hydrychlorate	5 "
Tincture of aconite	2 drops.
Marshmallow flowers in powder	150 mgm.
Powdered sugar enough to make one pastille.	

Mix. From six to eight should be used daily.

CELERY SPRING TONICS.

(1) Fl. ext. celery seed	1 oz.
Fl. ext. berberis aquifolium	4 drs.
Fl. ext. cascara amarga	4 drs.
Fl. ext. phytolacca	4 drs.
Fl. ext. lappa minor	4 drs.
Fl. ext. stillingia	4 drs.
Fl. ext. xanthoxylum	4 drs.
Potassium iodide	2 drs.
Syrup to make	1 pt.

Mix the fluid extracts and in the mixture dissolve the potassium iodide; then add the syrup, and strain.

(2) Fl. ext. celery seed	1 oz.
Fl. ext. [illegible]	2 drs.
Fl. ext. [illegible]	2 drs.
Fl. ext. [illegible]	2 drs.
Fl. ext. [illegible]	2 drs.
Tincture [illegible]	1 oz.
Aromatic elixir N.F. to make	16 ozs.

(3) Fl. ext. celery seed	1 oz.
Fl. ext. kola	1 oz.
Fl. ext. sarsaparilla	2 oz.
Fl. ext. stillingia	2 oz.
Fl. ext. [illegible]	2 oz.
Potassium iodide	2 drs.
Aromatic elixir to make	16 ozs.

(4) Potassium iodide	2 drs.
Iron iodide	1½ grs.
Fl. ext. celery seed	1 oz.
Fl. ext. yellow dock	2 oz.
Fl. ext. coleworth	2 oz.
Fl. ext. xanthoxylum	1 oz.
Aromatic elixir to make	16 oz.

(5) R Celery seed	2 ozs.
Bitter orange peel	2 ozs.
Calisaya bark	2 ozs.
Leptandra root	1 oz.
Cascara bark	1 oz.
Cinnamon bark	½ oz.
Capsicum	1 dr.
Alcohol	40 fl. ozs.
Sugar	1 lb.
Water, sufficient to make	1 gallon.

Grind the drugs to a coarse powder, and having mixed the alcohol with five pints of water moisten the powder with the liquid, pack in a percolator, pour the remaining liquid upon the drug, and after standing 24 hours percolate, adding enough water through the percolator to make of the percolate 7½ pints; dissolve the sugar in the percolate, and after standing, filter. Dose, a desertspoonful to a tablespoonful.

FROHMANN'S DENTIFRICIAL SOAP.

Dr. Frohmann, the most prominent dentist in Berlin, Germany, recommends a soap with the following formula:

	Parts.
Thymol	25
Extract of rhatany	100
Glycerin, hot	600
Magnesia, burnt	50
Sodium biborate	400
Oil of peppermint	100
Soap, medicinal, sufficient to make	3,000

Dissolve the thymol and extract of rhatany in the hot glycerin, and add the other ingredients, with constant agitation. He advises the use of this soap after breakfast and dinner, and before going to bed.

SOLID PERFUMES.

The solidified perfumes brought out, we believe, in France are very easy to prepare. They are, in fact, merely highly scented paraffin wax. The wax is simply melted in a water bath at as low a temperature as possible, and the essences thoroughly mixed in, a little glycerine being added. For instance, 250 grammes of paraffin wax with 3¾ grammes of glycerine is perfumed with 3¾ grammes of neroli, 3¾ grammes of geranium, 3¾ grammes of lavender, 7¾ grammes of bergamot, and ¼ gramme of heliotropine.

[illegible] cial crystalline carbolic acid are melted in the water bath, and 5 grammes stearine soap added. After the solution of the latter, pour out and stir with the pestle until a doughy crystalline mass results. From this pastilles can easily be made which soon set. These pastilles have the advantage that they can be handled without irritating the hands.—*Pharm. Centr*

INK ERASER.

The following formulæ will be found effective and uninjurious to the paper if carefully handled:

[illegible]	1 part.
Water	10 parts.
[illegible]	2 parts.

Dissolve the citric acid in the water and add the borax. Apply with a delicate camel's hair pencil, removing any excess of water with a blotter. A mixture of oxalic, citric and tartaric acids in equal parts, dissolved in just enough water to give a clean solution, acts energetically on most inks.

HECTOGRAPH PREPARATIONS.

(1) Glue, 100 parts; glycerine, 500 parts; finely powdered baryta or kaolin, 25 parts, mixed and melted with 575 parts of water. (2) Gelatine, 1 part; 30° B. glycerine, 4 parts; water, 2 parts, mixed and dissolved at moderate heat. (3) Melt 100 parts of finest gelatine with 400 to 500 parts of freshly made barium sulphate in the water bath; stir in 100 parts of dextrin and 1,000 to 1,200 of glycerine until cool, and pour into a flat leaden mould. (4) 400 parts of best gilder's glue are broken in small pieces, and covered with 300 parts of cold water all night, then warmed and stirred over a water bath, along with 700 parts of 28° glycerine until dissolved and so far concentrated that a test drop sets fairly hard, and after pricking any air bubbles that may have formed on the surface the mass is formed into a mould.—*Seifenfabrikant.*

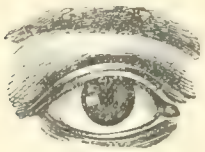
VERY GENTEEL.

Mrs. White: "Oh, you have a new pair of glasses." Mrs. Greene: "Yes; when I went into the optician's I didn't know quite what to say when the young man asked me if I'd have concave or complex, but I finally took a pair of peristaltic. The name sounded so genteel, you know, that I made up my mind at once to take them."

"I cannot understand ze language, said the despairing Frenchman, "I learn how to pronounce ze word 'hydrophobia,' and zen I learn zat ze doctors sometimes pronounce it fatal!"

Optical Department

Edited by W. H. [illegible], M.D., London.



Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries, it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J. S., male; age 18; book keeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{30}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{20}{20}$
L.E.V. $\frac{20}{50}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

H. A. Hamilton: A young lady, 20 years old—a student—can read with either eye separately, Jæger No. 1, to within five inches of her eye.

R.V. $\frac{20}{40}$ all but one letter with + 0.75 cyl. axis 90 $\frac{20}{20}$.

L.V. $\frac{20}{50}$ and some of $\frac{20}{40}$ with + 1.00 cyl. axis 90 $\frac{20}{20}$.

But these cylinders do not make the lines on the astigmatic chart equally black and distinct. If I increase the cylinders a half a dioptre the clock face looks all alike but she can only read $\frac{20}{30}$. Which glasses should I give?

Answer—In all cases of astigmatism an effort should be made to cause all lines of the clock face to appear equally black, but if at the same time the vision by test at Snellen's test types can be improved by increasing or decreasing the cylinders, it should be done. In other words, the crucial test in all cases is the best possible vision obtainable at Snellen's test type at 20 feet distance. This is only a general rule which in some cases must be sacrificed. The anomaly above does not frequently occur, and when it does it is usually due to lenticular astigmatism.

T.A.C.: I have not taken an optical course, but read all I can from books and journals which come to our store, and am much interested; but I find so many words the meaning of which I do not know, and cannot find in the Dictionary, that I thought you could tell me what to do.

Answer—There is perhaps no department of science so difficult to master and understand as optics and scientific spectacle fitting when it is attempted as a home study without any further aid than books and journals. On the other hand, there is nothing easier to learn when piloted and taught by a competent teacher. Any one with average intelligence and an ordinary education can master optics in a short time, and I would advise our correspondent to put his house in order, and take a vacation at some reputable optical institute. In the meantime Gould's pocket Medical Dictionary may help him through with apparently difficult words.

L. T. S.: What is asthenopia, and what causes it?

Answer—Asthenopia is weak or painful vision caused by weakness of the ocular muscles, errors of refraction (*i.e.*, hyperopia myopia astigmatism) strain or over use of eyes, over-sensitiveness of the retina, etc. Asthenopia is usually divided into (1) accommodative, (2) muscular, (3) retinal, nervous, or reflex. Asthenopia in any case signifies nothing whatever as to its cause—just as pain in any organ of the body may be due to many causes; in like manner pain or weakness in or about the eye may be due to any one or more of the above specified causes. Headache is a very constant companion of other symptoms of asthenopia, and over 60 per cent. of all headaches are due to eye strain of one form or another

Antipyrin as a Reagent for the Nitrites.

As is well-known, nitrous acid is the common reagent for antipyrin, the reaction consisting of a green colored compound — nitroso-phenyl-dimethyl-pyrazolon. It is now proposed by Schuyten (*Deutsch. Chem. Zeit.*) to invert the reaction, and use antipyrin as a test for nitrous acid and the nitrites, the proceeding being as follows: Prepare a solution of 1 part antipyrin in 100 parts of acetic acid of 10%, and to 5 ccm. of this add an equal volume of the liquid to be tested. The acetic acid decomposes the nitrites, with the formation of nitrous acid, which at once combines with the antipyrin to form the green compound, as above. This test is still quite easily recognized when the nitrites exist in the proportion of 1 part to 20,000 of the liquid under examination. Iron oxysalts, in fact all oxidizing bodies, sulphuric and nitric acids, interfere with the sharpness of the reaction, since many organic compounds, and the organic bodies in drinking water form a long series of metallic salts, iron oxysalts included, without preventing, however, the formation of nitroso-antipyrin. The reagent (antipyrin) may also be used in the quantitative determination of nitrites.—*Nat. Druggist.*

Preservation of Color in Specimens.

Curators of pathological museums have made numerous attempts to obtain a preservative fluid which will enable the original color to be retained by the specimens, but hitherto only indifferent success has rewarded their efforts. Especially has this been the case with the lungs and brains. In the *Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift*, an interesting paper is published by Dr. C. Kaiserling describing a process he has introduced, and with very encouraging results. The organ to be preserved is first placed in a solution of the following composition: Formalin, 750 c.cm.; distilled water, 1000 c.cm.; nitrate of potash, 10 grammes; acetate of potash, 30 grammes. The organ is disposed in such position as to preserve its form as far as possible, and the fluid should be large in proportion to the size of the specimen. This solution does not abstract any color, but remains quite clear, and can be used for a large number of specimens. An immersion of twenty four hours in the fluid is sufficient for any tissue, but double this period will not do any harm. The organ is then allowed to lie for twelve hours in 80 per cent. alcohol, and then for two hours in 95 per cent., and is subsequently preserved in equal parts of water and glycerine, with the addition of thirty parts of acetate of potash. Very delicate tissue, such as intestine, are best kept in equal quantities of glycerine and water, with the addition of the strongest grain alcohol in the proportion of one part of alcohol to ten of the mixture.

Preservation of Anatomical Specimens in their Natural Colors.

Jones recommends the following mixture for this purpose:

Solution of formaldehyde	2 to 10 parts
Chloride of sodium	1 part.
Sulphate of magnesia	2 parts.
Sulphate of soda	2 parts.
Water	100 parts.

Organs are also bleached in this solution; but if, after hardening, the liquid is poured off and replaced by 95% alcohol, the natural color returns after thorough saturation of the preparation, at the latest in 24 hours. The liquid is again changed and in place of the alcohol a mixture of equal parts of glycerin and water is substituted and this brings the natural colors still more in evidence. This method is not only applicable to gross specimens, but it is equally valuable for such as it may be desired to preserve for microscopic examinations, yielding superior results and preserving the tissue elements perfectly.—*Therapie per Gegenwart.*

DETECTION OF APPLE PEEL AS AN ADULTERANT OF ORANGE PEEL.—Moller states (*D. Chem. Zeit.*, 1896, R. 28) that this adulterant, which it is difficult to detect by the microscopic appearance or by a study of the structure, may be detected with certainty by adding to the suspected drug strong crude nitric acid (containing about 55 per cent. of N_2O_5), when, if apple peeling is present, it will turn dark green. Orange and lemon peeling show only brownish spots.

BOOKS FOR DRUGGISTS

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$1.50 POST FREE.

MORE than 1,000 reliable formulæ connected with every department of modern pharmacy, carefully arranged for ready reference. Indispensable to chemists.

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THE most [illegible] branches of the Dentist's Art are practically dealt with. [illegible] Surgeon [illegible] dentistry will find it specially suitable to their requirements.

Minor Ailments.

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CONCISE but lucid treatise on the subject specially designed for students. Preparation of mixtures, pills, emulsions, suppositories, also plaster spreading and pill coating, etc., carefully described and illustrated. Detailed directions for preparation of poultices, and of nutritive diet for invalids.

Practical Perfumery.

50c. POST FREE.

DIRECTIONS for the preparation of perfumes and toilet articles, with detailed formulæ and useful advice regarding labels, bottles, and putting up. Special information also included relative to new and rare drugs and compounds now used in the manufacture of perfumery.

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Dean of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and formerly Instructor in Theory and Practical Pharmacy in the New York College of Pharmacy.

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AS THOUGH RATS WERE GNAWING HIM.

In the original preface to his "Confessions," De Quincey says that Mr. Addington, an Under Secretary of State, and brother to the first Lord Sidmouth, once said to him that he felt **as if rats were gnawing at the coats of his stomach.** Some time afterwards poor De Quincey entertained the same opinion about himself, and went to Professor Wilson for advice. Observing his patient's morbid mental condition, the Professor said: "De Quincy, I am shocked at you. You say that you have an animal in your stomach, and that he gnaws you. Why shouldn't he? He is hungry. Feed him, and he won't bother you." And the Professor at once administered a bowl of hot soup.

Yet this "gnawing" drove Addington, and also the Dean of Carlisle, to the use of opium, while De Quincey was a well-known devotee to that fearful drug. How many others have become opium eaters from the same cause? Why, almost half the letters we receive mention that "gnawing" sensation; but, thank heaven, the writers have been cured before being tempted to resort to a palliative which is a thousand times worse than the disease.

"In the summer of 1889," says one, "I began to feel weak and ailing. I was tired, languid, and feeble. There seemed to be no life or ambition left in me. After every meal I had great pain at my side and chest, and a horrible **gnawing sensation** in my stomach. Often I could get no ease until I had vomited all the food I had taken. As time went on I grew weaker and weaker, until I was absolutely good for nothing so far as work or responsibility were concerned. None of the many medicines I used had power to relieve the constant pain from which I suffered.

"This was my miserable state when, in September, 1893, a gentleman advised my father to induce me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. The suggestion was a welcome one, and I got a bottle from Lewis', in Market Street, Manchester, and after using it only one week I felt much better. A bottle or two more completed the good work. The sickness and pains in the stomach ceased, and I was able to eat with a relish and digest without difficulty. I was as well as ever, and am glad to give the credit of my recovery to Mother Seigel's Syrup. (Signed) (Miss) Mary Williamson, Bispham, near Blackpool, August 1st, 1894."

"My daughter Jane, now seventeen years old," writes another, "was always a strong, healthy girl up to Whitsuntide of this year, 1894. Then she complained of feeling tired, weary and languid, without any reason, so far as we could see. Some strange complaint appeared to have seized upon her. She had a sinking, all-gone feeling, and a constant inclination to be sick. What little she ate gave her pain, especially a **gnawing, grinding sensation** at the stomach that was hard to bear. Her hands and feet were cold and clammy, and she was pale and bloodless.

"As week after week passed she became so frail and delicate I was alarmed about her. None of the medicines we tried having any good effect, I concluded to administer Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, which I had read of in a little book that had been left at the house. Getting a bottle from Messrs. Jackson's Drug Stores at Lark Hill, my daughter began to use it. When it was only half gone I saw a great improvement in her. Her food agreed with her, and she enjoyed it. A few weeks' more use of the Syrup and the faintness, sickness, and gnawing sensation disappeared, and she got back her health and strength. (Signed) (Mrs.) Margaret Hall, 89 Anvil Street, Blackburn, September 14th, 1894."

That **"gnawing sensation"** is one of the numerous symptoms of the prevailing disease of civilization—indigestion and dyspepsia. It means hunger (not appetite). The body is **starving**, and the disease forbids food. No wonder great men (and lesser ones too) have compared it to living animals devouring them. Often does it drive people to drink and to opium. **Don't let that happen to you.** Neither will cure it. Do as thousands have learned to do—take Seigel's Syrup and cure the disease. That will stop the "gnawing," and stop it for good.

What does your friend at "next door" say about the

"ACME" WALLET

Thousands now in use in Canada and the U. S. It **sells where it is seen.** But it is an article that requires to be **shown.** Those who buy and use it a time are devoted to it, as the testimonials show. Remit **50c.** for sample, 7¼ x 4

Heavy discounts to druggists, etc.

ENSIGN PUB. CO., St. Thomas, Ont.

Auld Mucilage Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

All grades Guaranteed

Premium Mucilage
Lithograms and
Composition

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS

MONTREAL, P.Q., 7 Craig St.

WM. AULD, Man. Formerly of Royal Pulp and Paper Co

FREE

Send us your name and address, and mention this paper, and we will mail you **FREE** a copy of "Selections from Good Advertising." All we ask is that you send us 10 cents to pay cost of mailing.

"Selections from Good Advertising" is a well printed book of about 100 pages. It contains 12 chapters taken from Charles Austin Bates' 700-page book "Good Advertising," which sells for $5.

"Selections from Good Advertising," which we now offer **FREE,** is the **same** book we have advertised in this paper heretofore for 50 cents.

If your 10 cents gets here after all the books are gone, we will send your money back.

THE HOLMES PUBLISHING CO.,

15 & 17 Beekman St., - NEW YORK.

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

When an advertiser drifts away from the newspapers, and from circulars and booklets entirely devoted to his own business, he is likely to make an unprofitable investment. If a man wants to be absolutely certain that he is on the right track, he had better stick to the best daily papers. If there is no daily paper that he can use, take the best weekly paper. I don't believe, however, that a daily paper of less than five hundred circulation, or any weekly paper of less than one thousand circulation, is likely to be productive of returns in proportion to the cost. There are exceptions, of course.

* * * *

An advertisement is a printed salesman. A good advertisement says practically the same thing to a prospective purchaser as the salesman says in the store.

That is the kind of advertising that I believe will produce better results at less cost than any other kind in the world.

It is common-sense advertising.

There are no flourishes about it.

There is nothing very smart about it, but it "gets there"—it arrives.

The trouble with scheme advertising is that you shoot it out in the dark at nothing in particular, and hit it every time.

I don't pretend to be infallible. I make mistakes sometimes. When I express an opinion about advertising, it is merely my honest opinion, based upon a long and varied experience in actual advertising. I am not entirely a theorist. I have had experience with advertising in all its phases. I have managed voting contests and other schemes, and I have never known more than three or four that I believe to have been profitable. As a matter of fact, I can remember only one, and that was profitable, partly because it did not cost much of anything.

* * * *

I have been told that my judgment on advertising novelties was "warped," insomuch as I very seldom see one which I think possesses any advertising value.

If any of my readers know of an instance in which there was any positive evidence that the circulation of an advertising novely brought profitable returns, I would be very glad to know it.

The effort in making an advertising novelty is always to produce something "cute," and the trouble with a great many of them is that they are a trifle "too cute."

* * * *

Twenty-six business men af a large city in an eastern state were interviewed some time ago on the subject of advertising. With one exception, they were all very much in favor of newspaper advertising as against all other kinds. One man went [illegible] which is drawing it pretty strong.

[illegible] trade paper and newspaper advertising is the best that a retailer can do; but the judicious use of circulars and booklets is also almost certain to be profitable. When it comes to programmes, souvenirs, directories, advertisements on maps and on clocks, in hotel registers, and the thousand and one other advertising dodges which come under the head of "schemes," the advertiser had better save his money. I have had experience on both sides of "scheme" advertising. I have published programmes and schemes of various sorts, and it was quite profitable work—for me. I do not believe that any advertiser ever got enough returns from the advertisements in a scheme to pay for its cost.

* * * *

It is astonishing how many really good business men can be talked into taking space in a chart or programme, or some other thing that has no possible excuse for existence except the publisher's desire to make some money. A thing which, if possible, is even more astonishing, is the way in which these advertisers will pay the bills for such things without in any way knowing that the contract has been fulfilled by the publisher. The advertising "fakir" will promise any amount of circulation that he thinks would influence the advertiser. It is just as easy for him to say fifty thousand as one thousand, and the "schemer" who really prints as many copies as he promises is an exceedingly rare bird. As far as my personal observation has gone, I have never known more than half a dozen times in which the number promised was printed. Mere numbers amount to nothing anyway. Ten thousand circulation in a good paper is better than fifty thousand circulation in some valueless "scheme." If all the money that is paid for these outside schemes were put into the papers, we would not hear of one business man in a thousand who would say that advertising did not pay.

* * * *

One of the worst kind of "schemes" that is presented to the retailer is the programme for a church fair, or religious entertainment of some kind. These things are always a clear case of blackmail. They cannot be called charity, because a pretence is made of giving something in return for the money spent. It would be very much more honest if the managers of such affairs would simply go around with a subscription paper and ask for the money as a gift. Merchants go into these programmes because they feel that if they do not they will antagonize the members of the church or society, and that they will lose trade. If they would give the money without taking the advertisement for it the society would be better off, because their printing bills would not be so [illegible] well off, because the advertising is not [illegible]

* * * *

[illegible] not too long it will be read and digested. It is possible that by and by these postal cards will be used so much that part of their value will be taken away, but that time has not come yet. It is my belief that many retailers could do no better advertising than to publish and mail a postal card once a week at least. Five hundred postal cards, printed and addressed, would [illegible] reach five hundred familes, which is a greater number than the average grocer or druggist or shoe man deals with. Such circulation is positive. You know exactly where it goes, and if you make special offers you know exactly what comes of it.

A Malt Tonic.

A malt tonic, under the name of "Hof brau," has been placed on the market by Messrs. Reinhardt & Co., of Toronto. It is claimed for it that it has strong nutritive properties, and is particularly adapted for delicate females and convalescents. A trial order will lead to further purchases. See advertisement, and write for prices mentioning this journal.

Special Notice.

The Canadian Specialty Company, of 38 Front street east, Toronto, are handling again Messrs. Billings, Clapp & Co.'s (Boston) Ideal Lemonade and Root Beer Tablets this season, and have added several new agencies to their druggists' sundry business. They call special attention to their advertisement, on another page, of Sontee matches, "Spiral rib" nipples, Universal astringent pencils, litmus pencils, French's celery and caffeine bromide, and finest line of chewing gums in the market. They also report a fresh arrival of Chapireau's cacheteurs and cachets, which are meeting with an ever increasing sale. Write to them for quotations.

The "Hold Fast"

This is the name of a syringe advertised in our columns this month. It is made of pure rubber in black, maroon, or white. One special feature of the article is the anchor, which is on the principle of a sucker, and will adhere to any vessel, and cannot become detached when in use. No air can by any possibility be injected, and the syringe will inject almost to the last drop.

The syringe is one which should give perfect satisfaction, and with confidence be recommended.

See advertisement on second page of cover. The manufacturers, Messrs. W. H. Bailey & Son, 38 Oxford St., London, Eng.

Tanglefoot.

Tell your customers that a box of Tanglefoot will return many times its cost in labor saved, in comfort and cleanliness. As flies are now known to convey disease germs, Tanglefoot is also to be considered in the light of a sanitary measure.

You can safely urge your customers to buy by the box, as it does not spoil; the last sheet will be as perfect as the first.

Where there is a box of Tanglefoot in the house it is used much more liberally and effectively, its usefulness is more sensibly appreciated, and your sales are correspondingly increased.

Choice Toilet Articles

The far-famed reputation of Seely Perfumes—we mean "Seely, the American Perfumer"—is a guarantee of the quality, also of the choice toilet articles prepared by this firm. In general appearance and style of package, in delicacy of perfume, and above all, in excellence of quality, these goods are leaders in their lines. Amongst the most popular and best sellers we might mention, Cherry Tooth Paste, put up both in opaque jars and in collapsible tubes, Odontine tooth wash, Persian Balm, Violet Powder, Brilliantine, Almond Milk Soap, Eau de Quinine tonic for the hair, and other articles for the toilet. All bearing the name "Seely."

McClure's Magazine for May.

The May number of *McClure's Magazine* is especially abundant and interesting in the matter of portraits of famous people. In illustration of a paper by Miss Tarbell on the remarkable work of G. C. Cox in photographic portraiture, there are truly speaking likenesses of Donald G. Mitchell ("Ik Marvel"), Walt Whitman, Eleanora Duse, Henry Ward Beecher, and others; and a series of life portraits of Daniel Webster exhibit that most august and impressive of great men at close intervals from middle life to the year of his death. Some of the Webster portraits have never before been published; and all have interesting histories, which are set forth in notes by Mr. Charles Henry Hart.

St. Louis College of Pharmacy

The commencement exercises of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy were held April 14th, the proceedings consisting of vocal and instrumental selections, distribution of prizes, and the conferring of degrees. Sixty-eight candidates succeeded in passing their examination. The degree of "Bachelor of Pharmacy," now used for the first time by this college, being conferred on eleven of the graduates. After the exercises a banquet was tendered the class.

DRUG STORE IN DETROIT FOR SALE. $10 per day. Cheap for cash. A fine opportunity to secure a paying business. Write W. G. Rankin, 250 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich., for particulars.

ADVERTISING COMPETITION.

The following advertisements are amongst the best of those received for this month. The first place is awarded to the "Ellis Drug Store" advertisement.

BEAUTY

Even when but skin deep excites admiration, yet how gratifying to both the possessor and the admirer when such beauty is real. How carefully should this gift be guarded by the strict adherence to Nature's laws and the use of the purest toilet requisites.

For the Complexion—

A good sponge, pure toilet soaps, a flesh brush, and, to counteract the effects of inclement weather, our **Floral Cream.**

For the Hair—

The care of which is so important, the **Favorite Hair Tonic** is desirable.

For the Teeth—

Our **Fragrant Dentrifrice** is indispensable, being an excellent preservative, possessing antiseptic properties sufficient to prevent the generation of disease germs in the mouth.

Find all at—

ELLIS' Drug Store,
243 King St. E., Toronto.

Get it at STEELE'S and it is Good.

Your

ATTENTION!

for one minute.

How about your

Toilet Articles?

Are you satisfied with them?
Are you not endangering your

Health AND Beauty

by using them? No—not if you get them at STEELE'S.

If you "Get it at STEELE'S it is Good."

Steele's Drug Store,
Tavistock, Ont.

Get it at STEELE'S and it is Good.

Get it at STEELE'S and it is Good. Get it at STEELE'S and it is Good. Get it at STEELE'S and it is Good.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

Advertisements under the head of Business Wanted, Situations Wanted, Situations Vacant, Business for Sale, etc., will be inserted once **free of charge.** *Answers must not be sent in care of this office unless postage stamps are forwarded to re-mail letters.*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRUG APPRENtice, three years' experience, reliable, industrious, first-class references. Address, Salicine, care CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

SITUATION WANTED IN WHOLESALE DRUG house, by one having three and one-half years experience in retail drug business, can furnish best of references. Address, "Iodine," care CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRUG APPRENTICE with three years experience, best references. Address, E. H. R., Box 59, Clinton, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED—DRUGGIST GRADUATE, years' experience, good dispenser and manager. Salary moderate. "Salol," 128 Peter St., Toronto.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN with 3 years' registry experience, attending the O. C. P. Will be ready for engagement after May 15th. Apply, Druggist, 13 Wilton ave., Toronto.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE, DRUG IMPROVER WITH about 2 years experience. Address, with references and stating wages expected and other particulars, Box 59, Paris, Ont.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SODA FOUNTAIN, TUTTS MAKE, with marble square, eight syrup taps and one draw tap. Will sell cheap. Apply, Wilson Bain, Druggist, Corner King and Hughson streets, Hamilton.

FOR SALE—NATIONAL CASH REGISTER cheap, in first-class order, suitable for drug and book store. Address "Premus," care CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

BUSINESS WANTED.

WANTED DRUG BUSINESS IN NORTH west Territory, give all necessary particulars. Address, N. W. T., care CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

To the Trade:

We are wholesale agents for

Moxon's Celebrated Liniment

We have a large quantity in stock. No extra duty to pay. Prices same as the American prices.

Write us for Prices.

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

342 Richmond St., LONDON

Seely, the American Perfumer

ESTABLISHED IN 1862

SEELY'S WHITE ROSE and VIOLET FLOWERS

Perfumes are true to nature, and guaranteed the best Violet and Rose odors on the market.

Price

WHITE ROSE $4 00 PER LB
VIOLET FLOWERS, $6 00 PER LB

TRADE MARK

SEELY'S LILLIAN RUSSELL

Is a strong, refreshing odor, and one of the best selling perfumes that we have ever produced.

One bottle sold creates a demand for another.

PRICE, $4 00 PER LB

Seely's Ave Maria Perfume

Is remembered because of its uniqueness, originality, and quality combined. It is creating quite a furore in the hearts of American society.

PRICES: 1 oz Glass Stoppered Bottle, 2 in Box, $4 80 per dozen
1 oz Screw Top Bottle, 1 in Box, $5.00 per dozen
2 oz " " $8 00

Not sold in bulk

SEELY MANUFACTURING CO.

Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. - Windsor, Ont.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to May 10th, 1897.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

Alcohol, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 00	2 00
Allspice, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
Aloin, oz	40	45
Anodyne, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
Arrowroot, Bermuda, lb	50	55
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
Balsam, Fir, lb	40	45
Copaiba, lb	95	1 10
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	95	1 00
Bark, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara, Sagrada	25	30
Cascarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
Beans, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb	11 00	12 00
Berries, Cubeb, sifted, lb	30	35
powdered, lb	35	40
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
Buds, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
Butter, Cacao, lb	75	80
Camphor, lb	58	70
Cantharides, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
Capsicum, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
Carbon, Bisulphide, lb	17	18
Carmine, No. 40, oz	40	50
Castor, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
Chalk, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	6
Charcoal, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
Clove, lb	16	17
Powdered, lb	17	18
Cochineal, S.G., lb	40	45
Collodion, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
Confection, Senna, lb	40	45
Creosote, Wood, lb	2 00	2 50
Cuttlefish Bone, lb	25	30
Dentrine, lb	10	12
Dover's Powder, lb	1 50	1 60
Ergot, Spanish, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
Extract Logwood, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
Flowers, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Vaf'a, oz	1 00	1 25
Gelatine, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
Glycerine, lb	21	23
Guarana	1 75	2 00
Powdered, lb	2 00	2 25
Gum Aloes, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	95
Kino, true, lb	3 00	3 50
Myrrh, lb	$ 45	$ 50
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	3 75	4 00
Powdered, lb	4 75	5 00
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 00	13 00
Shellac, lb	40	45
Bleached, lb	45	50
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	55	60
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
Herb, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	30	40
Burdock, lb	10	18
Boneset, ozs, lb	15	17
Catnip, ozs, lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	28
Feverfew, ozs, lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, ozs., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, ozs, lb	15	20
Motherwort, ozs., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs., lb	18	20
Peppermint, ozs., lb	21	22
Rue, ozs., lb	30	35
Sage, ozs., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, ozs., lb	18	20
Tansy, ozs., lb	15	18
Wormwood, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb	38	44
Honey, lb	13	15
Hops, fresh, lb	20	25
Indigo, Madras, lb	75	80
Insect Powder, lb	35	38
Isinglass, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
Leaf, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	55
Short, lb	25	27
Coca, lb	35	40
Digitalis, lb	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	20	25
Matico, lb	70	75

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 25	$ 30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Parity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	25	27
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ¼	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb	12	13
Powdered, lb	15	16
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
RESORCIN, white, oz	25	30
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	28
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	15	16
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	15	18
Elecampane, lb	15	20
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	13
Ground, lb	13	14
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	27	30
Po., lb	30	35
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 75
Golden Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	90	95
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	12	15
Indian Hemp	18	20
Ipecac, lb	1 75	2 00
Powdered, lb	2 00	2 25
Jalap, lb	55	60
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	18
Masterwort, lb	16	40
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleurisy, lb	20	25
Poke, lb	15	18
Queen of the Meadow, lb	$ 18	$ 20
Rhatany, lb	20	30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
RUM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
SACCHARIN, oz	1 25	1 50
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 25	1 50
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	25
SPERMACETI, lb	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6
CHEMICALS.		
ACID, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	13	14
Carbolic Crystals, lb	28	30
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	50	55
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2½	2¾
Bottles, lb	5	6
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	40	45
ACETANILID, lb	70	75
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	80	85
Carbonate, lb	14	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	$ 55	$ 6
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	18
ANTINERVIN, oz	85	00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 30	1 35
ANTIPYRIN, oz	1 10	1 20
ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
BORAX, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	45	50
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lo	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz	15	18
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 30
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	60	1 90
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	15	20
COCAINE, Mur., oz	3 50	4 00
CODEIA, ½ oz	70	75
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	6	7
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3
DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
EXALGINE, oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 75	5 50
IODOFORM, lb	6 00	7 00
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry., oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	55
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb	5	7
MENTHOL, oz	40	45
MERCURY, lb	75	80
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	85	00
Calomel, lb	90	1 00
With Chalk, lb	60	65

Amongst Our Advertisers.

It is not generally known that E. C. Stearns & Company, of Syracuse, N.Y., the bicycle manufacturers, have an extensive hardware business as well. They have just put out a new line of Ice Cream Freezers, and have issued a dainty booklet, entitled "Novelties in Creams and Ices," which may be had free on application to the firm.

The Canadian Medical Review of January stated that the "Apenta" Water is used with good success in hospital and private practice in Toronto and Montreal. We are, in fact, informed that "Apenta" is in use in the leading hospitals in Canada, among them being: Montreal General Hospital, Royal Victoria Hospital, Hospital Notre Dame, Montreal; Toronto General Hospital, The Hospital for Sick Children, Grace Hospital, Toronto; County Carleton General Protestant Hospital, Sick Children's Hospital, Ottawa; London General Hospital, London; Victoria Hospital, Halifax, etc.

If you are going to handle stationery keep some fine goods in note paper, envelopes, etc. There is nothing in which the fair sex is more particular about than their correspondence, and a certain amount of good trade can be done in this line. Among the popular papers at present are the Century Linen—a cream-laid paper of medium finish and weight. Velvet Finish, a heavy, pure cream-wove, whose name is descriptive of its appearance. Roman Flax, a good, weighty, mottled paper, which comes in white and delicate tints; and Japan Linen Bond, a hard surface, thin paper, in azure cream wove. These papers can be had in all sizes of note paper and tablet, with envelopes to match, and are most attractively put up. These papers are all kept in stock by Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, Ont.

The Chas. E. Hires Co., proprietors of Hires' Root Beer, in offering an issue of $200,000 worth of stock to the public, among other statements make the following, which are interesting from an advertising point of view:

The business of Hires' Root Beer was established in 1870. Its sale the first year it was introduced was only a few hundred packages. The second year it was 3,000, and so on upward until in the tenth year the output was nearly 400,000 packages. The last eight years have, however, witnessed still greater growth, the figures going up sometimes in jumps of 50 per cent., until the sale last year was over 3,500,000 packages, the equivalent of 17,000,000 gallons. The company has spent in advertising over $2,000,000. It states that it has no liabilities whatever—an excellent showing in these days of business done largely upon credit.

Did you see one of the many special offers Davis' Fly Felts? If not, better write wholesaler to secure one, if not all sold. Davis' Fly Felts have been used by druggists for the past ten years. It pays

to handle a reliable article, and Davis' Fly Felts are one of those articles that have stood the test. Its sale is large. Manufactured by Powell & Davis Co., Chatham. Ont. See adv.

Fly Pads.

The attention of our readers is directed to Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co.'s advertisement of "Fly Pads" on page 52a of this issue.

Sponges.

Messrs. Lyman, Knox & Co. advise the trade this month of their choice stock of sponges, carded, cased and baled, which they are selling at lowest prices. See travellers' samples or write for quotations.

Boissy's Saponaceous Pills.

These pills which have such a large sale in Europe, and are now offered to the Canadian trade as a most satisfactory and well-tried proprietary, may be obtained from M. Decary, Montreal.

Fruit Syrups, Etc.

To make a success of the soda water trade, only the best and truest flavors should be used. We can confidently recommend those advertised by J. J. McLaughlin in this issue of the DRUGGIST, and would advise a trial order. See advertisement.

Trusses and Bandages.

We would call the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Ottawa Truss Co., which appears for the first time in this month's issue. This firm, although but a short time in existence, is already doing a very large business in trusses, surgical bandages, cottons, and surgical appliances generally.

At this season of the year special attention is directed to their stock of suspensories, so largely in demand amongst cyc-

[illegible] this journal.

For the Liquor Habit.

[illegible] of this issue, is identical with a preparation sold under a different name in the United States, and which has proved a specific for the unfortunate liquor habit. The drug may be administered without the knowledge or most remote suspicion of the recipient, and numerous remarkable cases of cure have been given us. Write for particulars, mentioning THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Rubber Goods.

We understand that the druggists' rubber goods of the Alpha Rubber Co. are now being largely handled by the Ottawa Truss and Surgical Mnfg. Co. The three representatives of the former company are now with the latter, in addition to their other representatives. The Alpha goods are now being stocked in Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa, from any of which places customers may be supplied.

A Perfect Filter.

On second page of cover will be found the advertisement of the Aikenhead Hardware Co., who are sole Canadian agents for the celebrated Pasteur Filter. Since the introduction of this filter in Canada its sales have been very large, and it is spoken of in the highest terms by users. No druggist's establishment is complete without something of this kind, as pure water is an absolute necessity.

The Still Favorite Steamers.

The Niagara Navigation Company have issued a beautiful colored engraving of their three steamers—the Chicora, the Chippawa, and the Corona—crossing the placid waters of Lake Ontario. The picture is an excellent one, and the three magnificent boats are shown off to splendid advantage, the colors flying at the bows and mastheads. The public will be glad to know that the boats are under the same courteous management as in the past year, and these most commodious lake palaces will be as popular as ever.

A New Mineral Water.

Isham's California Waters of Life are taken from a spring in Southern California and an analysis made by well-known chemists, would indicate their use in dissolving calcareous or lime deposits. They are recommended as being particularly efficacious in rheumatism, kidney complaints, bladder troubles and gall stones, and, what may appear at first thought rather singular, in the prevention and cure of baldness. Write N. A. Morkill, 805 Dorchester street, Montreal, for pamphlets and testimonials, mentioning THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Iodide, Proto, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 15	1 20
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	1 80	1 85
Muriate, oz	1 80	1 85
Sulphate, oz	1 85	1 90
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	40	42
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	35	38
PIPERIN, oz	1 00	1 10
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	65	70
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	75
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12
Iodide, lb	3 75	3 85
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	21	28
Ozs., oz	30	35
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	75	4 00
SANTONIN, oz	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	90	1 00
Fused, oz	1 00	1 10
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	65	70
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6

Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 43
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	28	30
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30
ESSENTIAL OILS.		
OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 75	3 00
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 10	1 20
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75

Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 80
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 00
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	1 50	1 75
Lemon, lb	1 90	2 00
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 60
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	05
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 50
Orange, lb	2 75	3 00
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	70
Patchouli, oz	80	85
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 75
Peppermint, lb	2 25	2 50
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 75
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 00
Rosemary, lb	70	75
Rue, oz	25	30
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 50
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 75
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 00
Spruce, lb	65	70
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 90
Wintergreen, lb	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 70
Wormwood, lb	4 25	4 55
FIXED OILS.		
CASTOR, lb	11	12
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	1 80	2 50
Norwegian, gal	2 00	2 25
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal	55	58
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	1 20	1 25
Salad, gal	2 50	2 60
PALM, lb	12	13
SPERM, gal	1 35	1 40
TURPENTINE, gal	60	65

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Except the change in duty on alcohol, which has advanced about 35 cents a gallon, there are no radical changes affecting the retail drug trade in the recent tariff changes, unless it be an adjunct to the trade, viz., surgical instruments, which have been put on the free list. The advance on alcohol is far-reaching in the drug trade, as it enters into the composition of so many preparations. The most prominent of these is pure spirit tinctures, which will be about 5 cents a pint, and proof tinctures, 3 cents a pint higher. Spirits nitre will also be higher.

Acetic acid is also much higher.

Iron mortars, 27½ per cent., now 30 per cent.

Confectionery, 35 per cent. and ½c. lb., now 35 per cent.

Oiled silk, 27½ per cent., now 30 per cent.

All acids except tannic, oxalic, and boracic, are now dutiable at 20 per cent. This will affect principally benzoic, tartaric, citric, salicylic, which will be all 20 per cent. higher.

There is some doubt about the ruling on "combinations of bromine, free," all this would affect bromide potash, bromide of soda, etc. The reciprocal tariff of one eighth of the duty will not make a material difference on account of the small quantities of any one article used in the drug trade, as in many cases the variation of shipping changes, etc., will nullify this. Outside of the tariff, the principal changes in prices has been the drop in price by the manufacturers of sulphonal; it is quoted here now from 28 to 30 cents. There has been a break in the combination on iodine. The decline on iodide potash so far is about 40 cents lb.; outlook uncertain.

Iodine has declined about 15 cents.

Glycerine is easier.

Cod liver oil is lower.

Quinine, unchanged, and demand light.

Scotch and Maccaboy snuff, higher.

Mercury, somewhat easier in primary markets, although mercurial preparations have advanced a few cents.

Opium, many sellers, but light demand; large stocks are held in New York and Philadelphia.

England.

London, April 24th, 1897.

The markets have been dull, as the Easter holidays have cut up the auctions. Carbolic acid is easier, and the demand for India has dropped, but permanganate is still firm, owing to scarcity. The iodine convention has been signed for a further three years, exactly as I predicted. Cocaine having been down to the lowest recorded price, is now harder. Cloves are expected to advance, owing to the change at Zanzibar, but stocks are plentiful. Cod liver oil is dull and featureless. Opium is firmer, and an advance is probable if the war continues for any length of time. Saccharin, after ruling very cheap, is moving upwards in consequence of a combination of rival makers. Vanilla is exceptionally cheap.

Iodine has fallen and is full 60 cents a pound lower than it has been for some years. Enquiries from Messrs. Howard, Atkinson, and other iodine makers show that potassium iodide is lower in proportion. The report that a new combination had been formed is somewhat premature.

FOR
Good Printing
TRY
THE BRYANT PRESS
20 BAY STREET, - - TORONTO

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. IX. TORONTO, JUNE, 1897. No. 6

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

Under Royal Hungarian Natural Control.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"We know of no stronger or more favorably-constituted Natural Aperient Water.

L. Liebermann

Royal Counsellor, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Royal Hungarian State Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

PRICES TO RETAILERS:

$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
$8.50 " 50 small " "
$8.50 " 100 glass quarter "

"APENTA"

SEE that the Labels bear the well-known RED DIAMOND MARK of the

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,
LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:
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Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.

[illegible]

Canadian Druggist,
[illegible]
TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:
[illegible]

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O.C.P., Y.M.C.A., 1897.
The Arkansas Association of Pharmacy.
Fraud in Drugs.
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PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.
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[illegible]
SCIENCE OF OPTICS.
AMONGST OUR ADVERTISERS.
DRUG REPORTS.

Election of Council, O.C.P.

The following nominations have been received by the registrar as candidates for the council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy:

[illegible]

No. 1. *Henry Watters, Ottawa.
" 2. *J. H. Dickey, Trenton.
" 4. Isaac Curry, Toronto.
" 5. *J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto.
" 6. W. J. Douglas, Collingwood.
G. A. Hunter, Sault Ste Marie.
" 7. A. Turner, Orangeville.
" 8. G. B. McCullough, Hamilton.
" 9. *S. Snyder, Waterloo.
R. Harbottle, M.B., Burford.
" 10. *W. A. Karn, Woodstock.
" 12. J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley.
" 13. W. B. Graham, Ridgetown.

For territorial divisions Nos. 3 and 11 no nominations were received, and the appointments for these sections will be in the hands of the newly elected council. The only contests will be in Nos. 6 and 9.

Four members of the last council have been re-elected by acclamation; these are designated by a *, and one is opposed. Of the remainder, none, with the exception of Mr. Hargreaves, has yet occupied a seat at the council.

It seems to us very strange that at a time when every druggist should be alive to the fact that the individual interest of each member of the trade is required in order to protect and further those interests, that no nominations should be received from two of the territorial divisions of the province. Is it that they are all so engrossed with themselves alone that they are unwilling or too apathetic to assist in matters pertaining to their own as well as the general welfare of pharmacy?

Liquor iodosini is a solution of iodosinum containing 0.25 per cent. of iodine.

Faulty Legislation.

Perhaps no more glaring piece of careless legislation could be imagined than that exhibited in the framing of the amendments to the License Act as passed at the recent session of the Legislature of Ontario. In that portion governing the sale of liquors, etc., by druggists, the clause reads :

"Nothing in sections 49 and 50 of this Act contained shall prevent chemists and druggists duly registered as such under and by virtue of *The Pharmacy Act* from keeping liquors for sale for strictly medicinal purposes or from selling liquors for strictly medicinal purposes in packages of not more than six ounces at any one time, or from selling for strictly medicinal purposes any mixtures containing liquors mixed with any other drug or medicine in packages of not more than one pint at any one time, but in either case only under a bona fide prescription of such liquor or mixture duly signed by a legally qualified medical practitioner."

This clause distinctly prohibits the sale of any medicinal tincture or wine, and any proprietary or other preparation containing alcohol in any form unless "under a bona fide prescription of such liquor or mixture duly signed by a legally qualified medical practitioner." In fact, even a physician's prescription containing liquor (by this is intended any admixture of alcohol) cannot legally be dispensed unless signed in full by the physician, and the dispenser must also be satisfied that said physician is "legally qualified," and must enter any such sale "in a book kept for that purpose."

The inconsistency of the measure was so glaring that we addressed a letter to the Attorney-General, asking for a ruling as to whether patent or proprietary articles came within its provisions. To this we received the following reply :

Department of Attorney-General, Ontario,
Toronto, 25th May, 1897.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to say in reply to your letter respecting clause 5, in amendment to subsection 1 of section 52 of the Ontario License Law, that the intention was not to prohibit the sales of established and well-known patent or proprietary articles containing liquors without the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner. Under these circumstances prosecutions would not be advised in respect of the sale of such articles when sold bona fide.

Yours truly,
J. R. CARTWRIGHT.

WM. J. DYAS, ESQ.,
Editor "Canadian Druggist,"
Toronto.

Our readers will notice the phraseology of the letter, which is practically an admission that the sales cannot legally be made without the necessary prescription, but the "intention" was to allow them.

Good intentions, however, we are afraid, will not stand in a court of law, as will be remembered in the case of the breach of the Pharmacy Act charged against the T. Eaton Co., and in which Chief Justice Meredith said that it was clearly the "intention" of the Act, that only druggists should enjoy the privileges granted, but, nevertheless, the suit was lost on account of the faultiness of the Act. The assurance given by the Attorney-General's Department that "prosecutions would not be advised" in the cases mentioned, will perhaps relieve the anxiety of the druggists of this Province, but the fact that any one *could* institute proceedings under the Act, makes it imperative that prompt steps should be taken to correct the faulty legislation which has been enacted. We submit for the guidance of our readers the full text of that portion of the Act relating to the sales of liquors, etc., by druggists in Ontario :

SALES BY DRUGGISTS.

5. Subsection 1 of section 52 of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :

(1) Nothing in sections 49 and 50 of this Act contained shall prevent chemists and druggists duly registered as such under and by virtue of *The Pharmacy Act* from keeping liquors for sale for strictly medicinal purposes or from selling liquors for strictly medicinal purposes in packages of not more than six ounces at any one time, or from selling for strictly medicinal purposes any mixture containing liquors mixed with any other drug or medicine in packages of not more than one pint at any one time, but in either case only under a bona fide prescription of such liquor or mixture duly signed by a legally qualified medical practitioner. And it shall be the duty of such chemist or druggist to record in a book to be kept for that purpose, and which shall be open to the inspection of the license commissioners and inspectors, every sale or other disposal by him of liquor sold under and forming an ingredient in such prescription ; and such record shall show as to every such sale or disposal the time when, and the person to whom the same was made, the quantity sold and the prescription of such medical practitioner, and in default of such sale or disposal being so placed on record, every such sale shall be held to be in contravention of the provisions contained in said sections 49 and 50 of this Act.

6. Subsection 2 of said section 52 is amended by striking out the words "or be lawfully obtained" in the third and fourth lines, and by striking out the words "in quantities of more than six ounces" in the fourth and fifth lines of said subsection.

7. Section 52 of *The Liquor License Act*, as enacted by section 1 of the Act passed in the 56th year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered 40, is repealed, and the following substituted therefor :

(5) A chemist or druggist who is also a duly qualified medical practitioner may in a township himself give the certificate provided for in this section, and may also give such certificate in any village or police village where there is no other medical practitioner resident and practising therein, but not otherwise.

8. The said section 52 is further amended by adding thereto the following subsection :

(7) Any chemist or druggist who sells or otherwise disposes of any liquor to be consumed on the premises as a beverage, or with soda water, seltzer, apollinaris, ginger ale, ginger beer, sarsaparilla, or any aerated, mineral, or effervescent drink, shall be liable to the penalties imposed by section 70 of this Act.

Profitable Reading.

Every druggist in business on his own account, if he would keep abreast of the times, and be able to compete successfully with his fellows, must necessarily read his trade papers. It is not only his regular informant on pharmaceutical matters, bringing before him all that is new and valuable in this branch, but it is also what perhaps, in these times, is more anxiously looked for, his guide in a pecuniary way. The fluctuations in prices of goods, the increase or decrease in value of portions of his stock, and the opportunities thus presented for the keen and judicious buyer to purchase at the right moment, all these are features of the drug Journal, which are most valuable. We think, however, that no portion of the trade paper presents a more valuable financial interest for the merchants than the advertisements which it contains. Here we have a most valuable *vade mecum*, a combined exhibit we might term it of the various new and attractive goods which enterprising and wide-awake manufacturers and wholesale dealers are presenting to the eyes and the consideration of druggists who are alive to the requirements and tastes of their customers. It is the progressive manufacturer or wholesaler who advertises, for the very plain reason that he believes he has the goods which the public will buy, and which the retailer can sell. Every month our readers can, with profit to themselves, read over the advertising pages of this trade paper, and we venture to say

IDEAL
Lemonade
and
Root Beer
TABLETS

We have sold these tablets for two seasons, and they have given the best satisfaction.

PRICE: 85 cents per dozen. $10.00 per gross.

Chewing Gums...

SOUDERS: Sweet Wheat, After Dinner, Celery and Pepsin, Tolu Sugar, Plums, Pineapple, etc.

FAULTLESS Pepsin Chips and Fruit Chips.

SODA MINT and Fruit Cake Gums.

KIS-ME, MINT JULEP, and GURU KOLA GUMS.

VOLLER'S Spruce Gum.

Tagerette, Lime Phosfizz, and Crushed Violets for the Soda Fountain.

Rapid Ice Shaver and Breaker Hand Ice Shaver.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.

38 Front St. E., TORONTO, Ont., Dom. Agts.

JUST OUT

Our '97 Creation

"PEACHO"

A Rich Fruit Juice-Flavored addition to

HYGEIA BEST BEVERAGES

Our '96 success, "CHERRY SOUR," had the largest sale of any single carbonated beverage ever on this market. It was imitated by every firm in the business.

Avoid imitations of "PEACHO."

50 per cent. profit by the bottle, 100 per cent. by the glass. Every live druggist should carry a line of these goods.

J. J. McLAUGHLIN,
Manufacturing Chemist,
TORONTO

For Summer Trade

POCKET MEDICINE CASES "E," 25c. for travellers. Contains Ipecac, Calhartic and Astringent Pills, and Court Plaster.

SOAP BOXES AND SPONGE BAGS.

TOOTH BRUSH HOLDERS.

FRUIT TABLETS, Lemonade, Orange, Root Beer.

SALAD OIL "E," best, 15c. bottles.

ESSENCE OF VANILLA. Our Essence is peerless.

FRUIT FLAVORS (artificial), "E"—
Pineapple
Raspberry
Strawberry
Pear

MRS. TODD'S GINGER BEER (powders).

NORTH SEA SALT.

BRYANTS ROOT BEER, 75c. doz.

LIME JUICE (ELLIOT'S),

Large size (Cyg tablet), $3.50 doz.
Small size (Apothecaries), $1.00 doz.

The genuine West Indian article. Excellent, attractive, good value.

Violet Perfumed
... Antiseptic

VELVET TALCUM

The Best, at $1.00 per dozen. Placed in view this handsome article sells itself. The time is coming to push it. Especially useful in the nursery and household generally, for prickly heat, nettlerash, chafing, blistered or perspiring feet. Eases a tight boot, aids gloving of a moist hand, a great comfort after shaving, an excellent tooth powder. Sold only in full packages of one dozen.

Soap Bark, 5c. packages.
Benzaldehyde, or artificial Oil of Bitter Almonds.
O'Keefe's Liquid Malt.
Paracetphenetidine, lbs. and ozs.
Efferv. Hydrobromate of Caffeine with Bromide of Potassium, "E."
Teething Necklaces, 25c.
Formaldehyde, or Formalin.
Horsford's Acid Phosphates.
Astringent Pencils, 75c. doz.
Adepshanal, ½ kilos.
"Shell" Castile Soap, small cakes.
Howard's Quinine, 25 oz. tin

We have the largest stocks of, and lowest prices for Mineral Acids.

"DIAMOND" LYE, powdered and scented. The nicest in every way. $3.00 per case.

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL, 1897. Fresh stock just to hand from Tomas M. Borthen, Trondhjem.

SODA BICARB, "E." Special for baking. 10 lb. tin at 70c. tin.

CREAM OF TARTAR. For some time we have imported the 95 per cent. test article, running from 95 to 97 per cent. pure Potass. Bitart.

ELLIOT'S "DRY YEAST" BAKING POWDER. A cheap but perfectly pure article. 1 lb. tins retail for 25c.; small tinfoil packages for 10c. Put up also in 10 lb. tins.

TUCKER'S SOVEREIGN BALM. Send us your orders.

ELLIOT & CO.

5 Front St. East, Toronto

Season '97-8

Our New Samples, ready July 1st. Make a point of inspecting them before placing orders elsewhere.

Ours are popular goods at popular prices.

M. STAUNTON & CO.

Manufacturers

TORONTO

We have a large stock of good patterns on hand for immediate shipment.

that in a [illegible] of cases, the careful perusal of [illegible] will be the means of prompting purchases, will add additional profits to the monthly sales. Our advertisements are not the stereotyped ones, which become an eyesore from seeing them so often [illegible], but they are fresh, new, full of interest, changed, in a majority of cases, with every issue, and are exactly adapted to the requirements of the druggist who is in search of money-making, public-pleasing goods.

Editorial Notes.

It is expected that the new British Pharmacopœia will be ready for presentation to the General Medical Council at the autumn meeting of that body.

Amongst some of the companies whose stock has recently been placed on the English market are The Saccharine Corporation, with a capital of £200,000; Seigel's Syrup, with £1,000,000; Homocea, with £250,000; Eno's Fruit Salt, with £100,000, and Reeve's Chemical Sanitation Co., with £50,000.

Our esteemed contemporary, *The Chemist and Druggist*, in an article entitled "Canadian Trade" in its issue of May 22nd, is decidedly at error when it states that "when about twenty years ago Canada made up her mind to become a manufacturing country she framed a protectionist tariff deliberately intended to keep out British goods." This is either a case of ignorance of the policy adopted in order to protect the interests of the manufacturer as well as the husbandman of this country, or else it shows a carelessness on the part of the editor which is very remarkable. The protectionist tariff when framed was intended to protect, and not to discriminate. All imports have always been treated alike, whether from Great Britain, the United States, or elsewhere, the duties levied being precisely the same in each case. Canada is too loyal to discriminate against the motherland, and the recent concessions granted to British exporters emphasizes this fact most ostensibly.

Tariff Changes.

Since our last issue a number of changes have been made in the tariff, some of which affect the drug trade. In proprietary or patent medicines it is now provided that in the case of medicines [illegible] will be fifty per cent.; all other liquid medicines and [illegible] five per cent. In surgical instruments it is now provided that a duty of ten per cent. will be levied on surgical and dental instruments until January 1st, 1898, after which they will be free. Books for the use of colleges, schools, and public libraries, as well as those of an industrial nature, will now be free. Linseed oil, lard oil, etc., are now advanced to twenty-five per cent. A change is made in the preferential clause, which provides that the Government will extend the reciprocal clause to any country which may be entitled to same by virtue of any treaty with Her Majesty's Government.

Wholesale and Retail Associations.

The joint committees from the Wholesale Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealer's Association, met in Toronto, May 21st. The Wholesale Association was represented by Messrs. James Mattinson, R. W. Elliot, W. S. Elliot, C. McD. Hay, and Archdale Wilson; the retail by Messrs. R. Ferrah, J. R. Lee, and G. E. Gibbard. Several plans were discussed for arriving at a better understanding between the wholesale and retail trade in regard to the sale of patent medicines, that of the P.A.T.A., of England, being finally deemed the most feasible, with some alterations. The suggestions recommended by the committee were also accepted by the representatives of the patent medicine manufacturers, and it was decided to submit them to the meeting of the Wholesale Association to be held June 15th. A meeting of the patent medicine manufacturers will be held on the 14th, and it is expected a joint meeting of all the associations concerned will be held on the 15th inst.

From the spirit evinced at the previous meetings we look for a speedy and satisfactory arrangement of this troublesome problem.

Degree of Phm. B.

The following candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy succeeded in passing the final examination at the University of Toronto: E. M. Ahearn, W. E. Anderson, W. H. Andrew, A. E. S. Argue, J. L. Brodie, F. S. Cable, C. W. Campbell, F. T. Carey, W. D. Corson, W. H. Cummins, T. J. Day, A. W. Dewar, C. Draper, A. E. Drewery, H. H. Edmison, C. W. Field, J. R. K. Graham, A. H. Griffiths, F. L. Hall, H. E. Hawkins, L. B. Hurst, E. J. Huxtable, G. H. Ireland, W. B. Kendall, F. H. MacCarthy, G. McCorvie, J. H. McHaffie, J. D. McKee, H. S. Monkman, A. J. Omond, G. C. Park, G. A. Parr, W. A. Pond, C. K. Quanington, E. A. Rawlings, W. S. Scheck, A. C. Sellery, H. W. Shoemaker, F. I. Smyth, F. L. Stevenson, S. J. Stevenson, T. J. Stillman, D. J. Sutherland, P. M. Tait, T. H. Till, R. F. Unsworth, W. H. [illegible]

A Druggist's Golden Wedding

Mr. Hugh Miller [illegible] wife celebrated their golden wedding on June 9th. Mr. Miller was born at Inver[illegible] 80th year. He came to Canada and settled in Toronto in 1841. He entered the employ of Lyman, Kneeshaw & Co. (now the Lyman Bros. & Co.) wholesale [illegible] commenced business on his own account at 167 King street east, which store he has occupied up to the present time. He has done a large and profitable business, and has taken an active interest in pharmacy, being one of the members of the first Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. He has also been an active member of the Toronto Board of Trade, and always taken a great interest in the Caledonia and Gaelic Societies, of both of which he is a member, as well as the Masonic order, being one of the old members of St. Andrew's Lodge. For the last two years Mr. Miller has been assistant police magistrate of the city. We tender Mr. Miller our congratulations.

Sanitary Decalogue

The following ten propositions or commandments said to have been enunciated by the late celebrated Prof. Frank H. Hamilton, of New York city, are produced and endorsed by the Iowa *Health Bulletin*, and their cheerful and implicit obedience demanded of all readers:

1. Out-door exercise.—"The best thing for the inside of a man is the outside of a horse."

2. Sleep.—"Blessed is he who invented sleep; but thrice blessed is the man who will invent a cure for thinking."

3. Light.—"Light gives a bronzed or tan color to the skin; but where it uproots the lily it plants the rose."

4. Responsibility.—"The lives of most men are in their own hands, and, as a rule, the just verdict after death would be—*fecit sibi*."

5. How obtained.—"Health must be earned; it can seldom be bought."

6. Air and scenery.—"Change of air is less valuable than a change of scene. The air is changed every time the wind is changed."

7. Mould and shrouds.—"Mould and decaying vegetables in a cellar weave shrouds for the upper chambers."

8. Links.—"Dirt, debauchery, disease, and death are successful links in the same chain."

9. Shadow and substance.—"Calisthenics may be very genteel, and romping very ungenteel, but one is the shadow, the other the substance of healthful exercise."

10. Girls.—"Girls need health as much nay, more than boys. They can only obtain it as boys do by running, tumbling—by all sorts of innocent vagrancy. At least once a day girls should have their halters taken off, the bars let down, and be turned loose like young colts."

The *Bulletin* suggests a new proposition.

11. Boys, as well as girls, require *ad libitum* doses of outdoor exercise; plenty of mental calisthenics; the avoidance of narcotics and stimulants, and the deferring of wild oats cultivation until after ninety years of age.

Curious Facts About Sponges

Some exceedingly interesting facts about sponges were brought out the other day at a lecture delivered in Boston before a class in natural history by A. W. Grabeau. He said that the sponge is now recognized by naturalists as an animal. It is a one-cell structure, each individual cell having a different function to perform. Some are for the absorption of water and some for the consumption and digestion of food. Sponges have no stomachs, but their food is assimilated. Soon after being taken out of the water the animal matter decays, leaving the substance, which becomes an article of commerce. Sponges are frequently found attached to shells, around which they entwine, but more frequently they attach themselves to rocks. The boring sponge is one of the most interesting and curious members of the family. It will bore holes into hard, calcareous objects, and Mr. Grabeau showed an oyster shell fairly riddled with holes. It was picked up on the Massachusetts coast, which abounds with similar specimens. The holes are supposed to be caused by some acid which the animal exudes, but none has been found. Sponges begin their work of boring when quite young, and even the hardest of rocks are drilled by them. They have existed from the earliest period of life on the earth.—*Pharmaceutical Era.*

Powdered Camphor.

W. Schmidt, of New York, has patented a process for preparing powdered camphor. The camphor is dissolved in benzine of a boiling point not higher than 80° C., and the solution stands till it settles; the supernatant liquor is drawn off, and the major portion of the benzine distilled off. The remaining liquid, on cooling, deposits camphor in the form of very fine powder, which is filtered off and dried. This is said to be an excellent process, and will be of great use to pharmacists, saving as it does the time and trouble in pulverizing camphor in the old manner.

Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec.

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec was held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy on Tuesday, June 8th, Mr. R. W. Williams, of Three Rivers, president, in the chair. After the minutes of the last annual meeting had been read and adopted, the chairman called upon Mr. E. Muir, secretary, to read the council's annual report and treasurer's financial statement. The report, which we publish below, showed that the council had had under consideration a number of subjects important to the interests of the members. It also showed that they had been alive to their duties by their efforts to protect the interests of the association in prosecuting a number of persons who had been found guilty of infringing the Pharmacy Act. The financial statement was also very satisfactory, showing a balance on hand April 30th of $3,157.31. The president, Mr. Williams, gave an admirable address, the opening paragraph of which paid a high tribute to the greatness, goodness, and Christian character of our beloved sovereign, Queen Victoria. On motion, the annual report, financial statement, and president's address were duly adopted and ordered to be printed and circulated among the members. On motion, a committee was appointed to draft a cable message congratulating Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria on her approaching diamond jubilee. This message was cabled during the progress of the meeting. The scrutineers reported the following gentlemen to have been duly elected, namely: R. W. Williams, re-elected; C. J. Covernton, re-elected; J. Ermaile, Roy, re-elected; J. E. Tremble, A. M. MacMillan, and A. E. DuBerger. These gentlemen, with the following who remained in office, will compose the council of the association for the year 1897-8, namely: Messrs. Joseph Contant, O. Lachance, R. McNichols, Dr. J. Leduc, A. Robert, J. G. Barnabé. The association's first annual banquet was held in the Windsor Hotel in the evening, about 100 pharmacists and others gathering around the festive board, Drs. Hingston and Roddick occupying seats as invited guests. Letters of regret were read from the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. F. G. Marchand, Drs. Craig, Rottot, and Lachepelle, also from the presidents of several of the provincial pharmaceutical associations. The function was a grand success, and everybody left pleased, having had an enjoyable time.

Quebec Pharmaceutical Association

27TH ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL, 1896-7.

Your council, upon retiring from office, beg leave to report work done during the past year.

Your council have held six regular and three special meetings during the year, at all of which matters of general interest to the members have been carefully discussed.

At the first meeting of the new council, held on July 5th, 1896, the officers of the association, together with the boards of examiners and auditors, were duly elected. At this meeting the registrar reported that Dr. J. M. Dionne, of Victoriaville, had paid the fine of $50 for which the association had obtained judgment; also that judgment had been obtained against Charles Marin, for illegally keeping open a shop for the sale of drugs.

The registrar reported that, according to instructions, he had withdrawn from the Banque du Peuple the second instalment of $795.73, and had transferred the amount to the City and District Savings Bank. At this meeting the following delegates to the American Pharmaceutical meeting, held in this city in August last, were appointed to meet that body, namely: R. W. Williams, president; S. Lachance, first vice-president; R. McNichols, second vice-president; Dr. E. Morin, and E. Muir.

Your council are pleased to state that the hospitality extended to our American pharmacists on that occasion was very highly appreciated, and they believe that the invitation extended to that body to hold its forty-fourth annual meeting in this city has been conducive of much good, besides it being the first time that the American Pharmaceutical Association had met in the province of Quebec.

At this meeting the following resolution was presented and carried unanimously, namely: Moved by Mr. Joseph Contant, seconded by Mr. C. J. Covernton, that the council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the province of Quebec, having with deep regret learned of the death of Mr. John Kerry, one of the original charter members of the association, desire to place on record the deep sense of the loss this association has sustained by the death of Mr. Kerry, and to convey to the members of his family their deep regret and sympathy for the great loss they have been, by Providence, called upon to suffer, and that the secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the family of the deceased.

At a meeting of the board of examiners held in July last, it was considered advisable that some changes be made in the rules governing the major and minor examinations, those mainly suggested being as follows: An increase in the number of questions from four to six upon each of the subjects. An increase of the time allowed the students for writing their answers to the questions, from three hours to six hours, the time being divided into morning and afternoon sessions of three hours each, and that the examinations include physics and pharmacy, both in the written and oral examinations, and that on and after the April examinations of 1898, practical chemistry take the place of dispensing in the major examination. In addition to these, the hours of work for the examiners in preparing the ques-

Perpetual Injunction

COPY

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

Before Colin G. Snider, Esq., Local Judge of the Court at Hamilton. Tuesday, the 23rd day of May, A.D. 1897.

BETWEEN ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., *Plaintiffs*

AND

FRANK W. MERRILL, *Defendant*.

Upon the application of the Plaintiffs for an order to continue the Interim Injunction granted herein by Colin G. Snider, Esquire, Local Judge in Chambers, on Monday, the 17th day of May, A.D., 1897, upon reading the Notice of Motion to continue the said Injunction, and upon hearing what was alleged by Counsel for the Plaintiffs and Defendant and Counsel agreeing that the said Motion should be turned into a Motion for Judgment.

This Court doth Order and adjudge that the Defendant be forever restrained from manufacturing, selling, or dealing in fly poison prepared in felt, pulp, or paper in the shape of a square, circular, pad, octagon, mat, welt, or shield, or any form whatever where the felt, pulp or paper is smaller than twelve inches square and weighs more than an eighth of a pound to the square yard, and from using boxes, labels, or envelopes, such as those heretofore and now used by the said Defendant or similar in any manner to those used by the Plaintiffs.

And this Court doth further order and adjudge that the defendant do pay to the Plaintiffs the costs of and incidental to this action forthwith after taxation thereof.

Upon motion of Mr. Thomas Hobson, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs.

By the Court. S. H. GHENT, Deputy Clerk.

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The Only Truss Manufacturing House in Canada. **The Only Silk Elastic Knitting Machines in Canada.**

Save customs duty as well as the trouble of getting goods from across the line! Lose no more customers, but consult our catalogue and send orders to us. We make

The Wetmore Truss
Hard Rubber Trusses
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Elastic Trusses

Abdominal Supporters
Elastic Hosiery
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Etc., Etc., Etc.

All Kinds, Sizes, Styles, and Patterns

PRICES about twenty-five per cent. lower than you have been accustomed to

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"A malt tonic of surpassing value in its action on the nerves."
"Admirably adapted to the wants of ladies before and after confinement."
"Highly nutritious, and its use will be found very satisfactory in the rearing of strong, healthy children."
"Ahead of porter or strong ale, whether imported or domestic."
"Endorsed by the medical profession as the standard of perfection.

Reinhardt & Co.
Lager Brewers, Toronto.

The only Pills which purge without pain

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS
LAXATIVE
PURGATIVE
REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills . 2 free by Post
Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Vendome, PARIS

Agent: M. DECARY, Pharmacist, Montreal.

Czarina Complexion Powder

Contains no lead or other substances poisonous to the skin, but is a delicately pure and delightfully perfumed complexion beautifier. As a toilet powder it has no equal.

IN FOUR SHADES—
White, Cream, Brunette, Flesh.

FRANZ JAHN, 73½ King St. W. TORONTO, ONT.

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reason for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen boxes on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and puts them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus the druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind their counter will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods, and that is to keep a supply.*

Mainer's Cough Drops

BROWN
BLACK
MENTHOL and
ACID TABLETS

Will keep in summer weather.
Ask your Wholesale Druggist for them.

A. MAINER, - TORONTO.

BIRD SEED

Is put up by us in attractive 1-lb. packages. Each package contains a five-cent cake of "Bird Treat" and piece of cuttle fish bone.

It is well advertised, and sells readily at 10 cents, leaving retailers large profit.

Sold in 24 lb. and 36 lb. cases by all wholesalers, or

NICHOLSON & BROCK
Colborne Street - Toronto, Ont.

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WHO ARE GROWING?

Saunders & Evans

The rapid increase in our business has necessitated our removing to more commodious premises. Our new business home is

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Sponges and Chamois Skins

In Canada. Our Sponges are purchased for us at the fisheries, and come direct from Nassau, Florida, Cuba, Abaco, Acklins, Exuma, and the far-famed isles of Greece. Our Chamois are imported from the headquarters for this article in England and the United States.

The secret of our being able to give unprecedented value in these lines is too much to say. Ours is a nutshell. Try us, and convince yourself that our claim is no vain boast.

Sponges to suit every requirement and every trade. Sponges of every variety and every grade. In original packages, unbleached, or in cases, bleached.

Levy & Co.
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Druggists' Labels,
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A SPECIALTY

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'ONGIARA'

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Directly line giving passengers views of Falls, Rapids Brock's Monument, and the romantic scenery of the Lower Niagara.

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And sold in the original packages, ½ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lb. caddies.

If your grocer has none, tell him to order from
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tions and correcting the papers, and in the oral examinations, were provided for. These suggestions were finally adopted by your council at its meeting held in November last, and the changes were put into force at the last April examinations, and, as far as your council is informed, worked satisfactorily.

Your council is pleased to report that, in the action taken against Mr. Joseph Hamel, for being illegally in partnership with Dr. J. M. Dionne, of Victoriaville, Judge Plamondin had rendered judgment in favor of the association, condemning the defendant to the penalty of $25 and costs.

Actions were also taken against the following persons, namely: Dr. J. A. M. Eli, of Sherbrooke, for selling a poison by an unregistered clerk, and a second action against the same person, for having in his employ an unregistered clerk. In the first of these actions judgment was rendered against the association, not on the merits of the case, but on account of the witness, who was relied upon to prove the sale of the poison, when put into the witness box, forgetting everything; even when the man from whom he had said he had purchased the poison was pointed out to him in court, he swore that he did not know him and had never seen him in his life; therefore our proof failed, and the judge dismissed the case. The second action was proved to the satisfaction of the court, and judgment was rendered in favor of the association. In giving judgment in this case, Judge White placed on record his opinion that proprietary medicines were drugs within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, and therefore no unregistered person was qualified to sell these articles, or any other drugs.

Action was taken against W. A. Dyer for illegally carrying on a drug store, he having failed to register as required by the Pharmacy Act. This case was settled by the defendant confessing judgment and paying costs and arrear fees.

Action was taken against Madame Taschereau, of Sorel, for keeping open a drug store in contravention of the Act, she being neither a Licentiate of Pharmacy or a physician, duly enscribed as a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this province. This case has been in court since September last, the defendant's attorney having filed an objection to the form of action. This delayed the case, but in March last these objections were overruled by the court, and the case was heard upon its merits at the April court term before Judge Ouimet, and by him taken *en délibre*, but as yet no judgment has been rendered.

Actions were taken as test cases against the S. Carsley Co., ltd., H. & N. E. Hamilton, two departmental stores, and also against the co-operative grocery company and Messrs. Boisvert Brothers, all of this city, for selling proprietary medicines and other drugs contrary to the Statute. After lengthy arguments by the defendant's attorneys, and ably argued on behalf of the association by Mr. Brossea, the association's attorney, the cases were taken *en délibre* by Judge Davis, who, after having carefully studied the law, gave judgment in favor of the association, condemning each of the parties sued to the penalty of $25 and costs. These actions were taken to prove that none but druggists could sell drugs, proprietary medicine being compound drugs under the Pharmacy Act. Appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench has been taken by two of the parties sued, but the association's attorney is quite confident that they have no right of appeal and that the appeals will be dismissed.

The question of applying to the Legislature for amendment to the Pharmacy Act was discussed by your council, but no action was taken thereon. It will, therefore, be for the new council to decide whether anything in that way will be undertaken during the next session of the Legislature.

Your council have had communication with the council of the British Pharmaceutical Society, with a view of coming to some understanding regarding reciprocal interchange of diplomas, but have to regret that these communications failed, the British society declining reciprocal interchange, on the ground that they had no power under their charter to accept certificates from other bodies.

Your council have to regret the death of Mr. Alfred Henry Mason, a member of this association, and, at one time, president of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, and at its meeting held in November last passed the following resolution:

Moved by Mr. A. Robert, seconded by Mr. A. D. Mann, That this association having learned, with deep regret, of the death of Mr. Alfred Henry Mason, a member of this association, desire to convey to his family their deep sympathy in their sad bereavement, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased. Your council also regret the death of Mr. Lewis Robitaille, of Joliette, an old member of the association.

Your council have had under consideration the question of druggists selling alcohol, wines, and liquors, and with a view of obtaining some concessions in, favor of druggists, a memorial was addressed to the late provincial treasurer asking that druggists be allowed to sell alcohol up to one gallon for medical and mechanical purposes, and that they be allowed to sell wines and other liquors, for strictly medicinal purposes only, up to ten ounces, without a medical certificate, but that upon each sale an entry be made in the poison sales register book, the same as is required for the sale of poison, at the same time requesting the government to withdraw from druggists the right of taking out a license to sell liquors as allowed at present, to this communication no reply has been given, except a simple acknowledgment of its having been received and promising consideration. Perhaps it might be advisable for some person to interview the minister with the new government.

Your council communicated with the [illegible] government upon the subject of the price of alcohol, setting forth by a petition signed by the majority of the members of the association, the desirability of making the import and excise duties equal, so that druggists could obtain their alcohol where it could be purchased to the best advantage.

Your council regrets that this petition failed, and that instead of reduction being obtained, the duty on alcohol has been increased; but this matter has not been allowed to drop here, as your council has appointed a committee to wait upon the Premier and Minister of Customs, to see if some concessions may not yet be obtained.

Your council would take this opportunity of informing your members that a new edition of the poison sales register book has been printed, and that the price to the members will, in future, be $1 each.

The regular board of examiners held their semi-annual examinations as follows:

In Quebec on the 13th and 14th of October, 1896, when ten candidates for the major and nineteen for the minor examinations presented themselves; of these, four major and nine minor candidates passed. In Montreal, from the 20th to the 24th of April, 1897, inclusive, when twenty-four candidates for the major and twenty for the minor examinations presented themselves; of these, seven major and ten minor candidates were successful.

The preliminary board of examiners held their quarterly examinations in July, October, January, and April last, when 118 candidates enrolled their names, and of these twenty-nine passed.

The registrar reports upon the registers in good standing as follows:

Two hundred and eight licentiates, fifty-six certified clerks, 160 apprentices, and thirty-three physicians, licensed under the provisions of Art. 4035A of the Quebec Pharmacy Act. The registrar also reports that three members on the roll have resigned, and that thirteen have not paid their fees for the past year.

The treasurer's financial statement will be laid before you, showing a balance on hand on April 30th, 1897, as follows: In Bank du Peuple, $1,591.47; in City and District Savings Bank, $1,527.85: and cash on hand, $37.99, making a total balance of $3,157.31.

The registrar's books and treasurer's financial statement have been duly audited by the auditors appointed by the council, and by them signed and certified correct.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Adhesive plaster which cannot be taken off easily yields to the influence of olive oil and turpentine.

Pharmacy in England.

The Progress of Pharmacy in Great Britain During the Queen's Reign.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria is responsible for a good deal of looking backwards, and various articles have appeared in the magazines recording the progress that has been made in science, arts, and manufactures during the record reign. I make no apology, therefore, in following the fashion and in attempting within the space at my command, to describe something of the progress that has been made in pharmacy here during the sixty years.

There is always a fascination in trying to realize what were the conditions under which our predecessors lived and worked; the battles they fought to establish our liberty and independence; and what giant's work it was to throw off the yoke of medical interference, and build up a system of education and examination that has raised pharmacy from an unrecognized calling to a clearly-defined, State-acknowledged branch of medicine. Pharmacists are the lineal descendants of the old shop-keeping apothecaries, who obtained a charter in 1617 enabling them "to sell drugs and prepare and compound medicines according to physicians' orders and directions." From that time until early in the present century the apothecaries held precisely the position that the dispensing chemists hold to-day. Indeed, they suffered from the malignity of the narrow-minded physicians and surgeons because they ventured to practice minor surgery and prescribe over the counter. Besides this, the druggists, having separated themselves from the grocers, were obtaining a good deal of the apothecaries' trade, and this led to numerous attempts on the part of the apothecaries to control the unexamined chemists and druggists. The result was the establishment of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in 1841, with the express object of improving the calling of pharmacist by means of systematic education and adequate examinations. The first school of pharmacy opened in this country was that founded by the Pharmaceutical Society in 1843, and the *Pharmaceutical Journal* started as an experiment by Jacob Bell, who afterwards presented the copyright to the Pharmaceutical Society. The retail trade, as well as the wholesale, in these days was of a very mixed nature, whilst the so-called "patent" or proprietary medicine flourished in spite of taxes on paper, advertisements, and a medicine stamp act that is in force to-day.

The society was fortunate in its early officers and staff. The president was William Allen, F.R.S., head of the firm now so well known as Howards & Sons, of quinine fame. Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson, M.D., was lecturer on botany; Dr. Pereira, on materia medica; Mr. George Townes, F.R.S., on chemistry; and Professor Redwood on pharmacy.

Mainly through the energy of Jacob Bell, who was then M.P. for St. Albans, the Pharmacy Act was passed in 1852, that extended and confirmed the powers of the society in educating and examining pharmacists and protecting the title of pharmaceutical chemist. The society had now a permanent habitation in Bloomsbury Square.

In 1855 methylated spirit was introduced, which enabled denatured alcohol to be used in the arts duty free. This has been a great boon to chemical manufacturers and in many other trades.

In 1862 Professor John Attfield was appointed director of the laboratory of the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society, which post he filled up to last year, when he retired. The first national pharmacopœia appeared in 1864, under the title of British Pharmacopœia, as previously the pharmacopœias of London, Dublin, and Edinburgh had been the various guides to the medical profession and pharmacists. Squire's "Companion to the British Pharmacopœia" came out first about this time, and was preferred to the British Pharmacopœia itself. In 1868 the amended Pharmacy Act was passed, which gave fresh powers to the Society by making it compulsory that after that date any one who desires to keep open shop for the purpose of retailing poisons and dangerous drugs must have passed the examinations prescribed by the council of the Society. It also embraced the poison question, created a schedule of poisons in two degrees, and directed how they were to be labelled and sold. But connection with the Society was quite optional, and all those who were in business before the passing of the Act were compulsorily registered and admitted, if they desired it, as members of the Society. Since then attempts have been made to obtain parliamentary sanction to limit and restrict the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions to qualified pharmacists, to regulate the educational system by establishing a curriculum; to stop company pharmacy and insist upon branch shops being under the supervision of qualified pharmacists. But owing to the congested state of private business in parliament, and the monopoly of nearly all spare time by government measures, besides the want of unanimity amongst pharmacists themselves, the Society has failed to add anything further to the statute book. The council have, however, added a research laboratory for the higher education of pharmaceutical chemists, and have rebuilt their premises, making them the handsomest of their kind in London.

The examinations have been remodelled and extended, and now it is decided to abolish the elementary examination in school subjects, and only accept, after 1900, the same certificate as is accepted by the medical, dental, and veterinary professions.

During this period the practice of pharmacy has altered as the fashion in medicine changed. Fifty years ago the fluid extract was looked upon as a novelty and the capsule was not half appreciated, whilst blood-letting—and, therefore, the use of leeches—was steadily on the decline. The period of "elegant pharmacy" set in about twenty years ago, and a few liquors and concentrated mixtures made their appearance. The ferments, pepsin, pancreatine, and diastase were being generally tested. Then followed the compressed tablet, the triturate, the palatinoid, and so on, all tending to increase of self-medication that the public loves, and, although increasing the profit of the pharmacist at the time, it is doubtful if it is not undermining the prescribers' art. Nowadays the public, as well as the profession, not only require their medicines to be elegant, but they must be pleasant. The pharmacist has to triumph over incompatibility, and remove objectionable features from drugs without disturbing the therapeutical activity. Nor is this all; he must be prepared to assist the surgeon with the necessary antiseptic preparations or aseptic dressings. The season of serums and antitoxins, with organic extracts, seems to be thick upon us. Will the pharmacist of the future have to keep a bacteriological department as well as a dispensing counter? Be that as it may, his success in the future will depend upon the combination of business habits with scientific attainments and a determination to keep himself abreast of the times. This is the moral to be learnt from the history of the past. There is also the indisputable law of the survival of the fittest, that seems to apply equally to the pharmacist in pharmacy as to the physical welfare of man.

Injunction Granted.

An injunction was asked for recently by Thomas Hobson, on behalf of Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton, Ont., to restrain F. W. Merritt, of Brantford, from manufacturing and selling fly-poison pads which were said to be an infringement of the copyright held by the plaintiffs. The injunction was granted by Judge Snider.

The Pharmacologist is the name of a new quarterly publication, edited by F.E. Stewart, M.D., Ph. G., of Detroit. It is devoted to the interests of materia medica, pharmacy, and therapy, and the number before us, No. 1, Vol. 1, is full of valuable and instructive matter in these branches. From the editor's well known ability we can predict a successful career for the new journal.

Removing Blood Stains.—Surgical instruments, sponges, and the hands of the operator, according to Dr. Blenkiser, are readily cleaned from blood stains by washing them in a tepid solution of tartaric acid, and afterwards rinsing them in water without soap.

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differs from ordinary Beef Extracts and home-made beef tea in this way. Extracts and beef tea are only stimulating, wheras

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BOVRIL, LTD. 30 Farringdon Street, LONDON, E. C.

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LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

TRADE C6 H5 MARK
Little's Soluble Phenyle
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC
NEW DISINFECTANT.
FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

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To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

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Do not be misled. There is no question of patent involved. Suggestions to the contrary are fabrications pure and simple. Trade Mark is quite another matter. All we ask is that dealers shall sell our goods as ours. We will attend to the rest.

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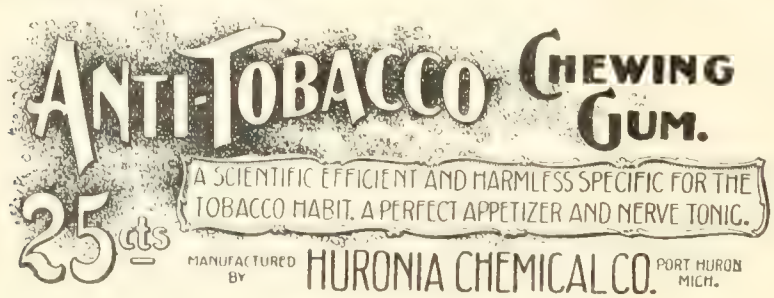
ANTI-TOBACCO CHEWING GUM.
A SCIENTIFIC EFFICIENT AND HARMLESS SPECIFIC FOR THE TOBACCO HABIT. A PERFECT APPETIZER AND NERVE TONIC.
25 cts
MANUFACTURED BY HURONIA CHEMICAL CO. PORT HURON MICH.

SPECIAL VALUE IN 5c. and 10c. TAR SOAPS.

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Resinol.
Ross' Pills.
Rubinat Water.
Seng.
Sulphume.

The Lyman Bros. Co., Ltd., - Toronto.

Trade Notes.

R. C. Bruce, Lara, Ont., has made an assignment.

L. Godfrey Smith, druggist, Hubbas, N.S., is dead.

J. Campbell is opening a drug store at Quartz Creek, B.C.

Dr. D. W. Shire, Lindsay, Ont., has made an assignment.

John Woods is opening a new drug store at Rat Portage, Ont.

D. J. McNamany has opened a new drug store at Sherbrooke, Que.

Xiste Bourque, druggist, Montreal, Que., has made an assignment.

W. E. Lehman has purchased the drug business of D. M. Campbell, Newmarket, Ont.

J. A. Johnston has purchased the drug business of C. D. Daniel & Co., 171 King street east, Toronto, Ont.

The drug store of E. W. Cameron, Brantford, Ont., was destroyed by fire June 1st. Insured for $1,500.

Paul L. Scott, druggist, Paris, Ont., has passed his first examination in the faculty of medicine at the University of Toronto.

Peacy & Co. have purchased the drug business of E. Pimbury & Co. at Union, B.C. The latter firm continue their business at Nanaimo, B.C.

T. B. Mitchell, formerly with Mr. Sawyer, of the Windsor Drug Store, Montreal, has purchased the drug business of M. F. Eby, Oshawa, Ont.

Matthew L. Bollard, for some years with J. Roberts Allan, of Ottawa, has opened a drug store in the building formerly occupied by W. H. Scripture, corner Nicholas and Theodore streets, Ottawa, Ont.

Mr. George Anderson, general manager of the Royal Oil Company, Toronto, Ont., has been appointed by the Dominion Government as commissioner to Japan, with a view of extending trade relations with that country.

Bowmanville has voted a bonus of $6,000 to the Rubber Manufacturing Company, which is about to be established in that town. In addition to other lines it is proposed to manufacture druggists' hard rubber goods.

Mr. Hugh J. Leslie, who has represented Lyman Bros. & Co. in the Northwest and East, will have charge of the sundries department in the warehouse, and Mr. Noble will be in charge of several important departments.

Dr. Wm. Saunders, director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, and one of the best known and oldest pharmacists in Western Ontario, has been elected a corresponding member of the Royal Botanic Society, in Regent's Park, London, England.

Frank H. Traill of the firm of Traill & Cooling, Austin, Illinois, has been elected to the presidency of the Town Board of Cicero, a thriving suburb of Chicago. Mr. Traill is a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, class of '78, and is a native of Belleville, Ont.

We are pleased to note Mr. George H. Leslie is to take charge of the western ground in the interests of the Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, on the route lately looked after by Messrs. Hay and Noble. Mr. Leslie's friends in the west will be glad to welcome back one who was so popular as one of the first drug travellers in Canada. We wish him every success.

Montreal Notes.

It is a matter of great regret that the annual meetings of the Pharmaceutical Association of this province and also those of the Montreal College of Pharmacy are not better attended. The attendance at both meetings this year was very small indeed—per contra there was a very fair representation of the pharmacists of Montreal in the evening at the banquet, which was a great success.

Mr. John Lewis, one of the leading pharmacists of this city, is convalescent after his long and very serious illness.

Mr. Dyer, whose reputation as a skilled pharmacist is well known, has relinquished the retail and has commenced a manufacturing business on McGill street, under the name of the "Dyer Manufacturing Company."

Mr. P. O. Giroux's new pharmacy on Sherbrooke street is in working order, and Mr. Giroux is doing his best to make it a successful venture. It is the first pharmacy ever attempted on this strictly residential and rather retired street.

Mr. Barbeau, late of St. Catherine street, has his new pharmacy on St. James street, opposite Alexander's, open for business, of which he seems to be getting his fair share.

What with the annual meetings, the collection of the yearly subscription fees, and the big dinner at the Windsor, Mr. E. Muir, the respected secretary and registrar of the Pharmaceutical Association has had his hands full lately. The position of secretary and registrar is not a sinecure by any means.

Mr. Ransom, of Lachine, has been much praised for the spirited action taken by him when applied to by a patent medicine man to send him the names of parties in his neighborhood who would be likely to use his remedy. It really seems as though pharmacists were looked upon by the specialty manufacturers as their advertising agents.

Mr. Alex. Urquhart, who recently died in this city, at the ripe old age of eighty-two, was, in his younger days, a pharmacist and the founder of the Medical Hall, St. James street, which is now temporarily

[illegible] Mr. Lyman and Mr. John Kerry, he took no active [illegible] he frequently sent his contribution towards expenses to the present writer, and so helped on the cause of pharmaceutical education.

Messrs. Chapman and Anderson, who have recently been appointed respectively lecturers on materia medica and practical pharmacy at Bishop's Medical College, will, it is thought, give their lectures in the evening so as to enable pharmacy students to attend.

It is rumored in pharmaceutical circles that the new council of the association is contemplating applying at the next session of the Provincial Legislature for further amendments to the Pharmacy Act. It would be as well to take such a step only after due deliberation. The experience gained recently in Ontario does not augur well for the good-will of local legislatures towards incorporated pharmacy.

Visitors to Montreal during Jubilee week will have no cause to complain of want of attractions. There will be the grand and unique procession of the Fête Dieu on Sunday, the 20th, the immense civic procession on Monday, the 21st, and the military parade on Tuesday, the 22nd, with a banquet at the Windsor in the evening. Last, but not least, Buffalo Bill's Combination will be here on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd. The illuminations in the evening, it is anticipated, will be on a grand scale. Both stores and private residences will vie with each other in demonstrating the admiration for the many virtues of our noble Queen entertained by the citizens of the metropolis of the Dominion.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Mr. H. A. Ellis, formerly in the employ of Dr. Darnoch at Kensington, is now head clerk in Watson's drug store. Before leaving Kensington, Mr. Ellis's friends tendered him a farewell feast expressive of their regard and well wishing for him.

Mr. William Warren, lately with Messrs. Johnson & Johnson, succeeds Mr. Ellis at Kensington.

Mr. George Reddin, of Messrs. Reddin Bros., who had been confined to the house for some time, suffering from erysipelas, is now welcomed back among his customers.

The Charlottetown druggists now catering to the soda water trade are Messrs. Watson, Johnson, and Arthur Reddin.

Messrs. Barclay & Turner are in occupation of their new drug store at O'Leary. Dr. MacLauchlan has leased the former premises, and is conducting a new drug business under the management of Dr. McEwen.

Toronto Retail Drug Clerks.

The society has been working quietly along for the past few months, and the labors of those in connection with it are now being marked by success. There are at present nearly one hundred members in good standing. The principal point of interest before the boys now is their annual excursion. This event, which is always looked forward to as one of the most pleasant outings of the season, will in all probability be held about the middle of July. The young men on the several committees are sparing no expense nor energy to make it the most successful excursion they have yet had. The boat committee have chosen the best pleasure boat on the lake, the *Garden City*, to carry them and their friends across the lake. Full particulars will be published after the meeting to be held to-night (14th) for the purpose of completing all arrangements necessary. Every druggist in the city is respectfully requested by the committee to try to make it convenient for his clerk to attend this outing.

May Class, Optical Institute of Canada.

The above shows the members of the O.C.P. class (20 who succeeded in passing their examinations at the Optical Institute of Canada, and are now qualified to act as Oculists' opticians.

Pharmaceutical Association Wins Again.

Messrs. Carsley's and Girard's appeal from the Magistrates' Court decision in favor of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, condemning them for keeping drug stores and selling drugs in their departmental stores, came up before the Court of Queen's Bench, at Montreal, June 14th. Mr. Brosseau, attorney for the Pharmaceutical Association, made a motion for the dismissal of the appeals for want of jurisdiction. Mr. Abbott, for Carsley, and Messrs. Beaubien and Tucker, for Girard, opposed this motion, and after long arguments of counsel the Hon. Justice Wurtele granted Mr. Brosseau's motion, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

Wall Paper Calendar.

M. Staunton & Co. will this month distribute to the wall paper trade a combined calendar and table of quantities of paper required for various sized rooms. It is artistically printed in colors and gold, and will be found very useful. Every wall paper dealer should have one. If your name is not already on M. Staunton & Co.'s books, drop them a postcard and ask for one of these.

The Origin of the word Pharmacy.

A German scientist says the word is derived from Ph-Ar-Maki. This is a word compounded from the ancient Egyptian article Ph-Ar, a verb signifying to make, and Maki, a remedy intended to protect the healthy from disease, and to cure the afflicted. Maki, we are told, was applied to the employment of magic or incantation for healing as well as with drugs. Its makers were the druggists of ancient Egypt, and belonged to the Scribe order, *i.e.*, they were educated persons, and socially occupied the same positions as priests, physicians, government officials, etc. The writer stated that at the time of Hippocrates there was no apparent distinction between the art of pharmacy and medicine.—*Mo. Mag. Phar.*

Lightning Fly Paper.

We call our readers attention to the advertisement of Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper on page 600a. The Lyman Bros. & Company (Ltd,) inform us that no judgment has yet been given in the suit of Wilson vs. Lyman, in which the evidence was taken in Hamilton in January last. The suit relates to the validity and effect of plaintiff's trade mark, and the alleged similarity of the defendant's goods as put up by them when the suit was instituted a year ago. There is no question of patent involved.

Portraits of the Queen.

Apropos of the sixtieth anniversary of the reign of Queen Victoria, the June number of *McClure's Magazine* will contain a series of life portraits of the Queen, the earliest showing her, a child on her mother's lap, at the age of two years ; the next at four, the next at five, and so on, almost year by year, down to the present day. The reproduction will be, in most instances, directly from the originals, and by the finest process. No such series has ever been published before.

Cameras as a Side Line.

Cameras and accessories are a popular side line for pharmacists in many places, and an attractive window display may be made with the aid of amateur photographs, and the cameras and accessories by which they have been produced. It should be a comparatively easy matter to borrow a number of photographs showing familiar faces and scenes, and pictures of local interest always seem to make amateur photography more attractive. It does not seem to be surrounded by so much mystery or hedged in by so many little difficulties when one shows the work of home amateurs. A display of this kind may be made to promote the sale of the cameras themselves, or of the various chemicals and solutions that are used in the processes of developing, fixing, and toning, and in both departments a very substantial source of revenue may be developed, providing the line receives anything like the serious attention and consideration its rich possibilities so well deserve. They are worth a trial.

Danger of Explosion of Compressed Tablets of Potassium Chlorate.

The *Bulletin Commercial* of a recent date records the explosion of a compressed tablet of potassium chlorate under the following circumstances : A physician, engrossed in speaking to a patient, absent-mindedly occupied his hand in rubbing together between his thumb and fingers a compressed tablet of pure chlorate, and another of the chlorate and sugar, that he had in his pocket. All at once an explosion occurred, and the doctor drew out his hand badly scorched and burned, and the pocket was set on fire. The saccharated tablet was broken to pieces by the explosion, but not a trace of the other tablet could be found.

Preservation of Hydrogen Peroxide.

Sunder, in the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, having recommended for this purpose the addition of alcohol or ether, to the extent of two per cent., Freyer, in a communication on this subject, states that having tried the plan, he found that the amount of hydrogen peroxide in solution remained absolutely constant for several weeks. Hence he warmly endorses the suggestion.

Formaline solution, 1-1000, used as a douche, has given excellent results in the treatment of gonorrhœa in females.

Frederick Stearns & Co.

Short Talks on
Pharmacal Subjects.
No. 9.

An Argument in Favor of Assayed Fluid Extracts.

WHEN a man pays a dollar for 20 pounds of sugar he expects to get 20 pounds of sweetening material, not starch or inert substance. Similarly, when anyone pays a dollar for a pound of Fluid Extract, they expect to get a dollar's worth. In other words, when one pays $1.00 for a pound of any given fluid extract, the medicinal virtue of which is represented by, say, 1 per cent. of active principle, another sample containing ¼ per cent. of the same constituent is certainly not worth more than one-fourth that price. This stands to reason. The same argument holds good for other drugs the therapeutic value of which can be established by assay. External appearances and other physical characteristics are extremely deceitful, and hence the careful pharmacist will see to it that his shelf goods—and we speak more particularly of fluid extracts—shall be of guaranteed standard strength. Now the finest-looking specimens of drugs are by no means always the best, for such may often be almost inert in active principles, while actual experience has shown that poor-looking drugs frequently produce the best fluid extracts. The proof of the pudding is the eating of it; the proof of the value of a given drug or galenical is the actual examination, when practical.

We believe that we are especially entitled to the confidence of the pharmaceutical profession, having made the assay of alkaloidal plant drugs a special study. Our line of Assayed Fluid Extracts can always be relied upon to correspond with the label, and purchasers can be assured that they will not pay for anything they don't get.

Fluid Extracts may be briefly defined as fluid preparations of drugs so prepared as to represent the drug in the proportion of fluid part for solid part taken. To secure this result it is obvious that (1) correct methods of exhaustion must be employed; (2) proper menstruums must be used, and (3) skilled labor employed to conduct the process from beginning to end. As a general thing, we believe that most manufacturers who have complied with the above requisites feel that they have done their duty, and that their products ought to be satisfactory.

Now, we do all the above and still more. We purchase only the highest grades of drugs from selected samples, from first hands only, and in such large quantities as to warrant being "standard" and uniform in character. Moreover, our finished preparations are *assayed*, thus insuring the fluid extract to be a true equivalent therapeutically of the prime drug itself.

Thus our Fluid Extract of Coca is adjusted to a standard of 0.5 per cent. of Cocaine, whereas we have found fluid extracts of this drug on the market to contain as little as 0.1 per cent. of the alkaloid; hence one pound of our make at $1.20 per pound is worth five pounds of the lower strength product; or, inversely, if the 1 per cent. article is worth a certain figure, ours is worth five times as much. The same point might be justly made in regard to Fluid Extract Aconite, Belladonna, Hydrastis, Ipecac, Nux Vomica, and others too numerous to mention here, which are standardized in definite relation to the active principles present, by recognized methods of assay.

In short, **Stearns' Assayed Fluid Extracts** are perfect ones, and strictly represent the drug, fluid part for solid part, and are the true equivalents, therapeutically, of the drugs they are made from.

A special feature of interest and value are the back descriptive labels on our packages, which furnish instructions for the extemporaneous preparation of syrups, tinctures, wines, infusions, etc., thus obviating all need of special formula books. The front label has a broad gold border, similar to the shop furniture labels, and is very elegant and attractive.

We allow a discount of 40 per cent. from list on fluid extracts, and in fair sized orders we pay the freight.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

Detroit, Mich.
New York City.
London, Eng.

Manufacturing Pharmacists,

WINDSOR, ONT.

Canadian Druggists' Exchange

Offers For This Month

INTIMATE BY NUMBER THE ONES YOU WISH DETAILS OF.

No. 1 [illegible] man to work up. Stock [illegible]

No. 2 is a $4,500 stock in a city of 10,000 population, averaging from $15 to $20 per day. Silent partner wishes to retire. This will be found a very inviting offer upon investigation. Terms to suit yourself. County of Lincoln.

No. 3 is a stock of $2,000 in a town of 3,500 population, averaging from $7 to $10 per day cash. Ill health forces principal to retire, and a good offer is held out. County of Brant.

No. 4 is a $6,000 stock in a city of 20,000 population in British Columbia, averaging over $20 per day cash. The owner, owing to ill health, offers special price and invites inspection. A very inviting proposition.

No. 5. The proprietor of three proprietary medicines which have a fine sale offers them owing to his advancing age. They pay a profit of $3,000 per year, and that with almost no effort to push them. A first-class credit is established throughout Canada with the newspapers and no hitch can possibly occur. The formulæ, letters patent, stamps, etc., etc., are offered for less than half their value and at a figure upon which 30 per cent. can be cleared the first year.

No. 6. Is a request from a purchaser to procure him a stock of not over $2,200 in a town of from 1,500 to 4,000 population, where the sales average decently, and the town is not overdone. He has cash and security to put up for anything which suits him, and desires early response to this enquiry.

No. 7. Is an enquiry by a medical man for a drug store doing at least $10 cash a day, and where an opening presents to practice his profession. Price no object so long as place suits.

Vendors' blanks for description and details of their offers furnished free by this office.

Two stores were sold this month during interval of issue of journal. Parties (vendors or vendees) have many advantages by using this office as a medium to secure their wishes, and at a minimum expense of time and money.

Letters must enclose stamp for reply, otherwise they will remain unnoticed. Address

DR. W. E. HAMILL

ROOM 11 JANES BUILDING, TORONTO

Sweet. Coaxes

COAXES
SWEET
FLY POISON
Kill'em Quick.
DISCS

DIRECTIONS-MOISTEN THE DISC WITH ENOUGH WATER TO EXTRACT THE POISON AND EXPOSE UPON SAUCERS OR PLATES

THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO. LIMITED

KILLS

Sell This For Itself.

It Will Merit Confidence.

Poison. ....Kills

BRAYLEY, SONS & CO.

Wholesale Patent Medicines

43 and 45 William Street, - MONTREAL.

OUR SPECIALTIES:

TURKISH DYES.

DR. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS.

Sole Proprietors of the following:

Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment
Gray's Anodyne Liniment
Dr. Wilson's Antibilious Pills
Dr. Wilson's Persian Salve
Dr. Wilson's Itch Ointment
Dr. Wilson's Sarsaparillian Elixir
French Magnetic Oil
Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges
Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam
Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever
Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks
Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup
Clark Derby's Condition Powders
Wright's Vermifuge
Robert's Eye Water
Hurd's Hair Vitalizer
Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine
Dr. Howard's Beef, Iron and Wine
Strong's Summer Cure
Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

HALIFAX { Brown & Webb. Simson Bros. & Co. Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co
ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons.
YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.

MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Northrop & Lyman. Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.
LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.
VICTORIA—Langley & Co.
QUEBEC.—W. Brunet et Cie.
ST JOHN—Canadian Drug Co. S. M. Barrett & Co.
PRESCOTT.—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.
MONTREAL.—Huden, Huber & Co.

GILLETT'S Perfumed Powdered LYE

FULL STRENGTH

Is the BEST LYE, and easiest to sell. Handled everywhere by all good Druggists.

GILLLETTS' CHEMICAL WORKS
(Established 1852)
Chicago, Ill. London, Eng. TORONTO, Ont.

TO REACH THE
DRUG TRADE OF CANADA

Use the acknowledged medium of the TRADE

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Antipyrine and Quinine with Cinnamon Water.

At a recent meeting of the Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Association, Mr. Welch, of Chester, stated that he had had some trouble with the following mixture:

Antipyrine	5 grm.
Quinine sulphate	1 grm.
Dilute sulphuric acid	6 grm.
Syrup of ginger	1 fl. oz.
Cinnamon water to make	8 fl. oz.

When sent out it was clear. On the bottle being returned to be refilled he was surprised to find a thick white precipitate deposited upon the sides and bottom of the bottle. He had seen it stated that cinchona alkaloids and antipyrine were incompatible. But he found that if made up with distilled water instead of cinnamon water, there was no cloudiness and no precipitate, even on standing several days. The antipyrine or the quinine made up with cinnamon water alone, yielded a clear mixture. It appeared, therefore, that the cinnamon water had some action upon the quinine and antipyrine when together. He filtered the precipitate from the mixture made up as ordered, and found both antipyrine and quinine in the filtrate. He had also noted that, on adding a little diluted sulphuric acid to the deposit, a distinct pink coloration took place, although little, if any, of the deposit was dissolved.

In the discussion brought on, it was stated that perhaps if the cinnamon water used was made by shaking up the oil, and filtering through magnesia, such a precipitate as described might be produced. Or it might be that the cinnamic aldehyde in the cinnamon water had decomposed, and a precipitate of quinine or antipyrine cinnamate formed.

The statement was also made, that, according to one authority, quinine was said to be more soluble in the presence of antipyrine.

Prescription Charges.

The *Pharmaceutical Journal* (England), in an article dealing with this subject, says:

The chemist and druggist, for instance, must continually bear in mind—especially in dealing with prescriptions—that he is entitled to charge for professional or special technical services rendered. Where such special services are rendered by any other class, a due equivalent is invariably demanded as a recompense, and the chemist and druggist would be pursuing a suicidal policy and neglecting his best interests if he were to allow himself to be persuaded to regard all his business transactions from a purely commercial standpoint. Further, when the matter is considered fairly, it will be seen that one of the soundest commercial axioms is that which insists upon the best possible return being obtained for all services rendered. Successful professional men act upon this principle—a wholly commercial principle of necessity, otherwise they would not be successful. To reduce one's terms because another charges less for similar services would be absurd so long as the public is willing to acquiesce in the higher terms. And, after all, the value of an individual's services is, more frequently than not, based upon his own estimate of those services. Indeed, if that estimate be formed after paying due regard to all the circumstances of the individual case, it will in all probability approximate so closely to the truth that the public will accept it readily. But the main point to bear in mind is that, having once taken up a decided stand in this matter, no one should depart from it rashly, and if change be desirable, it should be gradual—evolution rather than revolution being the key to the situation.

Substitution.

By [illegible]

The cry of substitution is abroad in the land. It has been taken up by the proprietary manufacturers of all sorts of articles, and in many cases with just cause, but especially of late have the heaviest guns been turned upon the pharmacist and the reserves have been called out; we, among others, have been requested to contribute our views on the question. Up to the present time we must confess that we have not considered it necessary to take a hand in the controversy. From all that has been printed on the subject of late we had been led to believe that the reprehensible habit of substitution was becoming quite generally prevalent. The editor of a certain medical journal having lately published an article over his signature in which he made a broad statement that in his opinion there were not over five thousand out of the forty-five thousand druggists in this country who were honest and reliable in this respect. This assertion, if true, naturally calls out the virtuous indignation of the proprietary manufacturer and physician. We set about testing the matter in a practical way, that we might satisfy ourselves as to the correctness of this implication that nearly ninety per cent. of the druggists were dishonest and unreliable, and that substitution was their rule and not the exception. With this in view we had written for us by a regular physician fifty prescriptions, all calling for different formulæ of Upjohn's friable pills, written on regular prescription blanks. A competent man was sent out to have these filled at various drug stores in New York city. The route selected was up Third avenue, returning on Sixth, the pharmacists in that section representing a fair average of the city at large, every store on this route being taken in turn without discrimination. The result of the first day showed that thirty-eight different prescriptions had been filled from thirty-eight different stores. A careful comparison of the copies of the various prescriptions with the pills as dispensed by the thirty-eight druggists, showed that thirty-six prescriptions were filled with Upjohn's pills of the kinds called for. Of the two [illegible] pill, uncoated; the other, a gelatine coated [illegible] substitutions were made by druggists whose credibility is not of the highest in the trade, and whose method of conducting business is not such as would ordinarily inspire confidence. We must confess, in view of all that has been written on the subject of late, that we had been led to expect a much larger percentage of substitution. The fact that there were two substitutions among thirty-eight druggists called upon, while showing that the practice was resorted to by some, proves that the practice is not as general as has been claimed, and while we condemn in the strongest terms the flagrant substitution of one thing for another, and would not overlook any case brought to our attention, still the result of our test forces us to believe that the agitation has been entirely overdone, and, if persisted in by the aggressive and intemperate attacks which are being so generally made through the pharmaceutical and medical press, cannot but militate against a reconciliation of the pharmacist and physician which seems so necessary to a restoration of the old-time condition of things, when a mutual reliance and co-operation existed. We are satisfied that the honest men far out-number the dishonest ones in the ranks of the pharmacist, and we believe that a great injustice is being done them as a whole by the misguided attacks which are being made upon them. We say misguided for the reason that we are convinced that if those who should be most interested would only take the trouble to investigate a little more carefully, they would satisfy themselves of the injustice in counting up the sins of the few against the many.—*Drug Circular.*

Suppositories and Their Manufacture.

The results of some experiments by Professor Lewin in conjunction with Apotheker Eschbaum appeared in the *Deutsche med. Wochenschrift.* According to Lewin, it is essential that the medication should be equally distributed in the suppository, and that it should be readily separable from the basis. The suppository itself should be as sterile as possible, and so formed as to be easily inserted, a special point being that the dosage of medicament should be exact. How far the suppositories at present in use answer these requirements will be seen from the following short *résumé* of the results of the experiments alluded to.

Cacao Butter Suppositories only allow of an equal distribution of the prescribed drugs if the mass is mixed with fat or oil and subsequently rolled out. For this method of preparation Lewin recommends formulæ such as the following:

℞ Kali Iodid..... 0.2
Butyri Cacao..... 3.0
Adipis Suilli ..... q.s.

Ut. f. exactissime terendo massa qua forma suppos.

D. tal. dos. No. .....

It is not advisable to fill the medication into ready made hollows, on account of the insufficient distribution in these. The authors remark that, even when the cacao butter has solidified, the regular distribution of the medicine (morphine, cocaine, etc.) in all suppositories is almost a matter of impossibility in all cases where the medicine is only added mechanically to the bulk. The examination of a number of suppositories which had been prepared in various ways by melting and moulding proved this conclusively, the greater part of the dose of medicine being usually found in the tip of the suppository, whether the medicine was added to the cacao butter dissolved in water or as a powder.

Glycerin-Gelatin Suppositories are, according to the authors, vastly superior to preparations of cacao butter. The medicament, which has been dissolved in water, readily mixes with the aqueous solution of glycerin-gelatin, and is evenly distributed in all suppositories. Further, the glycerin-gelatin suppository can be easily introduced into the rectum without loss, where the moisture of the bowel quickly dissolves it, so that both the medicine and glycerin are speedily absorbed by the blood. The disadvantages, however, are that these suppositories are not always sterile, they are prepared of gelatin, the nature of which is not always known, and which may contain ingredients injurious to the human organism. They also contain considerable quantities of glycerin which may prove irritating to the rectum. The authors therefore reject this preparation, and recommend

Agar Suppositories.—If one part of commercial agar powder is heated with twenty-nine parts of water for some minutes in the vapor bath, the result is a mixture which can be easily poured out, and which sets after a little time to a slippery, tough, and flexible mass which has an acid reaction. This is neutralized by adding 0.1 gramme of sodium bicarbonate to 10 grammes of the powdered agar. For the preparation of agar gelatin they give the following method: One part of neutralized agar powder is poured into a small medicine bottle with the quantity of medicament intended to be used for a certain number of suppositories; then 29 parts of water are weighed and added, and the whole shaken up. The stopper of the bottle is well tied down, and the bottle placed into boiling water for five to ten minutes. None of the many bottles used by the authors cracked in this process. Square pieces of paraffined paper (about 4 Cm.) are rolled into pointed paper bags, the points turned over, and the bags fixed in a suitable frame on a scale pan. The respective quantities of the hot agar mass are then weighed carefully into the paper bags, and the suppositories are preserved for use in the bags. If, for instance, suppositories of potassium iodide are intended to be manufactured, 1 gramme of neutralized agar powder would be put into a bottle with 1 gramme of potassium iodide, 29 parts of water added, and the whole shaken up until the salt is dissolved. The bottle would then be boiled for five to ten minutes, and the liquid agar poured into ten paper bags of three grammes each. Some medicines, as mercurial ointment and bismuth subnitrate, cannot be formed into suppositories in the manner indicated. These are rubbed in with the prepared agar mass. Antipyrine sometimes takes more of the agar mass. Thus 10 per cent. of antipyrine requires double and 50 per cent. of antipyrene three times the quantity of the agar mass stated below.

Tannin Suppositories are prepared without heat. One part of tannin is mixed with two parts of agar powder and massed with seven parts of water. The mass is then rolled out and divided. Nearly all other medicines form perfectly homogeneous mixtures if worked up into agar gelatin suppositories. Urethral and other bougies, and vaginal pessaries, are prepared in an analogous manner. For the preparation of pessaries a block of wood suitably hollowed out should be used with a suitable stamp to press wax paper into the hollows.—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

Argentol.

According to Fritzsche, argentol is a compound of silver with oxychinolin obtained from chinosol. It is more suitable for use than lactate or citrate of silver. It is readily decomposed, and in the presence of septic substances splits up into oxychinolin, which is an active antiseptic, and metallic silver, both of which have bactericidal action. Argentol is so readily decomposed that if boiled with water it at once deposits minutely divided silver. It is a non-irritant, non-poisonous powder, difficult to dissolve, but can be easily distributed. It is an excellent substitute for iodoform, and other silver preparations which on decomposition give silver oxide instead of metallic silver. It is applied as a powder to wounds, granulations, festerings, skin diseases, ulcers, also as an ointment with vaseline and lanolin, 1:50 – 100, and in emulsions or injections for gonorrhœa, 1:300 – 1000.—*Ph. Centralh.* (*Phar Jl.*)

Sir Astley Cooper is said to be the first who employed alum for its healing properties some ninety years ago.

A New Wart Cure.—Chromic acid, one hundred grains to the ounce, applied frequently with a toothpick, will remove small warts or similar growths.—*Medical Summary.*

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Ethics in Pharmacy.

By [illegible]

In our ranks we have two classes of apothecaries. One class, believes in purchasing supplies and devoting time and thought to the distributing of medicines as purchased. This section of our people feel that personal attention to the sale of goods is most congenial to their taste. The second class believe in experimentation, scientific study, laboratory work, and pharmaceutical manipulation. They are, as a rule, at a disadvantage in commercial matters as compared with their business competitors. The returns from their labor must come largely from the improvements they make in processes and discoveries in science. In my opinion, these men have not been encouraged as they should have been.

It is probably useless for me to say anything in print concerning the most vital issue connected with the welfare of the scientifically inclined apothecary, but I have no objection to expressing my views again. Useless because of the fact that my opinions are not only already well known, but because the majority of those who write on this subject and also who dominate the opinions of others are opposed to my principles.

I believe that as long as we do not have reciprocity elsewhere, the cry of socialism for the scientific pharmacist is a burning wrong to him who studies, thinks, and works in pharmacy. Possibly the same plea might be extended to the salaried professor who is paid for what he teaches, but, as I see the matter, a distinction should be drawn between him and the man who gets no personal return from instruction that enriches others. It seems to me that this distinction has never been drawn. The ethics governing men in salaried or professional positions have been applied to persons situated very differently. I do not know how I can make my words any plainer. Until a corresponding return is made to the public by other inventors, until others give the results of their brain work to competitors both at home and in Europe, I am not in favor of making American pharmacists do so. When a discovery is made in pharmacal lines that by its publication either in the patent office or in public print will not only take from the discoverer the monetary return that belongs to him that invents, but will put the profit of the inventor into the hands of competitors who have no rights to this property, I am opposed to a course of ethics that advocates the wrong, notwithstanding the authority that framed the code. The reverse may be true when a rule of action is applied to the professional man, for every discovery heralded abroad adds to his credit, makes him the more conspicuous, increases his value as a teacher, and redounds to the interests of the institution with which he is connected. To herald his discoveries is to serve his best interests.

Those in trade who make discoveries, by the application of science and skill that benefit mankind, should, in my opinion, either receive a personal return in the way of royalties from some responsible manufacturer, or should profit directly by their discoveries. If the discovery is of great public value, the franchise should be paid for by the public if it is turned over to the public. It is simply a case of dollars and cents and not one of sentimentality. The dollars of the millionaire inventor, the opulent merchant, the salaried professional man should contribute to the poor pharmacist if his all which is usually brain work, in close business lines, is to be dropped into their pockets.

In some cases the patent laws will give the inventor full protection, in others they will not do this, but quite the contrary. In some cases the trade mark or copyright laws afford better protection, but these latter schemes will not prevent others from entering the field with the same or similar preparations under other names. Neither should they do so.

I am well aware of the fact that I stand nearly alone in my views in this direction, and that I have never been on the popular side. However, this fact does not concern me in the least since I believe that I am right. Some of my closest friends feel now, and have always felt, that I am a heretic in trade ethics, but I have seen nothing in their arguments or the results of their methods to lead me to believe that I am the sophist. Indeed, I have every reason to feel that in time to come (a long way perhaps in the future) the spirit of our code makers will rise to the fact that a great wrong has been done American chemists and American pharmacists (and largely to the advantage of Europeans) by this unqualified opposition to the personal return of him who spends his life in behalf of real pharmacy. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and I fail to recognize any argument that excludes the scientific pharmacist from the field of labor, or any ethical axiom that should take from him his just return.

In my opinion, the burning question that the sincere advocate of just pharmacal ethics will have to meet when at last he realizes that discoveries in pharmacy should be recognized in both law and ethics, is that of unfounded pretensions in those who claim to have made pharmacal discoveries. The question will be how to differentiate between that which is possessed of merit and impositions. As conditions are now, however, the medical profession and the public are neither spared the extravagant claims of impostors nor guided in the direction of merit. The industrious young man who devotes his all to the acquirement of an education, is placed by the side of the impostor if he protects his own interests and the public.

I must not neglect to say that I do not overlook the noble ethical works of some persons, who in theory stand quite in the [illegible] pharmacy must in public charity give the results of his labors to his business competitors, even though they are rich and powerful enough to crush him. According to these men it is wrong for a struggling pharmacist to keep a process private that he has acquired by long and expensive experimentation, and wrong for a manufacturing firm to pay him a royalty on his discovery. In the minds of these persons, and I have some very dear friends in their ranks, the pharmacist who takes advantage of the trade mark, copyright, or patent law, is unspeakably guilty. I have heard this argument even from professional men who copyright every book they issue.

For myself, I say now as I have always said, I agree in that charity is a duty, and that it is more blessed to give than to receive. But I have felt it a duty to provide for my family, to acquire as much of an education as is possible, to try and guard against poverty in my declining years, to leave a substantial testimonial of regard to my fellow-pharmacists who wish to study and work in real pharmacy, and I could not have done either of these had I permitted myself to be misled or to be drawn away from what I firmly believe is the right. The right of personal returns to individual investigations, be it in pharmacy or in any other line of science advancement, is a birthright, and he who uses the legal methods for self-protection in discoveries is doing no more than justice toward himself and his family, regardless of sentimental codes of ethics that strike at the use of these privileges instead of their abuse.

These being my convictions on the most vital question that concerns the pharmacist, I cannot but favor the application of the copyright, trade mark, and patent laws of our country in the direction of discoveries in pharmacy. I neither understand why that franchise should be left undisturbed in the hands of outsiders who reflect no credit on our art, nor why those in pharmacy who pay their money for education, investigate, make discoveries, and protect their rights by the law that governs all other classes of business, should be classed with pretenders.

I believe that we have in our ranks a regiment of worthy men facing lost opportunities, lost because of the fact that pharmacy ethics of the past offered no inducement for the financial self-protection of meritorious workers. I believe that the blanket opposition our ethical leaders have made to the protection of meritorious discoveries in pharmacy has not only failed to elevate pharmacy, but has largely contributed to the conspicuity of impostors. At least, this inflexible code has not prevented an evil that oppresses Americans and enriches Europeans who allow no sentimental code to hold them back. Alas, I see no hope of

overcoming the evil while our ethical leaders follow the footsteps of their fathers, and neither make an effort to encourage those who have something of value to offer the medical profession, nor attempt to distinguish between the true student in pharmacy and the pretender.

Believe me, my dear sir, I am fully aware of the fact that I stand alone in these views, and yet I prefer to be satisfied with myself rather than be with the majority. I prefer to give my charities according to my own judgment, and to do business according to the laws of my country rather than give my rights to persons in whom I have no concern, in accordance with the views of men long since dead, none of whom have ever contended with problems that surround pharmacists now, at least, such as have confronted me. And, I will finally add that while I believe most of these extremely ethical men have been conscientious, I may be allowed to say that their bunched opinions did not in my single opinion make them right in days gone by, and neither do they make them right at present. I believe their orthodox views have never served the best interests of those unfortunate men who must make a living by scientific pharmacy; neither have they prevented impositions in medicine. Under this code the pharmacist's life has reached present conditions which might be worse, but not much.

I will close by saying that in this letter I refer only to the ethics that govern the relationship between pharmacists and physicians. I have no experience in the direction of remedies designed for popular medication, or in the making of mixtures of well-known drugs (secret mixtures) under fanciful titles for self-medication, and would not presume to express an opinion concerning that phase of the question.

It is but proper that as my views in this direction are heretically irregular, I should not involve others in the least. I therefore write in the first person, believing that I alone see this matter in the light presented, and that I am the minority of one.—*Pharm. Review.*

Alkaline Iodides and Bromides.

These compounds are prepared by Knobloch (*Pharm. Zeit.*) by an ingenious method, which obviates the simultaneous production of iodates and bromates, and the necessity for their subsequent reduction. The process depends upon a series of reactions, in the first of which ferrosoferric bromide or iodide is formed. This is decomposed by excess of milk of lime, which precipitates the iron, as magnetic oxide. The solution of calcium haloid salt is then treated with an equivalent quantity of an alkaline sulphate, when the insoluble calcium sulphate is precipitated, and the alkaline iodide or bromide goes into solution. The following details of the method for preparing potassium bromide is typical of all, substituting the equivalents of iodine or of sulphates of the other alkalies if it be desired to produce other salts:—Iron filings, 8 parts, are introduced into a flask with 20 parts of water; bromide, 16 parts, is slowly run in, the mixture being kept cool meanwhile. When the action slackens it may be aided by a gentle heat if necessary until the green solution of ferrous bromide is obtained; this is decanted, and 4 parts of bromide added, followed by a slight excess of milk of lime, which precipitates the whole of the iron as magnetic oxide, calcium bromide going into solution. Potassium sulphate, 21 parts, is then added, and the whole mixture heated on the steam bath for some hours. The hot solution is filtered, washed with a little hot water, the small amount of sulphate present in the filtrate precipitated with a slight excess of barium bromide, potassium carbonate added to faint alkalinity to precipitate traces of barium or calcium, and finally, after filtration, the liquid is neutralized with hydrobromic acid, concentrated by evaporation, and crystallized. The potassium bromide so obtained is pure.—*Phar. Journal (Eng.).*

Guaiacol Phosphite.

This compound of phosphorus and guaiacol is prepared by Ballard as follows: 124 grammes of crystallized guaiacol is treated with 50 grammes of caustic soda dissolved in 90 per cent. alcohol; to the clear solution phosphorous trichloride is run in through a tapped funnel until the solution is no longer alkaline to phenolphthalein; the precipitated salts are filtered out, the alcohol is distilled off, and the residue extracted with absolute alcohol, which only dissolves the phosphite of guaiacol. The solution is then evaporated on the water bath and the salt crystallized out, purified by recrystallization from absolute alcohol, and finally dried over sulphuric acid. The crystals have the formula, $P.(C_6H_4:OCH_3.O)_3$, and therefore represent the neutral phosphite of guaiacol. It forms a white crystalline powder, melting at 77°.5. Creosote treated in a similar manner gives a thick reddish-yellow liquid, which consists of the phosphorous esters of the various phenols present in the creosote; to this the author proposes to give the name "phosphatol." — *Répertoire de Pharm. (Phar. Jl.)*

Unfit Tablets.

Dr. William L. Baum, in looking through the list of about 1,000 official products eligible for a medicinal administration, found only between eighty and ninety which are suitable for tablet administration without suffering loss of therapeutic value by manipulation; and a great portion of this number were powdered drugs, such as blue flag, snake root, buchu, etc., which are seldom, if ever, used in tablet form, being almost always represented by the extract.

Solid Wine.

The fertility of the inventive brain, says a writer in a Bordeaux medical journal with comprehensible plaintiveness, is at once amazing and inconceivable. An engineer has recently contrived to prepare what he calls "a concentrated essence of vinic plants, the best of all methods for producing an exquisite wine." According to the prospectus issued by this ingenious person, two of his tablets, costing each 3 francs 50 centimes, are sufficient to yield 110 litres of a liquor containing all the qualities of natural wine, from which it is practically indistinguishable. Not only does the compound possess a most agreeable flavor and a delicate aroma, it is likewise unrivalled as a refresher of the slightly damaged wines that are customarily used diluted. The fresh taste and freedom from acidity of this pseudo-wine lead to its being constantly mistaken for a genuine claret of the most approved vintage. The process for converting the tablets into wine is simplicity itself. They have merely to be boiled in a little water, the decoction, when sufficiently cooked, being further diluted and sweetened to taste. It is scarcely necessary to add, says the reporter in conclusion, that this notable invention has been patented, that its trade mark has been duly registered, and that already two gold medals of the first class have been awarded in recognition of its many virtues. *Public Health Journal.*

Metæthyl.

This is a recently introduced preparation for use as a local anæsthetic. It is a clear colorless neutral fluid, the odor of which reminds one somewhat of chloroform. The taste is burning and bitter, it is soluble in any proportion in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. It burns with green-edged flame, leaving no residue. It consists for the greater part of ethyl chloride and small quantities of methyl chloride and chloroform. The boiling point of the solution was found to be 10.5° C., the specific gravity is 0.9173 at 4° C. It is decomposed by alkalies into alcohol, hydrochloric and formic acids.—*Pharm. Zeitg.*

Mercury Floating in Water.

C. E. Stromeyer thus describes a method by which he was able to make mercury float on water. A few drops of mercury, half an ounce of water, and a pinch of red lead, red oxide, vermillion or other red powder, were shaken together in a small cylindrical bottle. A few small globules of mercury were then found floating together at the centre of the water surface. By repeated shaking a small dish—about three-eighth inch in diameter and one-sixteenth inch deep—was formed, consisting of a large number of mercury globules, and this floated on the water in the same position. The dish did not disappear if allowed to rest, and always reformed after shaking the bottle.

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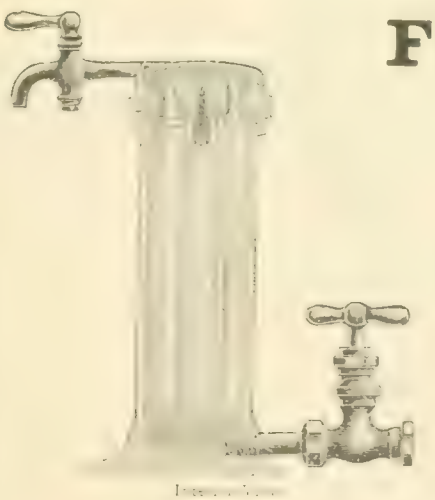

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Is meeting with the success its high qualities merit.

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED

CURTIS & SON
PORTLAND, ME., U.S.A.

Distributing agents for the Maritime Provinces:
THE CANADIAN DRUG CO., Ltd.
St. John, New Brunswick.

W. A. GILL & CO. COLUMBUS, OHIO. U.S.A

PLAIN, LACQUERED **BOXES** AND DECORATED

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

• IN • THE • MARKET •

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

The Fletcher Mfg. Co.

Toronto.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Soda Fountains

DEALERS IN

Glassware, Julip Straws,

and every requisite for the Soda Water business.

In **Onyx, Marble,** or **Silver Plate**

GENERATORS, CYLINDERS, FREEZERS, ETC.

NEW CATALOGUE MAILED ON APPLICATION.

OUR FRUIT JUICES ARE IMPERIAL MEASURE.

THE ABERDEEN A.

Our Counter Apparatus, fitted with Pneumatic Syrup Jars, is the handiest and most suitable for a Drug Store.....

QUALITY THE BEST. PRICES REASONABLE. EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Pure Fruit Juices, Flavoring Extracts, Colors, Etc.

FACTORY, - - - - - 440 and 442 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Windsor BICYCLES

THE AMERICAN BEAUTIES

CHAS. H. SIEG MFG. CO. KENOSHA, WIS.

SALESROOMS NEW YORK 291 & 293 DUANE STREET CHICAGO 283 WABASH AVENUE

We Import Direct from Growers.

WHEN BUYING LIME JUICE KEEP IN MIND THESE FOUR FACTS ABOUT

The Sovereign Brand Is Known and Popular.

SOVEREIGN LIME FRUIT JUICE

Our Packages are Neat and Attractive

PACKAGES: Twenty four Ounce Bottles, Hock Bottles, Demijohns and Barrels.

SIMSON BROS. & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS HALIFAX, - Nova Scotia.

We Refine More Juice than any one House in America.

When Writing Advertisers Pease Mention the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

You Get the Profits

Of Dealers, Agents, Jobbers and Middlemen by buying direct from the manufacturer.

No better wheel made than the

Acme Bicycle

Built in our own factory by skilled workmen, using the best material and the most improved machinery. *We have no agents* Sold direct from factory to the rider, fully warranted. Shipped anywhere for examination.

WRITE FOR

Our Interesting Offer

Acme Cycle Co., Elkhart, Ind.

H. M. STEVENSON

"BRILLIANT SIGN LETTER"

PRACTICAL

SIGN WRITER

WHITE ENAMEL LETTERS

Estimates furnished on all kinds of Glass, Wood and Brass signs, Window Screens, Etc. Tel. 2356. 16 Adelaide St East, TORONTO

IF YOU WANT WOOD ENGRAVING PHOTO ENGRAVING HALF TONES OR ANY CLASS OF ENGRAVING FOR ADVERTISING PURPOSES, CATALOGUES, MAGAZINES, &c. SEND FOR SPECIMENS & ESTIMATES TO THE J. L. JONES ENGRAVING CO. 6, 8 & 10 ADELAIDE ST. W. TORONTO, ONT.

Send your name for a Souvenir of the Works of Eugene Field,

FIELD FLOWERS

The Eugene Field Monument Souvenir

The most beautiful Art Production of the century. "A sweet bunch of the most fragrant of blossoms gathered from the broad acres of Eugene Field's Farm of Love. . . . is a selection of the most beautiful of the poems of Eugene Field. Handsomely illustrated by thirty-five of the world's greatest artists as their contribution to the Monument Fund. But for the noble contributions of the great artists this book could not have been manufactured for $7.00. For sale at book stores, or sent prepaid on receipt of $1.10. The love offering to the Child's Poet Laureate, published by the Committee to create a fund to build the Monument and to care for the family of the beloved poet.

Eugene Field Monument Souvenir Fund,
180 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

I have never been able to see why any good business man should not say, "Money back if you want it." It is what every good business man does, whether he says it in his ads or not. I have been intimately acquainted with a number of business houses, and I know of only a few where money would not be refunded for an unsatisfactory article. It is certainly the worst of all bad advertising to make some one keep what he doesn't want. If merchandise is returned in good condition, so that it may be placed in stock and sold again, I can see no reason why a customer should be compelled to keep it.

* * * *

The manager of a furniture house, with whom I talked, used a very good argument in favor of refunding money for unsatisfactory purchases. He said: "If a woman buys a bedstead here, and finds that there is a crack in the headboard, the longer she keeps that bed in the house the bigger that crack gets. She isn't any better satisfied after the bed has been in the house a year than she was when it first came, and if anybody asks her if this is a good place to buy furniture, she will say "No," and she will refer to that cracked bedstead. She will make it cost us about fifty times the price of the bed. If, on the other hand, she complains, and we send up and get the defective piece and substitute a perfect one, without making any fuss about it, she will tell her friends that we are fair people, that we treat our customers courteously, and that everything we sell must be reliable or we will take it back, and in this way she will give us advertising that we couldn't buy with money."

* * * *

Whenever I buy anything, I go to the most reliable dealer I know of. I take it for granted that if he sells me something that isn't satisfactory he will take it back, and give me my money if he cannot give me satisfactory goods. I believe it is even better for the merchant to give the money back without a single word, and then talk to his customer about giving him something else in place of the unsatisfactory goods. This is the method that is followed by the Keep Manufacturing Co., of New York. They advertise "Money Back," and have been doing so for thirty years. Every clerk in the house is instructed that in case anything is returned, the money must be paid back without a word of argument and without question. After the customer has his money in his fist, it is time enough to find out what is the matter with the goods.

* * * *

The idea in that store is that if a man brings back something and says: "I [illegible] money first. Then the clerk asks what is the matter with the article, and if he doesn't think they could give him something that would suit him. That is the best advertising that that house could possibly do. I have sold scarcely a people of this system, and I know that it has brought the Keep Manufacturing Co. quite a little business. I believe that every man who ever has an experience of that sort in that house will recommend it to his friends.

* * * *

The merchant whose goods are really reliable and satisfactory will not have much trouble about taking them back. This idea is voiced in a keep ad. The ad says: "We do not offer money back because we think you will want it back, but because we are pretty sure you will not." That is the whole story in a nutshell. A man who advertises "Money Back" does it to show that he has the greatest possible confidence in his goods. It is a guarantee.

* * * *

I know of none of the large dry-goods stores that advertise "Money Back," but I know of a number of them in New York and elsewhere that do refund money, even when the fault is not theirs.

I believe when there is any trouble about the refunding of money for goods returned, it is because the proprietor of of the store does not know it. When the goods are brought back, the clerk, perhaps, sees that the customer is unreasonable—as no doubt he often is—and tries to argue the matter with him. The minute the case gets to the proprietor of the store, the money is refunded without a word. He knows that it is good business to do it.

* * * *

Publicity is advertising, but advertising is more than publicity. A man may gain publicity for himself as connected with a certain line of business, and still have that business very inadequately advertised.

The mere publication of a name, business, and address may constitute publicity.

Publicity becomes advertising when it tells people the facts and advantages about a business with the avowed purpose of inducing them to patronize it.

A great many business men seem to think that the expression "Keep your name before the people," tells all there is to tell about advertising. Now I suppose there are some things that are further from the truth than that, but I don't just remember what they are.

A man might spend money for keeping his name before the people, and keep on doing it, year after year, without receiving profitable returns. The chances are that he will pay out more for this kind of advertising than the advertising will bring him in profits. He would do better to save the money and depend on acquaintance, friendship, and other sorts of advertising.

This same object of keeping your name [illegible] just as well with an advertisement that really makes an effort to sell goods and [illegible] ness.

* * * *

[illegible] value. It is certainly true that they stick in one's mind to a most exasperating extent. Whether they bring business or not is something which it is probable nobody will ever know. Probably, if the rhyme could be made to convey a good, solid shot, it would be as good as a straight talk would be, but most of the rhyming ads that I see do not have these very essential qualities.

* * * *

It is very easy to make blunders in writing advertisements. It is a great deal easier to make them when one is trying to be particularly cute than when he is talking plain sense. Similes very often prove to be boomerangs, and should be handled very carefully indeed. They ought to be looked at on all sides, and then looked at again before they are used.

She Tumbled.

She came into the store and said:
"I [illegible]
"Ah, madam!" cried the cunning chap,
"I have a better here;
'Tis sparkling, effervescent, pure,
Delicious, cooling, nice;——"
"There! that will do," the lady said,
"I do not want advice.
And I should judge (to hold your praise
In serious advisement)
That you are saturated with
A Hires Rootbeer advertisement."

Odorless Turpentine Oil.

It is supposed that the odor of turpentine oil is not due to its principal constituent, pinene, but to an oxydation product of this hydrocarbon. This oxydation product is supposed to be an aldehyde, probably $C_{10}H_{16}O_3$, and to it the strong odor of ordinary turpentine oil is said to be due. It is generally known that upon rectification with water vapor, especially after the oil has been shaken with lime water or milk of lime, the oil assumes a much more pleasant odor. However, the amount of aldehyde is said never to exceed one per cent. because it soon condenses with the elimination of water forming resinous substances, thus causing the thickening of resinification of the oil. E. Von Szigethy (*Pharm. Rev.*,) has recently obtained an odorless turpentine oil by rectification in a partial vacuum (12 Mm.), or rather in a rarified atmosphere of carbon dioxide. Szigethy claims that the odor of turpentine oil is due only to the oxidizing influence of the air.—*Merck's Report.*

Women Pharmacists.

The Baroness Gabriele Possauer von Erenthal has had the imperial degree of doctor of medicine conferred upon her by the University of Berlin, she having passed successful examinations in pharmacy and medicine. Fraulein Eva Besse, daughter of the German Minister of Public Worship has graduated in pharmacy, together with two other young women, at the recent examinations. In Georgia, U.S., a woman has won one of the prizes offered by the Pharmaceutical Association of that State for the best practical papers read at their annual meeting. The *Druggists' Circular* (N.Y.) for June states that nearly fifty women pharmacists are now actively engaged in pharmacy in the State of Iowa. At the recent examinations of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, one lady student was in attendance, and obtained honors, and at recent examination before the Quebec board, a young lady was also successful. These are only a few of the cases which have lately been brought to our notice. It will thus be seen that woman is very much in evidence in the pharmaceutical world, and there is no doubt of her success in this field.

A New Edition of the Codex.

An announcement is made by the French Minister of Public Instruction that a special commission has been formed to prepare a new edition of the Pharmaceutical Codex. The president of this commission will be a layman, in the person of M. Laird, director of higher education; the vice-presidents, M. Planchon, director of the Paris School of Pharmacy, and Dr. Brouardel, doyen of the Paris Faculty of Medicine. Amongst the other members are MM. Bourquelot, Jungfleisch, Moissan, Prunier, Vigier, and Yvon, all well-known names in French pharmacy. The remaining members of the commission are MM. Adam, professor at the Alfort Veterinary School; Marty, professor-inspector of the Health-service of the Army; Dr. Roux, assistant director of the Pasteur Institute; MM. Landouzy, Ponchet, and Gilbert, of the Faculty of Medicine. The secretary, M. Generes, is attached to the same department as the president.

Cod Liver Oil.

Joh. Rye Holmboe, Tromsoe, Norway, announces the production of the season to February 28th, as 5,700 heclolitres crude oil against 1061 in 1896. He reviews the situation as follows: "I should say that the market will continue weak until towards the close of the Lofoten season (end of March or middle of April), manufacturers and exporters as a rule being most interested in keeping the price of crude oil and livers as low as possible. But as soon as the Lofoten crop or a larger part of it has come in the firmer hands of refiners and exporters, we shall probably witness a settled market with firmer quotations. The competition from Newfoundland and other quarters which the high prices of the two preceding "lean-livered" years have sheltered, will hardly make itself so much felt on the European markets. It should be remembered also, that when cod liver oil comes down below 100s—the consumption is always greatly increased, as low prices open many—especially continental—markets, which are altogether closed when prices exceed that limit. Should, however the Lofoten fishery turn out an immense quantity of oil, far above the production of previous years, there is no doubt that prices will continue declining—to what limit nobody can tell."

A Suggestion for Consideration.

It has been suggested that in order to stop the practice of supplying advertised proprietary medicines to the department store the manufacturers should print in indelible ink the name of the wholesale house to whom they sold the goods, and the jobber also to place an indelible mark on the wrappers or labels, by which the retail druggist disposing of the goods might be identified. All goods not so stamped would, of course, be supplied by the manufacturer direct. In this way a check would be kept on the manufacturer, as in order to show that the goods were not supplied directly to the department store, the name of some wholesale drug house *must* appear. Then, again, the middle man or jobber must be able to show by his stamp of identification that the goods have been sold to a retail druggist. In the event of goods being found in the "stores" with the stamp on, the offending party can easily be traced, and refused any further supplies. His source of supply being thus shut off from the manufacturer or jobber, he can not obtain from a fellow-druggist as he would thus implicate another who would also be black-listed.

Menthol Chloroform for Colds.

Wunsche (*Therapeutische Monatshefte*) says that menthol dissolved in chloroform is the most efficacious of all remedies. A solution of one or two parts of menthol in twenty parts of chloroform will not only arrest the progress of a cold in its initial stage, but it is also an excellent influenza prophylactic. From four to six drops of the solution should be placed in the hollow of the hand, quickly rubbed between the hands, the two hands, tightly pressed together, placed before the face, and the remedy energetically inhaled alternately through the nose and mouth. It will be immediately noticed that the volatile parts of the solution thoroughly impregnate the mucous membranes of the nose, mouth, and throat, and even penetrate deep down in the air passages. During the first two or three inhalations the sweetish chloroform vapor predominates. After, however, only menthol in attenuated condition is inhaled, odor and feeling remaining apparent for some time after the inhalation. As a rule, the first inhalation suffices to cure the severest tendency to sneezing, and often to arrest the progress of the cold altogether. Two further applications of the remedy in the course of the day suffice to suppress the attack completely. The first inhalation at first slightly increases the flow from the mucous membrane of the nose; afterward, however, this symptom diminishes quickly. Pains in the pharynx and larynx may be quickly eased and often entirely relieved by the remedy.—*Medical Age.*

New Hungarian Regulations of Pharmacy.

Pharmacy abroad, as at home, is daily assuming more and more a commercial rather than a professional aspect. In the ancient kingdom of Hungary, an integral portion of the Empire of Austria, it has recently been proposed to subordinate it to the Ministry of Trade, and elaborate preparations have been made to this effect, Among other privileges to be conferred under the new arrangement, the pharmacists will have the right of constituting "Apothekerkammern," or bodies consisting of apothecaries, owners of pharmacies or lessees (*Paechter*), and diplomaed assistants, to the number of not less than fifty. An elaborate code of discipline has been prepared for the government of such "chambers," under which every such body shall maintain a council of discipline (Disciplinarrath) with the power of levying fines, issuing warnings, ordering suspensions, etc. All money derived from this source goes to constitute a pension fund for the use of aged and infirm members, the sick and needy. Each chamber shall hold at least one annual meeting, at which officers are to be elected, etc., and all such bodies are to be under the direct government of the Ministry of Trade.

Honors for the Dean.

During the past four years Prof. Heebner has occupied the position of Lecturer and Demonstrator in Materia Medica and Elementary Therapeutics on the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto. As an evidence of the appreciation in which he is held by that body he has recently been appointed Associate Professor in these branches.

We desire to tender our congratulation to the worthy Dean, as we believe he merits the honor bestowed upon him by so distinguished and representative a body as the Senate of our Provincial University.

Senna, when boiled with prunes, is much more agreeable to take.

Pleasure and Profit

Pleasure to the Customers, Profit to the Dealers

That's the pleasing combination we offer you in

HIRES Rootbeer

But mind you only in HIRES ROOTBEER, not in the worthless substitutes which are so often dispensed in its name.

This substitute is neither fair to the customer nor to us, to say nothing of the suspicion to which the dealer submits himself when it is discovered.

HIRES Rootbeer

is genuinely good. It has a splendid reputation. We advertise it in every conspicuous and sensible way. No trouble to you at all—except to sell the goods. We'll bring the customers.

Moreover, the universal verdict of the druggists who sell HIRES ROOTBEER at the soda fountain is that it is a good business bringer. People drop in for a glass of this wholesome drink, and if the druggist's stock is well displayed they buy something else.

Any leading well-known article carries others with it.

A concentrated solution of HIRES ROOTBEER ready for immediate fountain use is put up in one-pound packages.

WHAT DO YOU SAY TO A LITTLE RECIPROCITY?

You sell the genuine HIRES ROOTBEER, and we will do anything possible in generous and extensive advertising to make your investment profitable.

THE CHARLES E. HIRES CO.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SEND YOUR MAILING LIST!

Quick! Now! To-day! We want to mail to your customers our latest convincing business-building advertising matter, the best ever sent out, as well as samples of the famous ideal laxative, regulator and intestinal tonic

WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP. **Cascarets** TRADE MARK **NEVER GRIP NOR GRIPE.**

10c, 25c, 50c. — GUARANTEED CONSTIPATION CURE. | 10c, 25c, 50c.

CASCARETS are put up on beautiful standers (the "Pyramid of Health") ready for counter display, and sell at sight. Order only unbroken standers as follows: 1 doz. 10c size; 1 doz. 25c size; ½ doz. 50c size; or an assortment of ½ doz. 10c size, ¼ doz. 25c size, and 1-12 doz. 50c size. Order in these quantities only from your jobber or direct from the STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, Chicago, Montreal, New York.

WE CREATE THE DEMAND.

WE CREATE THE DEMAND.

Our advertising will bring buyers into your store, so send your mailing list, and we will start at once. Our goods have merit, and you can sell them under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. We make it good.

MAKES WEAK MEN STRONG **NO-TO-BAC** BEST NERVE TONIC Known

50c., $1.00. | ORIGINAL GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE. | 50c., $1.00.

NO-TO-BAC is the only genuine, original, effective cure for the tobacco habit, 1,500,000 boxes sold; 500,000 cured. Known the world over. Half of a dollar box often made a cure, so we have just put on the market a 50c size which met with instantaneous success. Advertising has started, so write to-day the STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, Chicago, Montreal, New York, and

SEND YOUR MAILING LIST!

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A Simple Method of Preparing Glycerophosphates.

The following method by Delage for preparing glycerophosphoric acid, and from it the various salts which have been much employed of late on the Continent, is, from its simplicity, well suited for use in the pharmacy. One part, by weight, of phosphoric acid, sp. gr. 1.454 is mixed in a flask with one and a half parts of glycerin, sp. gr. 1.242. The flask is fitted with a double bored cork, fitted with a thermometer and an exit tube. It is then gradually heated in the ordinary way over a Bunsen, at 120° the liquid assumes a straw color, and as the temperature slowly rises it gradually darkens until 190° is reached, when the color is that of dark beer, and vapors of acrolein are given off. The heat is removed, and the vessel allowed to cool, a viscous mass resulting. 100 grammes of phosphoric acid and 150 grammes of glycerin should require about forty minutes to complete the reaction.

To obtain glycerophosphate of lime the resulting liquid is poured in small quantities at a time into a mixture of an excess of 50 grammes of lime to 250 grammes of water. The mixture is stirred, and when effervescence ceases, allowed to stand for six hours, then filtered. To the faintly yellow clear filtrate one-half its volume of 90 per cent. alcohol is added, which throws down a flocculent precipitate of glycerophosphate of calcium. This is collected, washed with alcohol of the same strength, re dissolved in water, and re-precipitated with alcohol and dried at as low a temperature as possible over a desiccator, in this manner a white powder is obtained, consisting of masses of microscopic crystals, soluble in about 20 parts water, 100 grammes of phosphoric acid yielding about 6 grammes of this salt. From the mother liquors another salt, having the composition of an acid glycerophosphates, is obtained; this is not precipitated by alcohol.

The glycerophosphates of sodium and potassium can only be obtained in solution. Those of magnesium, strontium, and lithium are really obtained from their carbonates in a similar manner to the lime salt. The iron salts are easily prepared, ferric glycerophosphate being obtained by the action of glycerophosphoric acid on moist ferric hydrate, and precipitating the solution with alcohol. The ferrous salt is prepared in a similar way, using the ferrous carbonate.

The author gives the following reactions for the pure salts: In aqueous solutions they are precipitated by heat; alcohol and ether precipitate them; they give no immediate precipitate with ammonium phosphomolybdate, nor with magnesium mixture, nor uranium acetate; the white silver nitrate precipitate is soluble in an excess of water; the white precipitate given by lead acetate is soluble in acetic acid. When treated with absolute alcohol no residue should be obtained on evaporating off the solvent.—*Bull. Gén. de Thérap.*

O.C.P. Y.M.C.A., 1897.

The college Y.M.C.A. has completed a very successful year. About five years ago a Y.M.C.A. was organized in connection with the college. The attendance was rather small, but a good work was done. The interest and attendance of the Y.M.C.A. have been increasing each year, and the year of 1897 has been a banner year in Y.M.C.A. work. Much of our success has been and is due to the dean, Prof. Heebner, and to Dr. Fotheringham, both of whom have been ever ready with suggestions and help for us whenever they were needed.

The officers of the year were: Honorary president, Dr. Fotheringham; president, H. E. Woodland, Ottawa; vice-president, W. Kendall, Parkdale; secretary-treasurer, H. S. Monkman, Watford; and a committee consisting of C. E. Reid, S. A. German, and S. White.

The committee were very successful in securing speakers for the weekly meetings, and during the year we were favored with addresses from Revs. Patterson and Neil, Revs. Chown and C. O. Johnson, and from Duncan Clarke, Toronto University. The last meeting was taken by the dean, who gave us a good practical talk.

We desire to return our thanks to those who helped us in our meetings.

We feel confident that a good work has been done by the Y.M.C.A. of 1897, and that several have been brought to a truer realization of life and its responsibilities, and we feel sure that the influence of the meetings will make itself felt wherever the men of '97 go.

The average attendance during the year was about forty, a considerable increase on any former year, and, we are told, much in advance, considering our numbers, of any of the educational institutions of the city.

During the year collections were taken up at each meeting on behalf of missions, and we are able to turn over a neat little sum to Dr. Harley Smith, to be used in the college missions.

The above was crowded out of last issue.

Thymol in Pertussis.

Josias, in his new work "Thérapeutique Infantile," recommends the use of thymol instead of carbolic acid as a spray in this disease. A vessel containing the following solution is placed over a small night lamp in the room and allowed to evaporate: Thymol, 10 grammes; alcohol, 300 grammes; water, 700 grammes. At the Trousseau Hospital an alcoholic solution of thymol and menthol is used several times a day for spraying the rooms reserved for whooping cough cases. A vapour-atomizer with the following formula is employed: Thymol, 6 grammes; menthol, 6 grammes; alcohol, 90°, 120 grammes. A tablespoonful in the atomizer, which has been previously filled with water.—*Pediatrics.*

The Arkansas Association of Pharmacy.

The [illegible] Association of Pharmacy met in Little Rock, Ark., May 11th to 13th. The attendance was large, but was very enthusiastic, and the meeting was a very entertaining and successful one. Ten new members were added, making the total 175, consisting of many of the most influential pharmacists of the State.

President Sparks read his annual address, which was referred to a Committee on Distribution. The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $[illegible]. The president appointed a committee of three, consisting of Dr. Bond, Mr. R. B. King, and Dr. [illegible] to convey the fraternal greetings of the association to the Arkansas Medical Society, which was in session in Little Rock. Letters from many absent members expressing regret for not being able to attend were read to the association.

During the session a number of interesting papers were read, among which were "A Future Supply of Coal," by Mr. R. B. King, of Helena. This paper, which shows that there can be no dearth in the coal supply of the world, was referred to the Committee on Publication.

Mr. J. A. Ginnochie treated "The Influence of Moisture on Drugs" very instructively. The report of the secretary of the Arkansas Board of Pharmacy was read by Dr. Bond; it showed a registration of 28 during the last year, and a total registration of 921. Graduates of reputable colleges of pharmacy and licentiates of some of the State boards are occasionally recognized by our board.

The Query Box afforded much interesting and instructive discussion. A display of chemicals, made by Mr. Germain, of Fort Smith, attracted much attention, particularly the dry chemicals. The prize for pharmaceutical display was awarded to him.

The special committee appointed to convey the fraternal greetings of this body to the State Medical Society reported they had been received in a very cordial manner, and invited to address that body, which invitation was accepted, and much gratification was expressed by the physicians for the visit and the address.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Mr. J. F. Dowdy, Little Rock; first vice-president, Dr. H. C. Johnson, Van Buren; second vice-president, Dr. J. W. Morton, Fort Smith; secretary, Mr. John B. Bond, jr., Little Rock, re elected; treasurer, Mr. J. A. Jungkind, Little Rock, re-elected.

Mr. Dowdy, being elected president, made a vacancy in the Executive Committee which was filled by the election of Mr. Shachleiter.

After some discussion, it was agreed that the next meeting should be held in Little Rock on the second Tuesday in May, 1898.

On motion of Dr. Bond, it was ordered that the president, secreta y, and treas-

urer should compose the Publication Committee.

No further business appearing, the new officers were severally installed, and the association adjourned.

Upon previous invitation, all members and the press reporters were invited by the Little Rock druggists to partake of an elegant six o'clock dinner at M. C. Forster dining hall.

Fraud in Drugs.

The Antikamnia Chemical Co. have determined that substitution so persistently carried on by some unprincipled dealers shall be put an end to. Not only has there been in some cases deliberate substitution when antikamnia was called for, but the increasing favor with which this article has been received by the medical profession has enticed some parties to risk the manufacture of spurious articles purporting to be the genuine and counterfeiting the trade mark. Four men have recently been arrested in Chicago, charged with fraud and conspiracy, and with counterfeiting trade marks.

The names of the men now incarcerated in Cook County jail on this charge are H. F. Flannery, R. C. McCabe, Victor Dumont, and H. A. Bourne. Flannery operates the Champlain Pharmacy, in the Champlain Building, No. 126 State Street, and lives at No. 34 Throop Street. He is a very smooth fellow, who has on several occasions duped new friends whose confidence he had obtained by letters purporting to be from the Y.M.C.A. Robert C. McCabe is his brother-in-law, and is said to live at No. 81 Throop Street. Victor Dumont is an Alsatian and lives with his family at 256 Marshfield Avenue, and is the man who laid bare to the detectives the plans of the conspirators. He was formerly employed by the H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, as salesman, and recently resided in Binghampton, N.Y. H. A. Bourne, originally from Vermont, lives at 6335 Grace Avenue, Woodlawn, and is a dealer in physicians' supplies. He is connected with Flannery in the Champlain Building, under the name of H. A. Bourne & Co.

The operations of Flannery and his associates are said to have been going on since about the first of the year. About two months ago the Antikamnia Chemical Company began to receive complaints from physicians and druggists about their product being offered to them by suspiciously acting parties, who told flimsy stories, purporting to account for their having antikamnia to sell at a reduced price, and the matter was placed in the hands of Manager Sutherland, who soon had Flannery under suspicion. Recently the evidence appeared to be conclusive, and the arrests were made. McCabe was at work in the basement when taken, engaged in running an electric machine, which turned out the tablets, properly stamped, and the exact counterpart, in appearance, of the original goods. While the original goods are a valuable medicinal remedy, the counterfeit article is a composition principally of talc, or French chalk, and some commercial and consequently impure aniline derivative. The machine was carted away with a large quantity of the spurious goods found in the basement, together with all the dies, punches, scales, etc., used in the manufacture of the antikamnia preparations. The tablet machine was secured from the Chicago branch of a Baltimore establishment, and the dies and punches are the work of Carlson Bros., Chicago.

Besides the dies, punches, machinery, and manufactured goods found in the basement at No. 7 Adams Street, a large shipment of the spurious wares were consigned to Louisville, Ky., and upon notice sent to that city by Mr. Fargo, vice-president of the American Express Company, they were held and will be confiscated The gang has been operating in and about Chicago only since January 1st, this year, and had just begun trying to extend its trade to points throughout the country. Letters had been sent out by Flannery for agents at different points.

The Antikamnia Company is very fortunate in having run down this gang in time to prevent them from flooding the country with bogus goods. The purchasers of what fraudulent goods were sold are known and will be compelled to turn them over.

The bogus antikamnia products found in Chicago consist of Antikamnia Powdered," "Antikamnia Tablets," and "Antikamnia and Codeine Tablets." Mr. Ruf has expressed his determination to prosecute a large number of druggists who are dispensing fraudulent antikamnia in its powdered form. Of these quite a number have been called upon during the past few days, and some surprises are in store.

American Pharmaceutical Association

CONVENTION AT LAKE MINNETONKA, AUG. 23 TO SEPT. 6, 1897.

DEAR SIR,—The American Pharmaceutical Association will hold its annual convention at Lake Minnetonka, August 23rd to September 6th, 1897. It is the earnest desire to make this meeting a memorable one in the history of the A. Ph.A. All conditions point to this possibility, but foremost among the necessary conditions is a hearty co-operation among the pharmacists of the state—a co-operation that will gather strength from every individual in the ranks of pharmacy in Minnesota. The meeting will be an occasion for the pharmacal profession of the state to shine, and to claim its rightful position among the foremost guardians and promoters of pharmacal interests. The interest of the profession at large is the interest of every individual pharmacist—the success of this meeting is in the hands of every pharmacist in the state. A few cannot insure its success, but if all decree that it shall be an occasion befitting the enterprising spirit of the State of Minnesota, it cannot fail to so become.

The purpose of this communication is to invite every pharmacist of Minnesota to aid in the carrying out of the above outlined desire. The individual efforts of many are fruitful of one whole grand composite result.

You can do more than you think you can. First of all, come to the meeting. You take an annual vacation ; arrange to spend it this year at Lake Minnetonka with the A.Ph.A. There are many reasons why you should do so. There is no more beautiful place to spend a month, a week, or a day, than at this beautiful resort. There is no other place where so representative a body of pharmacists can be met as at the A.Ph.A. meeting. If you are not already acquainted with the stellar lights of the American pharmacal profession, you will not want to miss this opportunity to meet them. If you believe as some do, that pharmacists are not sociable, here is an opportunity to learn otherwise. You should come because your citizenship of Minnesota makes you a host and entertainer of the pharmacists from all over the United States, and you will want to do your duty and do it fittingly. The railroad and hotel rates will be very low.

You can help by becoming a member of the A.Ph.A, and you are earnestly invited to do so. You can help by making suggestions of any kind to the local committee, that will help towards making the meeting not only a large one, but a profitable and enjoyable one as well. You can help by interesting your local newspaper in this meeting. There are other ways which may suggest themselves to you in which you may help.

Remember that it is not the State Association, nor the temporary organization called for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries, nor any of its committees who have this matter in hand. It is in charge of the pharmacists of the state, and therefore proportionately in your charge.

If the phraseology of this invitation is not worded as you think it ought to be, let the assurance of a sincere intention invite the indulgence of your good will. No matter how it reads, come to the meeting anyway.

Read the pharmacal journals for items concerning this great meeting.

DEAN WULLING, Chairman, State University, Minneapolis, Minn.
S. W. MELENDY, Minneapolis, Minn.
DR. J. W. HARRAH, " "
Local Committee on Invitation.

Oil of eucalyptus is a good thing for chilblains when applied with a camel hair brush ; it eases pain, and heals rapidly.

BERBERIS AND PIMPLES.—A doctor claims that pimples cannot stand against the action of ten minim doses of ext. berberis aquifolii taken three times a day.

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For the rational cleansing and disinfection of the mouth, teeth, pharynx, and especially of the tonsils, and for immediately removing disagreeable odors emanating from the mouth and nose.

A perfect substitute for mouth and teeth washes and gargles. Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles take special effect where swallowing is difficult in inflammation of the throat and tonsils, catarrh of the gums, periostitis dentalis, stomatitis mercurialis, salivation, angina, and thrush.

A few of the "Perles" placed in the mouth dissolve into a strongly antiseptic fluid of agreeable taste, cleanse the mouth and mucous membrane of the pharynx, and immediately remove the fungi, germs, and putrid substance accumulating about the tonsils, thereby preventing any further injury to the teeth.

METHOD OF APPLICATION:

Take 2—4 Perles, let them dissolve slowly in the mouth, and then swallow. Being packed in small and handy tins, Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles can always be carried in the pocket.

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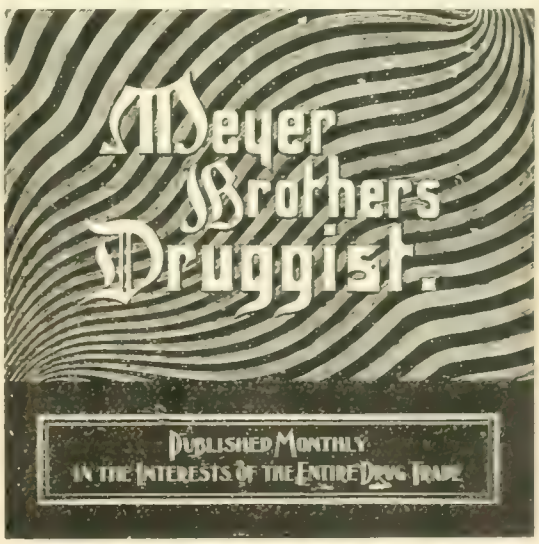

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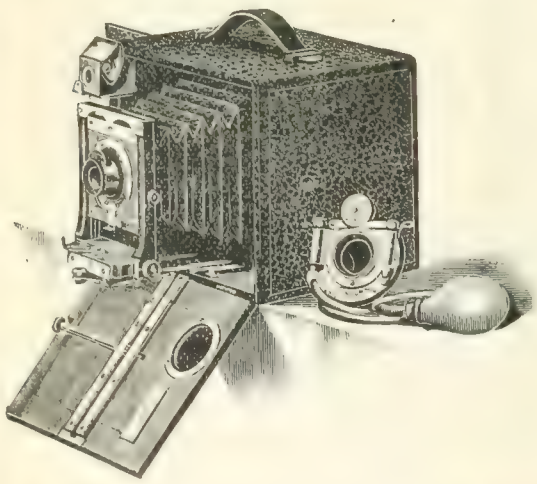

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CRESSKILL, N.J.

PhotographicNotes

Toning Carbon Prints.—Carbon prints can be toned, or, we had better say, colored, to a very great extent after printing and developing, a fact not generally known. Prints must be thoroughly dry before being treated. For instance, baryta water, or lime water and alizarine, dissolved in alcohol, color carbon prints violet; logwood solution colors blue; acetate of lead and purpurine in ammonia color purple red; purpurine dissolved in caustic alkali imparts a carmine red to the carbon image. All the above alkaline solutions should only be used greatly diluted with water.—*Photo Beacon.*

[illegible] and the working of the tube rendered constant by this ingeniously-simple device, while the tube continues to act efficiently as long as the current is passing. Moreover, the trouble of heating the bulb is avoided, and the life of the tube prolonged. No loose fibres of cotton-wool or lint must be allowed to hang round the bulb, and if the anodal connection be also carefully adjusted sparking will not take place, whilst the trouble caused by constantly increasing electrical resistance will be obviated. *Year Journal* [illegible]

Photography With Bichromated Gum.—The process of photography with bichromated gum has one advantage over the carbon process as usually worked, that development can be carried out without transfer, while the results are as permanent in the one case as the other, and the tone can be as varied. On the other hand the gum process possesses the drawback of reproducing half-tones but imperfectly. It is almost impossible to obtain uniform and regular coatings, which shall be throughout perfectly soluble in those portions which correspond to the half-tones. After many attempts the author has succeeded best with the use of acidified gum arabic, rather than in a neutral condition. A feeble acid is all that is required, a 10 to 15 per cent. solution of citric acid mixed with an equal quantity of a saturated so- [illegible] the same way as indicated for the neutral gum. In Al [illegible] hard negative.

Over-exposure tends to reduce contrast, and yields a soft or flat negative.

Quick development tends to reduce contrast.

Slow development tends to delicacy and detail, with longer scale of gradation. Quick development may be [illegible] about by warming developer, concentration, or excess of alkali.

Slow development may be the result of a low temperature, dilution, or very little alkali and excess of bromide.—*American Journal of Photography.*

A Piece of Landscape.

X-Ray Tubes.—In working with X-ray tubes, their efficiency is apt to become impaired, and experimenters will therefore welcome the plan which T. W. Ireland and E. H. Howlett describe in the *British Medical Journal* for increasing the efficiency of a tube by simply wrapping its cathodal extremity in damp cotton-wool or lint. One end of the material touches and surrounds the bulb at the cathodal end, whilst the other is attached to the cathodal wire. One bulb, that had refused to light up under normal conditions, became flooded with a beautiful blue-green effulgence, which is designated the most effective form both photographically and optically, after attachment of the cotton-wool or lint. The

FORMULÆ.

Emulsion for Dry Plates.—

Water	[illegible] grms.
Soft gelatine	[illegible] grams.
Hard gelatine	55 grams.
Bromide of potassium	35 grams.
Iodide of potassium	[illegible] grm.
Nitrate of silver	50 grams.

Eikonogen Developer.—

Water	1 liter.
Sulphite of soda	120 grams.
Carbonate of potash	50 grams.
Eikonogen	30 grams.

Developer for Bromide Dry Plates.—Iron oxalate.

Two solutions are requisite :

(*a*) Water	1 liter.
Protosulphate of iron	300 grams.
Tartaric acid	6 grams.
(*b*) Water	1 liter.
Oxalate of potash	300 grams.

For use, pour one part (*a*) into three parts (*b*).

Pyro.—One-solution Developer.

Boiling water	1 liter.
Sulphite of soda	500 grams.
Carbonate of soda	250 grams.
Pyro	60 grams.

This solution is to be kept in well corked bottles. For use, dilute with six parts water.

Pyro.—Two solution Developer.

(*a*) Boiling water	65 cc.m.
Citric acid	1 gram.
Sulphite of soda	15 grams.
Pyrogallic acid	8 grams.
(*b*) Boiling water	65 grams.
Carbonate of soda	32 grams.
Sulphite of soda	8 grams.

For use, (*a*) one part, (*b*) one part, water forty parts.

Hydrochinone Developer.—

(*a*) Boiling water	1 liter.
Sulphite of soda	250 grams.
Hydrochinone	30 grams.
(*b*) Boiling water	1 liter.
Carbonate of soda	250 grams.

For use, take (*a*) one part, (*b*) two parts.

Metol Developer.—

(*a*) Water	1 liter.
Sulphite of soda	100 grams.
Metol	10 grams.
(*b*) Water	1 liter.
Carbonate of soda	100 grams.

For use, (*a*) three parts, (*b*) one part.

—*American Journal of Photography.*

PASTE FOR PHOTOGRAPHS.

Gum arabic	1 ounce.
Starch	1 ounce.
Water	3 ounces.
Sugar	½ ounce.

Allow the gum arabic to macerate in the water until it is dissolved, and, after adding the starch and sugar, apply heat, until gelatination has been effected.

Dextrin	1½ ounces.
Alum	⅛ ounce.
Sugar	½ ounce.
Water	4 ounces.
Carbolic	15 drops.

Dissolve the ingredients in the water.

Gelatin	1½ ounces.
Chloral hydrate	⅔ ounce.
Solution sodium carbonate (10%)	q.s.
Water	4 ounces.

The gelatin should be placed in a suitable vessel containing the water, the whole allowed to stand twenty-four hours, and heated on water baths until the gelatin has become liquid. Now add the chloral, heat twenty minutes, and neutralize with the sodium carbonate solution.

National Druggist.

The first pharmacopœia was written by Valerius Cordus about 1544 A.D.

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. Hamill, M.D., Toronto

Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries, it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J. S., male; age 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

$$R.E.V.\tfrac{20}{20} \text{ with } +1.50 = \tfrac{20}{20}$$
$$L.E.V.\tfrac{20}{20} \text{ with } +1.50 = \tfrac{20}{20}$$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

H. E. W., Guelph: What is the trouble and what the remedy in a young man aged 20, bookkeeper, never previously had any trouble with his eyes, but for past few weeks cannot see the figures on his books and cannot see ordinary newspaper print; on trial at Guelleno test type he can read R.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ and a plus glass blurs, L.E.V $\frac{20}{20}$ and a plus glass blurs?

Answer—Our correspondent has given a pleasing history of his patient so that a full reply can be given. The fact of a vision of $\frac{20}{20}$ being present in each eye, which is blurred by a weak convex glass, shows that the case is emmetropic, and that his inability to read small type or see figures as previously, indicates something wrong with the accommodation, and "this something" is without doubt paralysis of the ciliary muscle, acting upon the accommodation the same as atropine solution. Paralysis of the accommodation only affects near vision, leaving the distant vision unaffected, *i.e.*, in an emmetrope. If the case were one of hyperopia, then paralysis of the accommodation would also affect distant V. as well as near V. The cause of paralysis of accommodation is nearly always due to some recent illness, and upon closer inquiry this patient will be found to have had some illness recently—possibly only a mild sore throat—but sore throat even of a mild type is often due to diphtheria, whose germ, as well as some other diseases, has a selective action upon the ciliary muscle, often producing complete paralysis. If no recent sickness can be discovered to account for the paralysis, then it is probably due to some mydriatic gaining entrance to the eye, either by accident or design. The remedy, of course, is medicinal, and the case should be referred to an oculist for proper treatment, iron and strychnine being usually employed with electricity and gymnastic effort.

If this patient were fifty-five years of age he would present much the same symptoms as above, being a presbyope. A presbyope's inability to read near by is not from paralysis of accommodation, but from actual loss of accommodation, which cannot be restored. In both cases the static refraction of the eye remains unaffected, the dynamic refraction only being involved, in the paralytic case by some poison; in the presbyopic case by the ravages of age.

J.W.D., Hamilton: I have a customer, young lady; stenographer; aged twenty-two; who complains much of tired eyes and headache, especially after any prolonged use of the eyes for her work. What puzzles me is that she can see $\frac{20}{20}$ with her naked eye, also with a +1.25 glass and also with a −1.00 glass. What would you advise?

Answer—Give her the strongest convex glass with which she can see as well or better at twenty feet than she did with her naked eye. These glasses will relieve her asthenopia which comes from hyperopia as shown by her ability to see through a convex glass as well as her naked eye at twenty feet. The fact of her also seeing $\frac{20}{20}$ through a concave glass matters nothing for by the concave glasses you artificially increase her hyperopia, which she overcomes by using more accommodation.

A class of pharmacy students, nine in number, have just completed a course at the Optical Institute of Canada, and are enthusiastic at the course presented, being delighted with the method of instruction and fascinated with the subject of optics. They strongly urge all pharmacists who wish to be "up to date" to lose no time in securing this desirable and profitable information. A group photo of this class is placed on another page.

Successful photographs of the interior of the eye have been taken in two seconds, and by their aid the progress of disease may be accurately remarked.

Carbolic Acid Capsules.—According to Salzmann, in the *Pharm. Centr.*, these are prepared in the following manner: 95 grammes of official crystalline carbolic acid are melted in the water-bath, and five grammes stearine soap added. After the solution of the latter, pour out and stir with the pestle until a doughy crystalline mass results. From this pastilles can be easily made, which soon set, and have the advantage of being handled without irritating the hands.

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Intending Students please communicate with MR. J. S. LEO, the Principal, who will furnish all further particulars. **Next Class, July 5th.**

Instructor,
W. E. HAMILL, M.D.

THE Druggists of the Northwest trade who have decided to take an Optical Course will be pleased to learn that MR. J. S. LEO, Principal of the Optical Institute of Canada, has arranged with their Instructor, DR. W. E. HAMILL, to hold a class in Winnipeg at an early date. We feel that this will be appreciated by the Western trade.

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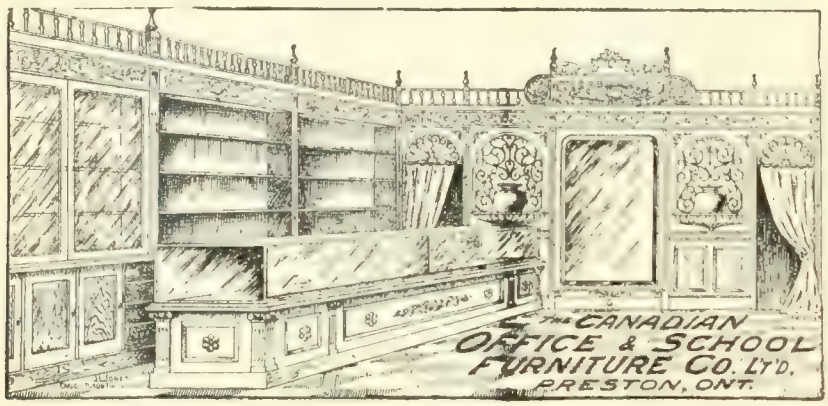

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Formulary.

CREOSOTE PILLS.

Beechwood creosote	10 gm.
Powd. liquorice root	20 "
White of egg	5 "

M. et div. in pil. No. —

CIGARETTES FOR ASTHMA.

These are very widely used for asthma. Their formula, according to Trousseau, is as follows:

	Parts.
Fol. elect. herb. belladonnæ	0.30.
Fol. elect. herb. hyoscyami	0.15.
Fol. elect. herb. stramonii	0.15.
Fol. elect. phellandrii aquat.	0.06.
Extract opii	0.008.
Aq. laurocerasi	q.s.

The leaves, well dried and freed of their ribs, are cut up and carefully mixed. The opium is dissolved in cherry-laurel water and the mass is uniformly dampened with the solution. The paper which is used in making the cigarettes is also previously washed in a maceration of the leaves above named in cherry-laurel water and carefully dried. The patient smokes one or two of such cigarettes during an attack.—*Twentieth Century Prac. of Med.*

INSECTICIDE FOR HOUSE PLANTS.

	Parts.
Soft soap	20
Quassia chips	6
Salicylic acid	2.5
Alcohol	200

Mix and macerate together for several days, at the expiration of which filter and add water sufficient to make 1,000 parts. Apply with a camel's hair pencil or with an aspirator, let dry, and on the ensuing day wash off with plenty of water.

FACE POWDER.

The best snow-white face powder necessitates in its preparation the best white talc powder, very light chalk, rice starch, and zinc white, all of the highest quality. Flesh tint for blondes is obtained by using carmine alone; for brunettes, burnt umber or sienna is employed. An addition of finely powdered violet root is advisable, as imparting an agreeable odour to the powder. The following proportions are recommended:

Zinc white	500 parts.
Precipitated chalk	3000 "
Powdered talc	500 "
Wheat starch	1000 "
White rose essence	30 "
Jasmine extract	30 "
Orange blossom extract	30 "
Cassia extract	30 "
Musk tincture	7½ "

—*Pharm. Rundschau.*

PERMANENT PILLS OF DELIQUESCENT IODIDES.

Durgk finds that the following gives a good mass, easy to manipulate, setting to elegant pills, which are permanent in the air and easily dissolved in the stomach. Finely powdered potassium iodide, 10 centigrammes; powdered benzoin or olibanum, 5 centigrammes. Mix and add [illegible] alcohol to make [illegible] Soap, Red Powder.

INK FOR SHOW CARDS.

The following recipe is said to give a remarkably good quality of ink for ticket-writing and the show cards that are used in store windows: Take four ounces white wax and one ounce and a half white soap. Melt, and when well amalgamated add of lampblack half an ounce. Mix well, heat strongly, and add of shellac one ounce. Again heat it, mix it well, cool, and bottle for use. You will find that with this ink lines may be drawn from the finest to the fullest without danger of its spreading.

PAINT FOR COPPER.

To preserve copper from oxidation a varnish is recommended consisting of:

Bisulphide of carbon	1 part.
Turpentine	2 "
Benzine	1 "
Methylated spirits	2 "
Hard copal	1 "

This gives a very permanent varnish, and, if several coats are used, preserves the copper absolutely.

CEMENT FOR BROKEN IRON.

De Metallarbeiter recommends the following as a lute or cement for broken iron laboratory ware: Make into a soft paste equal parts of red lead oxide, litharge and glycerine and apply at once.

WHALE OIL IN ACNE.

Whale oil possesses remarkable penetrating powers, and according to Boeck appears to act to some extent as a bactericide. He has found the following ointment of service in the treatment of acne:

Powdered camphor	30 to 50 parts.
Salicylic acid	30 to 50 "
Sulphur	10 parts.
Zinc oxide	2 "
Whale oil	12 "
Medicinal soap	1 "

The ointment is applied every night, and washed off in the morning.—*Ind. Med. Chirug. Rev.*

FRENCH HAIR RESTORER.

The *Revue de Therapeutique* gives the following:

Hydrochlorate of quinine	1 dr.
Tannic acid	2 drs.
Alcohol (70 per cent.)	1½ pts.
Tincture of cantharides	2½ drs.
Pure glycerine	1½ ozs.
Cologne water	10 drs.
Vanillin	2 grs.
Pulverized sandalwood	1 dr.

This mixture, after being well mixed and shaken, is allowed to stand for four days, and is then filtered. It is rubbed into the scalp daily for the purpose named.

[illegible]

A beautifully white, durable emulsion of [illegible] may be prepared by melting 135 parts of white wax, 72 parts spermaceti, and 540 parts white vaseline over a moderate fire, transferring the mixture to a warm, wide-mouthed bottle, and pouring in gradually a solution of 12 parts borax in 18 parts rosewater with 20 drops of geranium oil, shaking the whole well up together and [illegible] bottle kept in a cool place.—*Pharm. Wochenschrift.*

ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE.

Salicylic acid	1 part.
Chloroform	15 parts.
Tinct. benzoin	10 "
Tinct. canella	10 "
Rectified spirits	100 "

Two teaspoonfuls to be used diluted with a glass of water.—*Revue de Therapeutique.*

HARNESS DRESSING.

Isinglass	1 part.
Indigo in powder	1 part.
Logwood extract	15 parts.
Soft soap	8 parts.
Glue	16 parts.
Malt vinegar	80 parts.

Method of preparation: Boil all these ingredients for about half-an-hour, then strain through a cotton cloth, and when cool bottle up for use. For use, cleanse the leather of all dirt, mud, and then lay on the dressing with a sponge, and for a high gloss give a second application after the first one has thoroughly dried.

Summer Beverages.

BIRCH BEER EXTRACT.

The following makes a good formula:

Oil wintergreen tree	1 oz.
Oil sassafras	½ oz.
Oil lemon	½ oz.
Oil cassia	1 dr.
Carbonate magnesia, q.s. or	1½ ozs.
Alcohol	2 pts.
Water	2 pts.

Mix the oils and magnesia by rubbing in mortar, then add alcohol and water and filter clear. Then add caramel enough to color sufficiently.—*Spatula.*

GINGER ALE ESSENCE.

Essence of vanilla	4 drs.
Spirit of cloves	2 ozs.
Tincture of cinnamon	4 ozs.
Tincture of lemon peel	6 ozs.
Soluble essence of ginger to	4 pts.

Mix.

—*Chem. and Drug.*

LEMONADE POWDER.

Bicarbonate of sodium	4 ozs.
Refined sugar	14 ozs.
Tartaric acid	5 ozs.
Essence of lemon	2 drs.

Each powder should be dried separately, and the essence of lemon be rubbed down with the sugar, and the whole mixed.—*Br. and Col. Drug.*

The Science of Optics.

By LIONEL LAURANCE.

Entered according to Act of Parliament in the year 1896, by Lionel Laurance, at the Department of Agriculture.

Myopia.

(Derivation—Greek, muo, close; ops, eye.)

M or short sight is the condition of the eye, exactly contrary to that of H. It is essentially an acquired defect, as no one is born myopic, but the tendency to it is strongly hereditary, so that myopic parents often have children who become myopic. Nevertheless it is asserted by some authorities that occasionally a child is born near-sighted, and remains so through life.

The myopic eye is generally fuller, has a deeper anterior chamber, and is more prominent than the normal eye. It has a rather slow and sluggish motor action when the defect is of high degree, because an oval eye-ball moves with difficulty in an oval socket, so that the highly myopic person turns his head rather than his eyes when reading; but as stated under H, the outward appearance cannot be depended on as an indication of the refraction, for myopic eyes are sometimes deep set owing to the prominence of the brow, and apparently diminutive owing to the smallness of the palpebral opening.

In Em. the dioptric system and the axial length are in harmony. In H the dioptric system is deficient or the axial length is too short, and in M there is either:

(1) The refractive power of the eye excessive, so that the focal length is shorter than the normal—refractive M.

(2) The globe of the eye too long, so that the axial length is greater than the normal-axial M.

Hence if the refractive power be too great proportionately to the length of the eye, or if the eye be too long proportionately to its refractive power, in either case parallel rays of light come to a focus before reaching the retina, so that the effects of the two are exactly the same.

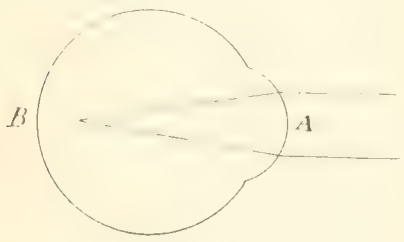


Fig.

In Fig. 36 the eye has the normal length, from A to B, of .9 inch, but owing to the sharpness of the curvature of the cornea the refractive power is something more than 50 D, so that parallel rays of light are refracted too much, and come to a focus before reaching the retina—refractive M.

In Fig. 37 the refractive power of the eye is normal, being equal to 50 D, so that parallel rays of light are refracted to the proper distance; but the length of the eye from C to D is somewhat more than .9 inch, and therefore these rays came to a focus before reaching the retina—axial M.

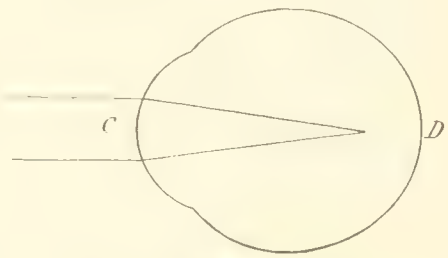


Fig. 37.

As the effects of both conditions are identical, so also are the symptoms, the determination, the testing, and the correction, and therefore, for convenience, all M may be considered refractive, and it will be so treated in this article.

The normal eye has 50 D of refraction, derived from its dioptric media, and this quantity just suffices for bringing rays of light from ∞ to a focus at the retina; the myopic eye has more than this quantity, say, 53 D, and the correction is very easily reckoned, it is that—sph. lens, which added to the refraction of the eye, reduces it down to the normal.

Thus in this case the correction is a -3 D sph. lens ($53\ D - 3\ D = 50\ D$), and the defect is M 3 D, the number of the correcting lens representing also the extent of the defect.

In M 3 D if a -3 D lens be placed in front of the eye, those rays of light which previously came to a focus in the vitreous, and then crossing formed on the retina circles of diffusion, are by the lens rendered so much less convergent that they come to a sharp focus at the retina.

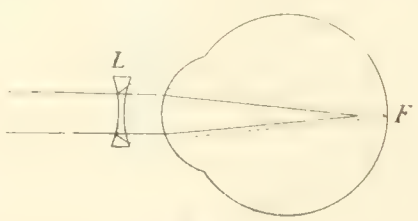


Fig.

In Fig. 38 the black lines represent parallel rays of light refracted by the media of the eye alone, and therefore crossing to a focus in front of the retina.

The dotted lines represent the same lines refracted by the $-$ sph. lens L, and the media of the eye, so that they impinge on the retina just at their focus F.

As parallel rays do not focus at the retina in M, it is clear that objects situated at ∞ or more than 20 feet distant cannot be clearly seen, and the indistinctness of vision is in proportion to the extent of the defect. If the object, however, be so situated that the rays proceeding from it be divergent, the focus will be further back and nearer to the retina, and if the divergence be sufficiently great, the focus may be so much further back as to be just at the retina. The sight of the myope is therefore, relatively, better for close work than for distance.

M is determined by the fact that a $-$ sph. lens improves the sight. It is not sufficient that it makes clearer the same line of letters, but must make legible a line of letters that cannot be read without it.

In testing, having recorded the visual acuteness of each eye, one is covered by the disc, and proceeding systematically, a $+$ sph. lens is tried. If it blurs the sight there can be no H, and this defect can be excluded. Then a weak $-$ sph. is tried, and if it improves the sight M is determined. If, however, the defect be of high degree, a weak lens will simply make no difference to the sight, and if this occurs, $-$ sph. lenses of medium and great strength must be tried, as there cannot be any certainty that there is no M until this be done. $V = \frac{20}{20}$ without lenses is perfectly impossible in M of the slightest degree, even if $\frac{1}{4}$ D, as no refractive power higher than 50 D can make a focus of paralleled rays at 9 in. behind the cornea. The distant V in M is always, compared with H, extremely defective.

When the M is of 1 D or 2 D, V is respectively not more than $\frac{20}{60}$ or $\frac{20}{200}$, so, if any letters at all can be read on the card at 20 feet, the defect cannot be M of a high or even medium degree.

When the error is of very high degree the card itself cannot be seen. If necessary, the client should be brought nearer, until it is visible, and the first tests made at that distance, but he must be moved back to the 20 feet position so soon as he can be made to see the largest letter on the card. In the majority of cases, however, it is not necessary to bring him forward, as the defect is soon determined, and the visual acuteness, without lenses, can be sufficiently well recorded by noting the greatest distance at which the optician's fingers can be counted, say this be at 10 feet, then $V = \frac{10}{200}$.

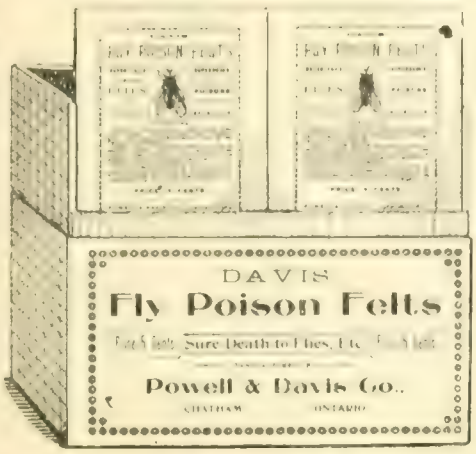
Having determined M, the strength of the lens is increased by trying successively stronger ones, until $V = \frac{20}{20}$ with the weakest lens possible. Every lens in turn need not be tried, but two or three of the series can be slipped at a time, then when the 20 feet line can be read with some lens, weaker ones must be tried, until there is selected with certainty and by exclusion of all others the very weakest lens that makes $V = \frac{20}{20}$. This is known decisively by the fact that with the next weaker one V is less than $\frac{20}{20}$.

Thymol camphor is obtained by heating together equal parts of thymol and camphor.

Rapid and heavy breathing is recommended as a cure for hiccough.

DRUGGISTS SELL

Davis' Fly Felts



The Most Popular and Best Selling Fly Poison in the Market.

Sold by druggists for the past ten years throughout the Dominion.

Does not fail to give entire satisfaction.

Every package guaranteed. **Profits Large.**

Four felts in package. Retails for 5c. 100 packages in case, $2.50 ; 3 cases, $6.75.

Order through Wholesale Drug and Patent Medicine Houses.

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HULL MONTREAL TORONTO

What does your friend in the "next door" say about the

"ACME" WALLET

Thousands now in use in Canada and the U.S. It sells where it is seen. But it is an article that requires to be shown. Those who buy and use it a time are devoted to it, as the testimonials show. Remit 50c. for sample, 3¼ x 4"

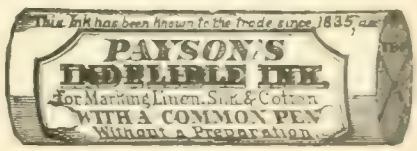
Heavy discounts to druggists, etc.

ENSIGN PUB. CO., St. Thomas, Ont.

TEABERRY FOR THE HARMLESS CLEANSING TEETH

ZOPESA CHEMICAL CO.
TORONTO 25c.

THE OLDEST - THE BEST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PAYSON'S
INDELIBLE INK
For Marking Linen, Silk & Cotton
WITH A COMMON PEN
Without a Preparation

Trade supplied by all leading firms throughout the Dominion.

BOOKS FOR DRUGGISTS

WRITTEN BY EXPERTS

Manual of Formulæ.

$1.50 POST FREE.

MORE than 1,000 reliable formulæ connected with every department of modern pharmacy, carefully arranged for ready reference. Indispensable to chemists.

Minor Ailments.

$1.50 POST FREE.

DIRECTIONS for treatment of the slight affections, accidents, etc., daily brought under the notice of the "counter prescriber." The most modern and effective methods are described, and the most recent of proved remedies pointed out. Produced under the direction of an experienced medical practitioner.

Practical Dispensing.

ILLUSTRATED, 50c. POST FREE.

CONCISE but lucid treatise on the subject specially designed for students. Preparation of mixtures, pills, emulsions, suppositories, also plaster spreading and pill coating, etc., carefully described and illustrated. Detailed directions for preparation of poultices, and of nutritive diet for invalids.

A Synopsis of the British Pharmacopœia Preparations.

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This book will be found an invaluable aid to apprentices and students in pharmacy or medicine.

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THIS work has been specially written for Chemists by an experienced Veterinary Surgeon. It deals practically with the treatment of all ailments by the most modern methods.

Practical Perfumery.

50c. POST FREE.

DIRECTIONS for the preparation of perfumes and toilet articles, with detailed formulæ and useful advice regarding labels, bottles, and putting up. Special information also included relative to new and rare drugs and compounds now used in the manufacture of perfumery.

Manual of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

BY CHAS. F. HEEBNER, PH.G., PH.M.B.,

Dean of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and formerly Instructer in Theory and Practice of Pharmacy in the New York College of Pharmacy.

Cloth-Bound. 12mo., 252 pp., $2.00

THE study of Pharmacy simplified by a systematic and practical arrangement of topics, and the elimination of unnecessary matter.

The first edition has been thoroughly revised and freed from typographical errors; in addition thereto, the third edition contains a treatise on Uranalysis, chemical and microscopical (fully illustrated), and a full index.

Any of these books will be furnished post free, on receipt of price, by the **CANADIAN DRUGGIST**, Toronto, Ontario

Amongst Our Advertisers.

Messrs. Ardtdale Wilson & Co.'s advertisements evidently show they are in earnest about preventing the sale of imitations of their Fly Pads. Being perfectly assured as to their legal rights, and the goods having a very large sale, they advise us that they intend proceeding against all infringements. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Have you bought your season's supply of Wilson's Fly Pads?

New Goods from a New Firm.

Any line which adds to the business and profits of the average druggist is generally welcomed, and we wish to draw the attention of the trade to The Winsor Barker Co., of Toronto, who are introducing to the druggists the line of toilet articles so long sold to the barbers by Jones Bros. & Co., of Toronto. It will pay any druggist to investigate this matter by writing to this firm, as their lines are used by the barbers in very large quantities.

The Toronto Pharmacal Co. direct the attention of their friends in the drug trade to one of their popular, satisfactory and fast selling specialties, Sweet Fly Poison Discs. These are put up for sale either in boxes or bulk, with the name of the dealer on each package and an appropriate advertisement on the back.

Important Agency.

We are pleased to be in a position to announce on good authority that the selling agency for Canada of the envelopes made by the Morgan Envelope Co., of Springfield, Mass., is now in the hands of Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton. The Morgan Envelope Co. is one of the largest and best known of American manufacturers, their product occupying the front rank, both in regard to quality, style, and value. No house in Canada is better fitted to handle such a line, and we congratulate both the Hamilton house and the manufacturers on the arrangement. No American envelope makers have heretofore had a Canadian agent, and while different dealers have handled American envelopes in a half-hearted way, the enterprise shown by these parties will have a strong effect on the Canadian market. We look for even keener competition than in the past, as this combination is certainly a strong one and will surely get a large share of the trade.

Tourists.

We have just received an attractive little folder from the Tourist Association of the Province of New Brunswick. There are several strong points brought forward in this folder showing why tourists should visit that country. By means of a map of the Maritime Provinces and a steel drawing of [illegible] that section, its location as a tourist centre is fully demonstrated.

Among the attractions offered by the city are perfect freedom from extreme heat or malaria, mosquitoes, black flies, etc. Any of our subscribers can obtain full information regarding the province by writing to Mr. Ira Cornwall, secretary of the Tourist Association, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, and mentioning the name of this paper.

A Model Drug Warehouse.

We had the pleasure a few days ago of visiting the wholesale drug warehouse of The Lyman Bros. Co., Ltd., 71-73 Front street east, in this city, and witnessing the many improvements which have recently been made there, all tending to the expediting and simplifying the work as carried on in an establishment of this kind. The offices, shipping apartments, and warerooms have been all remodelled, and present a decidedly improved appearance. On entering the main door on Front street you find yourself in a spacious sample room, admirably fitted with showcases and counters, and presenting at a glance a display of sundries which are bound to tempt the retail druggist. To the left, or front portion of this room, are situated the desks of the manager, Mr. Hay, together with those of the chief clerks. Here, as well as all through the warehouse, is a system of speaking tubes, worked on a switch very similar to that used in the telephone offices; these communicate with all parts of the building. In the rear of this room is the main telephone, No. 604, where an attendant is constantly on hand to receive orders and to communicate with the different departments. On the right are [illegible] intended by the secretary-treasurer, Mr. Watt. Passing through into the warehouse proper [illegible] and passed on to their various sections, either for the city or outside. Here, as in the office, everything is so connected that any delay would be inexcusable, and the prompt and withal careful despatch of all goods ordered is the main consideration. On this flat are stored a considerable quantity of the stock of drug sundries, brushes, etc. Proceeding to the next floor we find an array of clerks at work at the various departments, a large portion of this flat being devoted to parcelling, etc. The next floor is principally for storage of stock goods, and the one above for glassware. Our limited space would not permit us to give any further description of the remainder of the building, nor of the mills and laboratory, which are situated at 179 and 181 Front street east. The city delivery route has been so arranged that every part is regularly looked after. The delivery route for the city is as follows: Monday, north-east and north-west; Tuesday a.m., Parkdale and east end; p.m., Yonge street and Queen street west; Wednesday a.m., over the Don; p.m., north-east and north-west; Thursday a.m., Parkdale and east end; p.m., Yonge street and Queen street west; Friday a.m., over the Don; p.m., north-east and north-west; Saturday a.m., Parkdale and east end; p.m., Yonge street and Queen street west. Special deliveries are also made in cases of urgency. The whole warehouse and offices are worked systematically, and present an air of life and modern business methods that go far towards making a model drug warehouse.

A Model Drug House.

The J. Stevens & Son Company, Ltd.

This company was formed for the purpose of taking over the business formerly carried on by J. Stevens & Son, Toronto, manufacturers and dealers in surgical and druggist's sundries. They still represent the old established firm of J. Stevens & Son, of London, England, whose goods are so well and favorably known to the medical profession and the drug trade of Canada. The present company confine their trade to their own special lines, amongst which are surgical dressings, hospital furniture and supplies, glass and earthenware, and all articles used in surgery and the sick room. Their travelling representatives call on the drug trade in the larger towns and cities about every six months, but they are always glad to furnish quotations or to send sample shipments to any one deserving. Their catalogues will be mailed free upon application. Besides their stock of surgical instruments and dressings they carry a nice line of druggist's sundries which are well worth the inspection of the trade. Their commodious place of business is at — Wellington street west, Toronto, and they will be pleased to have a call from any members of the drug trade when visiting the city.

And the Public Knows It.

You can't tell an egg 'til it is cracked.

Imitation of the outside is in no wise a guarantee of the inside.

If you approach to some resemblance of the external characteristics of a Hires Rootbeer package you only jeopardize your trade if you cannot carry out the deception by the character of the contents.

This it will be exceedingly difficult to do.

The name Hires Rootbeer is in the public mind, a guarantee for the most scrupulous and painstaking care in the preparation of this famous beverage.

The firm has educated the people in this respect. Its reputation is at stake; continuance of the business depends upon it.

It's a subject of years with the Charles E. Hires Co., and the public knows it.

Wall Paper.

As work on the new line progresses the travellers for M. Staunton & Co. become more and more enthusiastic in their praises, and all express the confidence they have that the new samples will distance all previous efforts. The prospects of large sales and pleased customers is always gratifying to the "Knights of the Road."

Owing to the large business done during the past season, work on the samples has been delayed somewhat later than usual, and it will be July 1st before M. Staunton & Co.'s salesmen take the road, but this will be as early, if not earlier, than any other factory will show.

In our July issue we propose to give a description of this firm's new goods.

Highly Commended.

Bailey's Holdfast Seamless Enemas, which are advertised on the second page of cover, have a new patent suction. This, together with other improvements, it is claimed, entitles them to be called "the best enema." They are very highly endorsed by leading medical journals, some of which we quote:

The Lancet—"It is entirely free from metal. The end which is placed in the solution to be injected is fashioned on the principle of the 'sucker,' so that when pressed it forms a vacuum and adheres so firmly that the basin may be lifted up by it (as shown in the woodcut)."

British Medical Journal—"The India-rubber disc adheres so firmly that the end cannot possibly slide out. No danger of wetting the bed-linen, or admitting the air. The end makes no noise."

The Hospital—"Nurses should be grateful for this admirable invention."

Magazines.

Leslie's Monthly for June.

"Homes in Greece" is the title of the leading article in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for June. It is written by George Donaldson, Ph.D., and there are more than a dozen illustrations, including a full-page group of portraits of the royal family of Greece. In conjunction with this article, and of equal timeliness, is one entitled "Crete and its Vicissitudes," by Anna W. Young. "A Day with the Trout," by Henry E. Haydock, is another paper appropriate to the season, and both the text and the pictures make one long for such an outing as the author describes.

Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.

In its June number *The Ladies' Home Journal* will celebrate the Diamond Jubilee in a way distinctly its own. In an article by William George Jordan, entitled "What Victoria Has Seen," the reader will be taken on the British throne, and the marvelous panorama of the world's history for sixty years will pass before him. He will at a glance see the progress in art, science, invention, music, education; the great social reforms, the growth of nations, and the advance of civilization. The whole story of the world's progress of the longest reign in English history will be vividly presented.

All legally qualified medical practitioners in Russia have now the right of wearing a special badge on the right breast. Doctors of medicine can wear a similar badge, but of somewhat more ornamental character.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

Advertisements under the head of Business Wanted, Situations Wanted, Situations Vacant, Business for Sale, etc., will be inserted once free of charge. Answers must not be sent in care of this office unless postage stamps are forwarded to re-mail replies.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK, BY honor graduate O. C. P. About five years experience. Sober and reliable. A1 references. Address A. J. Omond, 243 Oxford street, London, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK. Graduate O. C. P. Six years city experience, good dispenser. A1 references, temperate. Box 27, CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

SITUATION WANTED BY DRUGGIST, 25 years of age, five years experience, good stock-keeper, accurate dispenser. Best of references. Address H. Burrows, Carleton Place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, honor graduate of O. C. P., holding degree Phm. B., having also taken a course of optics. Would relieve druggist during his holidays, or would travel. Can furnish best references as to character and ability. Apply Druggist, 158 Wilton avenue, Toronto.

SITUATION WANTED—BY HONOR GRADUATE of O. C. P. First-class references furnished if required. Address F. A. Wilson, West Lorne, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN aged 21, honor graduate O. C. P. 1897, telegraph operator and graduated optician in first-class drug store. Box 24, CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

SITUATION WANTED—WHOLESALE PREferred. Medallist O. C. P. 1897. First-class references. H. S. Monkman, Watford, Ont.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND—THREE SHOW cases, six feet long; round front, nickel plate; also one handsome dispensing case, made from walnut, ash, and cherry. Cost when new $1,250. Will take half price, and separately. Address Lock Box 222, Paisley, Ont.

To the Trade:

We are wholesale agents for

Moxon's Celebrated Liniment

We have a large quantity in stock. No extra duty to pay. Prices same as the American prices.

Write us for Prices.

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

342 Richmond St., LONDON

Seely, the American Perfumer

ESTABLISHED IN 1862

SEELY'S WHITE ROSE and VIOLET FLOWERS

Perfumes are true to nature, and guaranteed the best Violet and Rose odors on the market.

Price

WHITE ROSE $4.00 PER LB
VIOLET FLOWERS $6.00 PER LB

TRADE MARK

SEELY'S LILLIAN RUSSELL

It is a strong [illegible] and one of the best selling perfumes that we have ever produced.

One Sample Free to Dealers ordering the above.

PRICE $4.00 PER LB

Seely's Ave Maria Perfume

Is remembered because of its uniqueness, originality, and quality combined. It is creating quite a furore in the hearts of American society.

PRICES: 1 oz. Glass Stoppered Bottle, 2 in Box, $4.80 per dozen
1 oz. Screw Top Bottle, 1 in Box, $5.00 per dozen
2 oz. " " $8.00
Not sold in bulk

SEELY MANUFACTURING CO.
Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. - Windsor, Ont.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to June 10th, 1897.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

Alcohol, gal.	$1 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 00	2 00
Alum, lb.	13	15
Powdered, lb.	15	17
Alum, oz.	40	45
Anodyne, Hoffman's bot., lbs.	50	55
Arrowroot, Bermuda, lb.	50	55
St. Vincent, lb.	15	18
Balsam, Fir, lb.	40	45
Copaiba, lb.	85	1 10
Peru, lb.	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb.	95	1 00
Bark, Barberry, lb.	22	25
Bayberry, lb.	15	18
Buckthorn, lb.	15	17
Canella, lb.	15	17
Cascara, Sagrada	25	30
Cascarilla, select, lb.	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb.	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb.	35	40
Pale, lb.	40	45
Elm, selected, lb.	18	20
Ground, lb.	17	20
Powdered, lb.	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb.	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb.	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb.	15	16
Prickly ash, lb.	35	40
Sassafras, lb.	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb.	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.	13	15
Beans, Calabar, lb.	45	50
Tonka, lb.	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb.	11 00	12 00
Berries, Cubeb, sifted, lb.	25	30
powdered, lb.	30	35
Juniper, lb.	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb.	40	45
Buds, Balm of Gilead, lb.	55	60
Cassia, lb.	25	30
Butter, Cacao, lb.	75	80
Camphor, lb.	58	70
Cantharides, Russian, lb.	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb.	1 50	1 00
Capsicum, lb.	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
Carbon, Bisulphide, lb.	17	18
Carmine, No. 40, oz.	40	50
Castor, Fibre, lb.	20 00	20 00
Chalk, French, powdered, lb.	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb.	10	12
Prepared, lb.	5	
Charcoal, Animal, powd., lb.	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb.	20	25
Clove, lb.	16	17
Powdered, lb.	17	18
Cochineal, S.G., lb.	40	45
Collodion, lb.	75	80
Cantharidal, lb.	2 50	2 75
Confection, Senna, lb.	40	45
Creosote, Wood, lb.	2 00	2 50
Cuttlefish Bone, lb.	25	30
Dextrine, lb.	10	12
Dover's Powder, lb.	1 50	1 60
Ergot, Spanish, lb.	75	80
Powdered, lb.	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz.	2 00	2 10
Extract Logwood, bulk, lb.	13	14
Pounds, lb.	14	17
Flowers, Arnica, lb.	15	20
Calendula, lb.	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb.	25	30
German, lb.	40	45
Elder, lb.	20	22
Lavender, lb.	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb.	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb.	25	30
Saffron, American, lb.	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz.	1 00	1 25
Gelatine, Cooper's, lb.	75	80
French, white, lb.	35	40
Glycerine, lb.	21	23
Guarana	1 75	2 00
Powdered, lb	2 00	2 25
Gum Aloes, Cape, lb.	18	20
Barbadoes, lb.	30	50
Socotrine, lb.	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb.	70	75
Powdered, lb.	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb.	45	50
Sorts, lb.	30	35
Benzoin, lb.	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb.	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb.	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb.	50	1 00
Powdered, lb.	90	95
Kino, true, lb.	3 00	3 50
Myrrh, lb.	$ 45	$ 50
Powdered, lb.	55	60
Opium, lb.	4 10	4 20
Powdered, lb.	5 50	5 75
Scammony, pure Jalap, lb.	1 25	1 35
Shellac, lb.	40	45
Bleached, lb.	45	50
Spruce, true, lb.	30	35
Tragacanth, No. 1, lb.	85	90
Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb.	55	70
Thus, lb.	8	10
Herb, Althea, lb.	27	35
Bitterwort, lb.	36	40
Burdock, lb.	16	18
Boneset, ozs, lb.	15	20
Catnip, ozs, lb.	17	20
Chiretta, lb.	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb.	20	25
Feverfew, ozs, lb.	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb.	45	50
Horehound, ozs., lb.	18	20
Jaborandi, lb.	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb.	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb.	38	40
Lobelia, ozs, lb.	15	20
Motherwort, ozs., lb.	20	22
Mullein, German, lb.	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs., lb.	18	20
Peppermint, ozs., lb.	21	22
Rue, ozs., lb.	30	35
Sage, ozs., lb.	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, ozs., lb.	18	20
Tansy, ozs., lb.	15	18
Wormwood, oz.	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb.	38	44
Honey, lb.	13	15
Hops, fresh, lb.	20	25
Indigo, Madras, lb.	75	80
Insect Powder, lb.	35	38
Isinglass, Brazil, lb.	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb.	6 00	6 50
Leaf, Aconite, lb.	25	30
Bay, lb.	18	20
Belladonna, lb.	25	30
Buchu, long, lb.	50	55
Short, lb.	25	27
Coca, lb.	35	40
Digitalis, lb.	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb.	18	20
Hyoscyamus	20	25
Matico, lb.	70	75

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 25	$ 30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	25	27
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ¼	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb	12	13
Powdered, lb	15	16
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
RESORCIN, white, oz	25	30
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	28
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	30	32
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	50
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	15	18
Elecampane, lb	15	20
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	13
Ground, lb	13	14
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	27	30
Po., lb	30	35
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 75
Golden Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	90	95
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	12	15
Indian Hemp	18	20
Ipecac, lb	1 75	2 00
Powdered, lb	2 00	2 25
Jalap, lb	55	60
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	18
Masterwort, lb	16	40
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleurisy, lb	20	25
Poke, lb	15	18
Queen of the Meadow, lb	$ 18	$ 20
Rhatany, lb	20	30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
RUM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
SACCHARIN, oz	1 25	1 50
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 25	1 50
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	25
SPERMACETI, lb	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	13	14
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	50	55
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2½	2¾
Bottles, lb	5	6
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	40	45
ACETANILID, lb	70	75
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	80	85
Carbonate, lb	14	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	$ 55	$ 60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	18
ANTINERVIN, oz	85	00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 30	1 35
ANTIPYRIN, oz	1 10	1 20
ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
BORAX, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	45	50
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz	15	18
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 30
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	60	1 90
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	15	20
COCAINE, Mur., oz	3 50	4 00
CODEIA, ¼ oz	70	75
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	6	7
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3
DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
EXALGINE, oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 75	5 50
IODOFORM, lb	6 00	7 00
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry., oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	55
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb	5	7
MENTHOL, oz	40	45
MERCURY, lb	75	80
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	85	90
Calomel, lb	90	1 00
With Chalk, lb	60	65

Formulæ for Household Favorites

[illegible]

[illegible] POWDER—No. 1

	Parts.
Farina	16
Carbonate of soda	8
Tartaric acid, powdered	6
Carbonate of magnesia	2
Tumeric powder	1

NO. 2.

	Parts.
Farina or rice	16
Bicarbonate of soda	8
Tartaric acid	6
Bitartrate of potash	3
Tumeric powder	1

Mix as before.

Owing to the acid ingredient these compounds, if put up in tins, should be kept as airtight as possible; otherwise, if moisture gets inside the tin, the tartaric acid will chemically react on the tin, and not only cause it to rust, but produce a poisonous ingredient which will render the powder unsafe for consumption. If the powders are put in paper they should be stored away in wooden boxes carefully packed, or else in tin biscuit boxes.

LIQUID STARCH GLOSS.

	Parts.
Distilled water, fluid measure	100
Borax, by weight	10
Gum arabic	10
Spermaceti wax, by weight	10
Glycerine "	27
¼ per cent. oil of lavender.	

Mode of preparation: Dissolve the borax in water, and then dissolve the gum in this solution, and gently warm it sufficiently to dissolve the wax. Then put the whole into a warm stoneware mortar, and rub up the whole until the wax has emulsified (*i.e.*, formed a cream-like emulsion) with the fluid. Then gradually add the essential oil, and finally stir in the glycerine, being careful to stir all the while it is being added, so as not to cause the separation of the components.

Some little skill is required in forming an emulsion, for if not properly done the ingredients will separate on standing or on the addition of water. In a properly formed emulsion no such separation will occur. One secret of success consists in stirring the mixture always in one direction, say from left to right; never reverse the stirring process, or you will assuredly cause separation of the constituents.

Another secret is to maintain the temperature constant until the last morsel of wax has entered into combination—it is only a physical not a chemical one—with the other ingredients.

In the last formula the glycerine may be dispensed with if desired. The directions for use are to be: One teaspoonful of the liquid gloss added to each pint of boiling-hot starch made in the usual way, and the fabric starched in the usual way. Or the linen may be first starched in the usual way with plain starch, and then a rag dipped in the gloss, squeezed out, and lightly wiped over the starched portion, and the ironing proceeded with as usual.

[illegible]

	Parts.
[illegible]	3
Spermaceti wax	6
Borax, powdered	4
White corn starch	3

Method of preparation: All these bodies are to be intimately mixed in the powder form by sifting through a sieve several times. As the wax is in a solid form, and does not readily become reduced to powder by pounding in a mortar, the best method of reducing it to such a condition is to put the wax into a bottle with some sulphuric or rectified ether, and then allow the fluid to evaporate. After it has dissolved the wax, as the evaporation proceeds, the wax will be deposited again in the solid form, but in fine thin flakes which will easily break down to a powder form when rubbed up with the other ingredients in a cold mortar. Pack in paper or in cardboard boxes.

To use, four teaspoonfuls per pound of dry starch is to be added to all dry starch, and then the starch made in the usual way as boiled starch.

LIQUID WASHING BLUE

is a great favorite with laundry men. It is much better and more economical to use than the paste or stone blues, and leaves a good margin of profit.

There are several formulæ, but the best to follow is that in which Prussian blue is liquefied by the aid of oxalic acid. This form is easier to make than the indigo carmine blue, and less liable to leave a permanent blue coloration in the linen. Recipe:

Prussian blue (genuine).....4 parts.
Oxalic acid..... 1 part.
Water.

Powder the blue pigment and dissolve it in sufficient water to take up the whole of the blue, and then add the acid to the mixture, which will convert the insoluble blue into the soluble variety, which will remain suspended as a blue solution or ink.

INDIGO LIQUID BLUE.

	Parts.
Indigo, pure	2
Sulphuric acid, strong	6
Gum arabic	8
Water	350
Chalk q.s.	

Method of preparation: Reduce the indigo to as fine a powder as possible. Put it in a porcelain vessel (not a metal one), and pour on it the acid. The blue color of the indigo will be changed to a dirty dove grey. Stir the mixture well and let it rest for twelve hours, then dilute with water, when the blue color will at once be restored. To the solution now add some powdered chalk (or carbonate of soda), a little at a time, until the [illegible] ceases to effervesce. You will then have neutralized the acid [illegible] dissolve it in water in which the gum has been dissolved. The gum will prevent the blue pigment from settling. It is not absolutely necessary to collect the blue pigment on a filter, for the gum may be added to the neutralized acid solution if thought desirable.

If 2 or 3 per cent. of carbolic acid crystals be dissolved in these liquid blues, the fluid can be sold as a disinfecting blue.

[illegible]

consist of a mixture of crystals of borax and crystallized carbonate of soda.

[illegible]

may be made by allowing common washing soda to become reduced to a white powder by exposure to a dry air, and then compounding the white powder with 12 per cent. of hyposulphite of soda (bleaching powder) and 2 per cent. of powdered borax.

Another kind of washing powder consists of a mixture of silicate of soda and 5 per cent. of dried soap and 5 per cent. of starch powder.

WASHING POWDER FOR BLANKETS AND OTHER WOOLLEN ARTICLES.

The following compound can be made a specialty of, as there is no particular article in the market for washing and cleaning blankets, and laundry-men know from experience that soda soaps cause woollen fabrics to felt together and become hard. If soap at all is used in washing woollen articles, it is always a potash one, which does not cause the material to felt.

Compound by sifting together:

	Parts.
Dried soda crystals	60
Dried soap in powder	18½
Chloride of ammonium (powder, not the fibrous kind)	18½

and put up in packets.

BORAX DRY SOAP

is in universal request under the names of particular makers as "So-and-So's dry soap." There is no difficulty whatever in compounding such an article. All that is necessary is to well mix by sifting together several times the following ingredients:

	Per cent.
Hard tallow or resin soap	50
Soda ash	30
Silicate of soda	20
Crude borax in powder	10

The hard soap is first cut up in thin slices or shreds, and allowed to become dry enough to permit being reduced to a powder by suitable means, and then the other ingredients are compounded and the compound put up in packets.—*Oils, Colors and Dry Salteries.*

Iodide, Proto, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 15	1 20
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
Milk Sugar, powdered, lb	30	35
Morphine, Acetate, oz	1 80	1 85
Muriate, oz	1 80	1 85
Sulphate, oz	1 85	1 90
Pepsin, Saccharated, oz	35	40
Phenacetine, oz	40	42
Pilocarpine, Muriate, grain	35	38
Piperin, oz	1 00	1 10
Phosphorus, lb	90	1 10
Potassa, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
Potassium, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	65	70
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	75
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
Prophylamine, oz	35	40
Quinine, Sulph, bulk	21	28
Ozs., oz	30	35
Quinidine, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
Salicin, lb	75	4 00
Santonin, oz	20	22
Silver, Nitrate, cryst, oz	90	1 00
Fused, oz	1 00	1 10
Sodium, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	65	70
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 43
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
Somnal, oz	85	90
Spirit Nitre, lb	38	68
Strontium, Nitrate, lb	18	20
Strychnine, crystals, oz	80	85
Sulfonal, oz	28	30
Sulphur, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
Tartar Emetic, lb	50	55
Thymol (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
Veratrine, oz	2 00	2 10
Zinc, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30
ESSENTIAL OILS.		
Oil, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 75	3 00
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 10	1 20
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75
Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 80
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 00
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	1 50	1 75
Lemon, lb	1 90	2 00
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 60
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	65
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 50
Orange, lb	2 75	3 00
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	70
Patchouli, oz	80	85
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 75
Peppermint, lb	2 25	2 50
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 75
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 00
Rosemary, lb	70	75
Rue, oz	25	30
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 50
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 75
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 00
Spruce, lb	65	70
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 90
Wintergreen, lb	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 70
Wormwood, lb	4 25	4 55
FIXED OILS.		
Castor, lb	11	12
Cod Liver, N.F., gal	1 80	2 00
Norwegian, gal	2 00	2 25
Cottonseed, gal	1 10	1 20
Lard, gal	90	1 00
Linseed, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal	55	58
Neatsfoot, gal	1 20	1 30
Olive, gal	1 20	1 25
Salad, gal	2 50	2 60
Palm, lb	12	13
Seal, gal	1 35	1 40
Turpentine, gal	60	65

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business has been somewhat depressed owing to continued wet, cool weather. Payments are only fair. Blood root higher. Cod-liver oil shows signs of advancing. Iodides, no change; prospect uncertain. Bromide of potash and other compounds of bromine are not free, as was thought from original draft of tariff.

Quinine occupies a peculiar position. Manufacturers continue to quote it about 3c. an ounce lower than they will sell.

Castor oil very firm and higher prices expected. Hellebore, the demand this season very much exceeds that of last year, and as jobbers bought lightly in view of this, there is likely to be a shortage in stocks and higher prices. Blue vitriol, large demand, the small crystals are much more convenient to use for spraying, and price is no higher.

Formaline, demand increasing.

Pure insect powder brings a good price. Cheaper grades are a delusion.

Japonica, easier. Bats Copiaba American, a little lower. Opium, higher. Alboline can be shaded. Snuffs are much higher on account of higher duty.

Sloan's Indian Tonic has been advanced to $7.50 doz. by the manufacturers.

Haarlem Oil, skin capped, is offered at $3.50 gross.

England.

May 28th, London, Eng.

The chemical and drug markets remain quiet. Both quinine and iodine are firm at the recently reduced prices. There seems no chance of the convention raising the rate for several months at least, although they have not allowed the general break that was expected. Opium is firmer. Balsam of copaiba is dear, but lower rates are anticipated. Cod liver oil is likely to move higher. Cocaine has already moved up several points. Menthol is very cheap. Ergot and cubebs weak without demand. It is not expected that there will be much inquiry now until after the Jubilee holidays.

Spinol is a fluid extract from the fresh leaves of spinach. The liquid is said to contain three-quarters of 1 per cent. of phosphoric acid, besides about one-tenth that amount of oxide of iron.—*Meyers' Druggist.*

Plaster Papers.—Fresenius recommends the use of plaster papers which he makes by spreading ordinary sticking or soap plaster on Japanese silk paper. The effect is adhesive, flexible, and durable. It is desirable to cover the plaster side with mull.

Printer's Ink in a Drug Store

Druggists do not as a rule keep printer's ink for sale; but to be up to date they must make use of a good deal of it in bringing their business before the public.

If a druggist has any specialty which he wishes to push, he can let his customers know of it by having a neat but conspicuous announcement printed and placed where it will meet the eye whichever way the customer looks in the store.

For this purpose a white card of good size, with a few words neatly printed in the centre, catches the eye quickly, and pleases it too.

This is a genteel way of advertising, and one that is comparatively inexpensive.

We can print cards of this sort for druggists, also anything else they can possibly want—and we guarantee to do it well.

The Bryant Press
Toronto

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. IX. TORONTO, JULY, 1891. No. 7

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

Under Eminent Scientific Control.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"We know of no stronger or more favorably-constituted Natural Aperient Water."

L. Liebermann

Royal Councillor, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Royal Hungarian State Chemical Institute (Chemistry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

PRICES TO RETAILERS:

$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
$8.50 " 50 small " "
$8.50 " 100 glass quarter "

"APENTA"

SEE that the Labels bear the well-known

RED DIAMOND MARK of the

SOLE EXPORTERS:

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,

LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:

WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,
Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.

[illegible]

Canadian Druggist,
[illegible]
TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:
[illegible]

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Apathy.

It is painfully evident that the members of the Ontario College of Pharmacy have lost interest in the government of that institution. At no time since the organization of a college council and the original introduction of the Pharmacy Act has there been so little interest manifested in an election to the Council Board as now, yet at no time has there been greater need for active organized effort to consider pharmacy affairs and to have formulated a policy which will change the present drifting course.

The late council has not been to blame for the condition which prevails, unless failure to promote an aggressive legislative policy may deserve censure. They have been the first to expose the weakness of the Pharmacy Act and to show to the world that the government which demands a high educational standing of the votaries of pharmacy before it will license them to practise professionally, grants no protection to those who live up to its legal demands. The Government virtually says, "Get up to a certain point in education and professional training and we will recognize you, after that you can take your chances, as policy does not permit us to do more than let you out by the door through which you enter." This, and this alone, is, in our opinion, the sole cause of the present unsatisfactory state of pharmacy in Ontario. The druggists must help themselves or they will remain without help. The professions of law, medicine, dentistry, etc., have each secured protective measures, and their rights are no greater than those who follow the pursuit of pharmacy, The druggists have repeatedly made spasmodic attempts to protect themselves by associate action, but owing to lack of confidence in the ultimate success of the plan proposed and to their failure to provide funds to keep the organizations in existence these have come to grief. Each failure has taught a new lesson to the druggist, but

unfortunately one which makes him less likely to promote future plans for organization. The principle of co-operation is grand in theory, but unless effective in practice it loses its charm.

The principle of self interest is base in theory, but those who steadfastly pursue it are usually satisfied with the results. Exponents of co-operation ask help from others, and do not get it, while exponents of self interest help themselves and get all that is within reach. Those who never seek rarely find, so if our brethren in the trade are to get more and better legislation than they now have, they will have to strive for it. Be selfish enough to seek your own interests, and if these can be best secured by union with your fellows, and we think they can, then join in the effort.

The drug trade is certain to have a future of some sort. Those who are now engaged in it will determine its course and its success. The machinery is complete, but at present somewhat rusty. It needs considerable brain oil to lubricate it, and to run it so that will and work will not bring want.

Slandering the Drug Trade.

It seems to be an established custom with some persons to point out the misdoings, imaginary or real, of others, either in order to cloak their own offences or to divert the attention which might be directed towards their own business methods.

The patent medicine manufacturer who has adopted a name for his specific, closely following that of a rival maker, or intends to replace, if possible, his rival's goods (we refrain from using the word *substitute*), endeavors to make the druggist a scapegoat on whom he can cast reflections of "fraud," "substitution," "imitation," and such-like epithets, is amongst the worst offenders in this way, and is acting a part not only unbusinesslike, but also dishonorable, to use no stronger word. Why sections of these manufacturers should adopt such a policy seems surprisingly strange—we say sections, because it is only some amongst the many who adopt such tactics—and to those this article applies. That any of them, however, should endeavor by any such untoward acts to create enemies of those with whom it should be their first interest to enlist as their friends, and on whom depends in a large measure their financial success, as pointed out in a recent issue in these columns, seems to call for an explanation.

The druggist is not bound by any law, either moral or statutory, to supply any special line of goods to his customers. He is not, or at least should not be, the slave of any body, corporation, or set of men. He is a free agent, and if he declines to sell "Smith's Sure Cure" the said Smith has no right to complain or to call naughty names, because of this man's stubbornness, or short-sighted policy, or whatever it may be termed, and because this druggist sells something else that Smith does make, it is not only indecent but it is dishonest to accuse the druggist of wrongdoing for such an act.

Substitution is something very different from this and substitution where it exists is wrong in principle and in the sight of the law, and the man who deliberately substitutes an article under the pretence that it is the one asked for, is or should be held criminally responsible, both as a robber and an adulterator, whether it be in the matter of medicine, food, or any article of commerce.

But when manufacturers continually hold up to the general public, the druggist as a "fraud," "substitutor," etc., he does what is unjustifiable and despicable. There are some men in all ranks of life (even amongst patent medicine manufacturers) who misrepresent things, who by statements in the press or otherwise give utterance to words untruthful and intended to deceive, but that does not say that all, in any class, are guilty of such misrepresentation. So amongst the drug trade, whilst we regret to acknowledge that there are men who are guilty of wrong-doing, still all druggists do not come under this category and are not deserving of any such censure. It certainly is time for druggists to repel the statements and insinuations that are being made as to their business methods and make that man who would dare utter them, feel that the drug trade of this country is composed of men who will not submit to such slander, but will teach them a lesson affecting their pockets which perhaps will be most salutary to them.

The Ontario License Act.

As a result of our recent communication to the Attorney-General of the Province, in reference to the wording of the Amendments to the License Act passed by the last legislature of Ontario, the following circular has been sent, accompanying the usual instructions to the license inspectors throughout the province:

With reference to the interpretation to be given to Section 5 of the Act of 1897, being an amendment to sub-section 1 of section 52 of the Liquor License Act, I beg to say that the intention was not to prohibit the sales of established and well-known patent or proprietary articles containing liquors without the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner. Prosecutions for sales of this kind by druggists should not therefore be instituted. I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant.

RICHARD HARCOURT,
Provincial Treasurer.

The San Jose Scale.

(ASPIDIOTUS PERNICIOSUS.)

This new enemy to fruit growing has unfortunately made its appearance in Ontario, and from its marvellous powers of reproduction it will be seen how very necessary it is to prevent its spread beyond the present infected district. It is said that a single female may sometimes be the progenitor of the almost incredible number of 3,000,000,000 in a season, there being four generations in one season, the adult giving birth to living young for five or six weeks, the progeny of these bearing young when about thirty days old. The Ontario Agricultural College has issued a bulletin (106) in which the necessary remedies are given for its extermination, the first being the hydrocyanic acid or gas treatment, which is said to be very effectual, but difficult to use, and accompanied with considerable danger to the person from the probable inhalation of the gas. The second remedy which the bulletin says is "one of the most effectual," is the use of whale oil soap, two pounds in one gallon of water. This is to be applied in the fall just as the leaves drop off before the scales harden, and again in the spring just before the trees bloom. Kerosene Emulsion diluted with nine parts of water, or whale-oil soap, one pound to four gallons of water, is used for summer treatment.

Pure kerosene is destructive to the scales, but is very apt to kill the trees also. Our readers, especially in the fruit growing districts, will do well to bear in mind these suggestions, as they may prove of value to themselves and their customers.

OSSIN.—A dark-brown, bitter fluid, which is intended to be used in treatment of diabetes.

BILLINGS, CLAPP, & CO'S.

IDEAL

Lemonade

and Root Beer

TABLETS

Are A knowledgeable to be the Best in the MARKET

Price, 35 cents per dozen. $2.00 per gross.
Sample Bottle by Mail 13 cents, or two for 25c.

We Have the Best Line of

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Fleer's GURU KOLA GUM
Kismo Gum Co's KIS-ME GUM
Ohio Gum Co's. SODA MINT and FRUIT CAKE GUMS
Peerless Mfg Co's MINT JULEP GUM
Faultless PEPSIN and FRUIT CHIPS
Souder's SWEET WHEAT, AFTER DINNER, CELERY and PEPSIN, PINE-APPLE, Etc GUMS
Souder's Ever Popular TOLU SUGAR PLUMS.

ON HAND: 1 RAPID ICE SHAVER and BREAKER, [illegible] worth $10.00 for $15.00. Just the thing for the hot weather. Order quickly.

Spiral Rib Nipples, Sontee Matches, French, Cave & Co's. Celery and Caffeine Bromide, Sweet Chimes Perfumes.

MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.

38 Front St. E., TORONTO, Ont., Dom. Agts.

JUST OUT

Our '97 Creation

"PEACHO"

A Rich Fruit Juice-Flavored addition to

HYGEIA BEST BEVERAGES

Our '96 success, "CHERRY SOUR," had the largest sale of any single carbonated beverage ever on this market. It was imitated by every firm in the business.

Avoid imitations of "PEACHO."

50 per cent. profit by the bottle, 100 per cent. by the glass. Every live druggist should carry a line of these goods.

J. J. McLAUGHLIN,
Manufacturing Chemist,
TORONTO

TRADE · E · MARK

This registered mark, or our name upon any goods is a guarantee of excellence.

W[illegible] and an entirely new line of medicinal elixirs. In inviting attention to our list, and comparison of its contents with those of other manufacturers, we beg to state that our productions are worthy of the utmost confidence; a statement which we base upon the skill and care expended upon their preparation at every stage of the varying processes, and one which we trust, by reason of the high reputation we have already so long enjoyed, will be accepted with readiness by physicians and chemists everywhere.

Our goods are more profitable to you than those of any other maker. Your particular attention is invited to the following:

Pil. Anti-Diarrhœa, E. & Co., 3 gr. (100s)
[illegible]
Cathartic and Liver Granules (pink) (1000's)
[illegible]

Pil. Chalybeate (Ferringinous Blaud's), 3 gr. and 5. gr.
Pil. Chalybeate, [illegible]
Pil. Chalybeate Compound, 3½ gr.

Elixir Adjuvans. Intended as a vehicle for acrid or saline remedies.
Elixir Aromaticus (Simple Elixir). Pink and white.
Elixir Aletris Co. Uterine Tonic and Restorative.
Elixir Cascara Sag. Dose 15 to 60 minims.
Elixir Kola Co. Kola, Celery, and Coca. Etc., etc.

Fl. Extract Bay Laurel, for making Bay Rum.
Fl. Extract Buchu, miscible with water.
Fl. Extract Cascara Aromat. Dose 30 to 120 minims.
Fl. Extract Celery Seed. Nervine.
Fl. Extract Glycyrrhiza. Demulcent.
Distilled Witch Hazel, with 15 per cent. alcohol.
Fl. Extract Hydrastis Aqueous.
Fl. Extract Hydrastis, Colorless, does not stain.
Fl. Extract Kola Co. Nervine, stimulant, for exhaustion.
Fl. Extract Saw Palmetto. Nutrient tonic, sedative.
Fl. Extract Tolu (soluble) for making syrup.

Syrup Acid Hydriodic, 1 per cent., alterative, antipyretic.
Syrup White Pine Compound, Obstinate coughs, etc.
Syrup White Pine and Tar Compound, Obstinate coughs.

[illegible]

HEADACHE TABLETS, AND OTHER TABLETS
WINES, OINTMENTS, ETC.

Magnesia Citrate

Excellent Quality

Copies of "Handbook" have been mailed to every address obtainable. If yours has miscarried, please advise us, and we will send another at once. Hoping for a careful inspection, and for your specifications of our preparations, we remain,

Yours faithfully,

ELLIOT & CO.

5 Front St. E. = Toronto

Season '97-8

Our Salesmen are now on the road with our New Samples. Inspect our line before placing orders. Ours are Popular Goods at popular prices.

M. STAUNTON & CO.

Manufacturers

TORONTO

We have a large stock of good patterns on hand for immediate shipment.

Answers to Correspondents.

R. J., Westport, Ont.—The following are the formulæ which appeared in an issue of July, 1895.

OLEATE OF AMMONIA.

Oleic acid	1 oz.
Alcohol	1 "
Solution ammonia	14 "

Pour the acid into a bottle, mix the spirit and ammonia and pour into the bottle. Cork tightly and allow to stand a week or more until saponification is complete.

LIQUID SHAMPOO.

Oleate ammonia	1 oz.
Borax	½ "
Cologne water	1 "
Glycerin	1 "
Water to	16 "

CLOTH CLEANSER.

Oleate ammonia	2 oz.
Sol. ammonia	2 "
Ether	1 "
Benzine	5 "
Chloroform	1 "

Mix the ammonia and oleate, shake well and add the ether, shake and add the benzine; after again agitating thoroughly add the chloroform and shake well. Allow to stand a few minutes and shake at intervals, when you will have a mixture of consistency of cream.

O. C. P. Elections.

The election for members of the council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy have resulted as follows:

Territorial Division.

No 1. Henry Walters, Ottawa.
" 2. J. H. Dickey, Trenton.
" 3. (No nomination.)
" 4. I. Curry, Toronto.
" 5. J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto.
" 6. G. A. Hunter, Sault Ste. Marie.
" 7. A. Turner, Orangeville.
" 8. G. B. McCullough, Hamilton.
" 9. S. Snyder, Waterloo.
" 10. W. A. Karn, Woodstock.
" 11. (No nomination.)
" 12. J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley.
" 13. W. B. Graham, Ridgetown.

The representatives for Nos. 3 and 11 divisions will be appointed at the first meeting of the new council in August. The only contests were in Nos. 6 and 9 divisions. In the former G. A. Hunter was elected over W. J. Douglas, of Collingwood, and in the latter S. Snyder defeated Dr. Harbottle, of Burford.

T. D. C. Association.

An excursion under the auspices of the Toronto Drug Clerks' Association will be held at Oshawa Park, Friday, July 16th. The steamer *Garden City* has been chartered for the occasion, and a pleasant outing is looked for. The following athletic sports have been arranged for;

Bicycle Races.—1 mile open, amateur. ½ mile open, amateur, 1 mile, boys, 15 years old and under, 1 mile, drug clerks only.

[illegible] running broad jump.

[illegible] yds. dash, drug clerks only. Boys, 14 years old and under, 100 yds. race.

[illegible] Oshawa vs. drug clerks of Toronto.

Grand exhibition of trick bicycle riding.

Glionna-Marsicano Orchestra will accompany the excursionists and render a musical programme.

A Hopeful Sign for Retail Druggists.

Much good and much profit has been effected by the work of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists; but at last the principal object for which the society was organized is about to be realized. After persistent and energetic agitation by the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists for almost two years to get the manufacturers of patent medicines to protect the sale and the price of their goods the manufacturers have finally awakened to the dangerous position which they occupy. It was early realized by the principal movers in the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists that the society could not accomplish this part of the proposed work without the united and hearty assistance of the manufacturers, and since that time efforts have been continuously directed so that the manufacturers would take a real interest in the accomplishment of an object so desirable to the three branches of the trade.

To a retailer it would seem for a few years back that the manufacturers, or at least a great many of them, have acted rather coldly towards the retail druggist, seeming rather to prefer the large orders of the departmental stores than a larger number of small orders from the retail druggists. This is where the trouble crept in. The manufacturers did not realize or foresee the loss of influence of the retail druggists in the sale of his goods. The departmental store cut the prices, the druggist could not afford to sell at cost, so he either made preparations to take the place of the patented articles for himself, or else had some one else make them for him. He did not do this of his own free will, it was necessity that compelled him. The druggist is in business to make an honest living for himself and family, and not to act as a free distributor of a number of patent medicines. A great deal has been written and said about substitution by the retail druggists. I do not consider that business done in the above-mentioned way is wrong. It is one of the results of circumstances and the necessity of the hour. The druggist who has had knowledge, ambition, and money during the changes through which the drug business has been passing, to do a business of this kind and thus preserve his profits for himself is not a substitutor, but I will tell you what he [illegible] for such transaction, even if it did please the patent medicine people. The retail druggist is a man of influence with his customers; he can sell almost any medicine by his own personal endorsation of it. In years that are past this is what he has done, and has most wonderfully helped the patent medicine man to grow rich. Now, when he sees that the patent medicine man does not seem to appreciate his efforts to help him, he has used his own efforts and endorsed and sold preparations of his own make to take the place of the many patented articles on the market.

It is the realization of this knowledge that has given the manufacturers alarm, and they now seem willing and anxious to do something to protect the sale and price of their goods. This is proven by the fact that they have formed an association called "The Proprietary Medicine Manufacturers' Association of Canada." They have elected permanent officers and, I understand, are at work, endeavoring to formulate a plan by means of which the retail druggist will again have control of the patent medicine trade and at prices that will prove remunerative.

It is reported that the first plan proposed was not agreeable to all manufacturers, and I do not think that it would have proven itself so to the retailers either, so an effort is now being made to devise some other feasible plan.

I have it from good authority that one of the prominent manufacturers has been working out the details of a plan, which he says will prove perfectly satisfactory. No doubt but what some little imperfections will display themselves, but these can be easily removed or improved. It is too early to say definitely whether the plan will please all the manufacturers or not; however, it is sincerely to be hoped that a majority will adopt some plan and try it. It is impossible to always say beforehand whether a certain plan will be a success or a failure. Honest trial is the only way to try it.

It might not be amiss here to suggest to the manufacturers that in the formation and adoption of any plan, that in order to acquire the good-will and influence of the retail druggist in the sale of his patented articles, it will be necessary for him to allow the retailer a good margin of profit. During the trials to exist in the drug business since the cutting of prices began, the druggist has discovered a means of larger profits than are usua ly enjoyed by sell ing the patented articles. This he will not easily forego without some compensation, and I believe that a good fair margin of profit will wonderfully assist the manufacturer in placing himself in a favorable position again with the retail trade.

I hope for the early adoption of some

feasible plan by the manufacturers. I wish the new association abundant success, and I can say, and I believe that I will be endorsed by every member of our society, that the retail druggists will assist and co-operate with the manufacturers in adopting and carrying out any plan that they may decide upon, which has for its object the preventing of the cutting of prices and the restoration of the patent medicine business to the retail druggists.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association.

A number of the leading proprietary medicine manufacturers met in the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, June 14th, for the purpose of forming an organization for the protection and advancement of their interests.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, T. Millburn, Toronto.

Vice-president, J. A. McKee, Toronto.

Sec.-treas., L. S. Levee, Toronto.

Board of Control—Messrs. J. McKinnon, of Northrop & Lyman; J. W. Brayley, of Brayley, Sons & Co.; R. L. Gibson, D. Densmore, and W. J. Edmanson, of Edmanson & Bates. The committee on by-laws, which had been appointed at a preliminary meeting, presented their report, which on motion was adopted.

A report or recommendation was received from a joint committee of the Wholesale Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers Association, and that of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists, submitting a plan for the regulation of the sale of patent and proprietary articles. The plan was thought to be impracticable, and a resolution was passed notifying the committee of their decision.

Liquid Soaps.

Under this title are understood the colored or clear perfumed essences prepared by dissolving soap in alcohol, mostly for toilet purposes, but also occasionally as detergents for cloth, etc. The most suitable basis for such preparations is Marseilles olive oil soap, which, though insufficiently soluble in cold alcohol, dissolves completely in hot 80 per cent. alcohol. On the other hand, tallow and solid fat soaps, though equally soluble in boiling spirit, are unsuitable since, on cooling, the preparation is never more than translucent, whereas soaps from vegetable oils present the advantage of forming solutions which remain perfectly clear for a considerable length of time. The presence of potash is an important factor in the preparation of liquid soaps; nevertheless an excess must be avoided, 10 to 12 parts of pure potassium carbonate being quite sufficient to render 1,000 parts of soap essence faintly alkaline and increase its emulsifying properties.

The proportions of the ingredients are as follows: White olive oil, 20 parts; 80 per cent. alcohol, 100 parts; pure potassium carbonate, 1.2 parts. The soap is cut up in small strips and placed in a closed vessel—to prevent loss of alcohol—which is gradually heated in a water bath after the alcohol and potash have been added. By repeated stirrings the soap can be made to dissolve in 45 to 60 minutes, and, the vessel being then removed from the bath, the perfume and color (saffron or rosaniline) are added and the whole left to settle for several hours until clear, the liquid being finally decanted, or, better still, filtered. By reason of the large proportion of alcohol, the preparation remains liquid at ordinary temperatures, and is but little effected by cold. The perfume may be varied according to taste; *e.g.*, orange or citron oil, or mixtures of 8 parts of oil of bitter almonds and 2 of oil of bergamot, or 5 parts of oil of bitter almonds, 2 parts of oil of mirbane, and 1 part of oil of cinnamon. A very fine scent is produced by a mixture of 10 parts of vanilla tincture, 20 parts of violet-root extract, 20 parts of rose extract, 50 parts of extract of orange blossoms, 10 parts of soft white potash soap, and 1 part of potash.

Another recipe (recommended by Robiquet) for liquid soap consists of 1 part of white soap, 3 parts of 85 per cent. alcohol, 1 part of distilled water.

A composition of 4 parts white soap, 4 parts 80 per cent. alcohol, and 1 part crystal soda forms a good cleansing material; and a medicinal soap, lathering very well, is prepared (Regnault) from white soap, 20 parts; distilled water, 30 parts; 60 per cent. alcohol, 60 parts; potash, 1 part; perfume, 8 to 10 parts per thousand.—*L. Edgar Andes, in Neuste Erfindungen.*

Formulæ for Synthetic Perfumes.

LILAC.

Ess. Jasmin and Ess. Rose, of each	5 fl. ozs.
Ol. Ylang Ylang	100 min.
Heliotropine	20 grs.
Ess. Tuberose	1 fl. ozs.
Ess. Civet	1 dr.
Terpineol	6 fl. drs.
Ess. Ambrette	1 fl. oz.
Glycerin	4 drs.
Rectified Spirit, to	25 fl. ozs.

HYACINTH.

Geranyl Acetate	3 m.
Ess. Jasmin	10 ozs.
Vanillin	10 grs.
Oil Neroli	20 m.
Hyacinthine	25 m.
Ess. Ambrette	1 oz.
Coumarin	20 grs.
Ess. Rose	3 fl. ozs.
Glycerin	4 drs.
Rectified Spirit, to	25 fl. ozs.

VIOLET.

Essential Oil of Orris	5 m.
Essential Oil of Sweet Orange	1 min.
Ess. of Tuberose	2 ozs.
Ess. of Orris	5 ozs.
Oil of Lavender	2 m.
Oil of Ylang Ylang	10 m.
Glycerin	4 drs.
Ionone	30 mims.
Anethol	2 mims.
Ess. Cassie	4 drs.
Oil of Lignaloe	3 m.
Heliotropine	10 grs.
Ess. of Violet, to	25 fl. ozs.

HELIOTROPE.

Vanillin	10 grs.
Oil of Ylang Ylang	30 m
Oil of Lignaloe	30 m
Ess. Tuberose	5 fl. ozs.
Ess. Ambrette	2 fl. ozs.
Ess. Jasmin	10 fl. ozs.
Glycerin	4 drs.
Heliotropine	90 grs.
Oil of Sweet Orange	2 m.
Otto of Rose	5 m.
Oil of Bitter Almonds	5 m.
Coumarin	30 grs.
Ess. Civet	2 drs.
Rectified Spirit to produce	25 fl. ozs.

CLOVE PINK.

Hyacinthine	5 m.
Ess. Rose	2 fl. ozs.
Otto	3 m.
Coumarin	10 grs.
Essential Oil of Almonds	5 m.
Heliotropine	10 grs.
Caryophilline	60 m.
Oil of Cloves	4 m.
Ess. Jasmin	15 fl. ozs.
Ess. Jonquille	2 fl. ozs.
Oil of Orris	2 m.
Glycerin	4 drs.
Terpineol	5 m.
Rectified Spirit, to	25 fl. ozs.

MAYBELLS.

Coumarin	10 grains.
Heliotropine	40 "
Carophylline and Oil of Lignaloe, of each	20 minims.
Caryophylline and Sweet Orange	2 "
Caryophilline and Neroli	5 "
Terpineol	2 drachms.
Ess. Jasmin	8 ozs.
" Jonquille	4 "
" Rose	6 "
" Cassie	2 "
" Ambrette	4 "
Glycerin	4 drachms.
Rectified Spirit, to produce	25 fl. ozs.

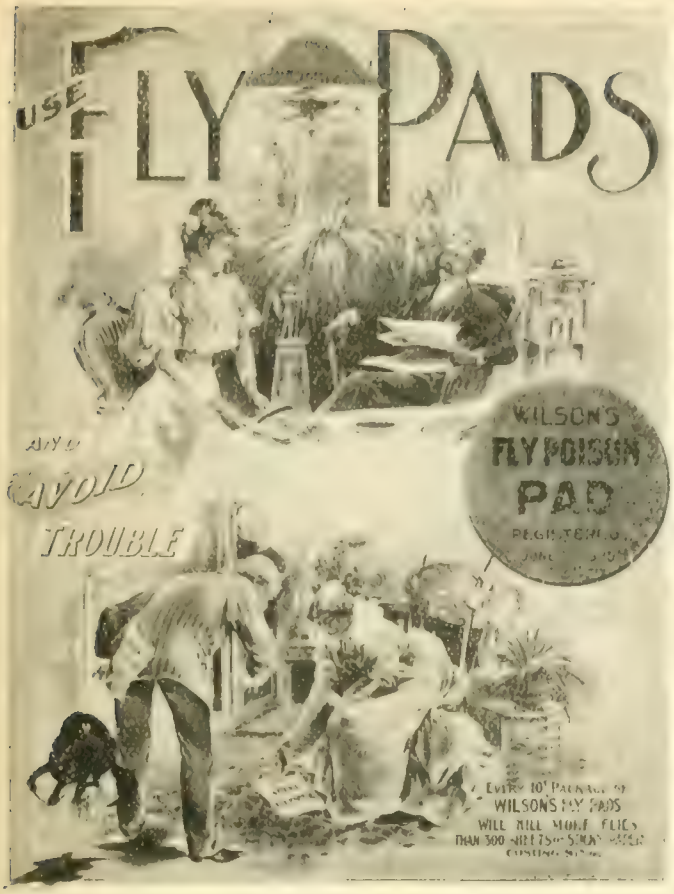
"1897."

Terpineol	2 drachms.
Oil of Lavender	4 drachms.
Oil of Bergamot	30 m.
Oil of Sandal and caryophylline, of each	30 m.
Ol. Ylang Ylang	20 m.
Ol. Petit Grain	10 m.
Ol. Pimento	20 m.
Heliotropine	20 grains.
Gardenia	5 grains.
Aubepine	10 minims.
Vanillin	30 grains.
Neroline	10 grains.
Ess. Jasmin	12 fl. ozs.
Ess. Cassie	4 fl. ozs.
Ess. Civet	30 minims.
Ess. Orange	4 fl. ozs.
Glycerin	4 drachms.
Rectified Spirit, to produce	25 fl. ozs.

Pharmaceutical Journal (Eng.).

EUQUININE is obtained by the action of ethyl chlorocarbonate on quinine. It differs from quinine in being almost tasteless and causing no dyspeptic disturbances and in producing less of the ringing in the head than is caused by quinine. It combines with acids to form soluble salts, the hydrochloride having a disagreeable taste. Recommended in the treatment of neuralgias, typhoid fever, pneumonia, whooping cough, etc.

HÆMOTROPIN.—A stable, pleasant fluid, a preparation of hæmoglobin.



THIS [illegible] the new FLY PAD [illegible] the manufacturers, Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton.

It is a very handsome bill [illegible] colors, size about [illegible] very striking and humorous way the advantages of FLY PADS and the disadvantages of Sticky Papers.

The ladies whose drawing room carpets have been ruined, the gentlemen whose summer suits have been rendered useless, and the cats that have been driven to temporary madness by contact with Sticky Paper are not few.

Two FLY PAD show bills will be mailed free to all druggists applying for them by postal card.

We are taking the necessary legal steps to prevent infringements of our FLY PAD trade mark and imitations of our goods.

Archdale Wilson & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Hamilton, Ont.

Ottawa Truss and Surgical Manufacturing Co.

LIMITED

OTTAWA, · ONT.

The Only Truss Manufacturing House in Canada.

The Only Silk Elastic Knitting Machines in Canada

Save customs duty as well as the trouble of getting goods from across the line! Lose no more customers, but consult our catalogue and send orders to us. We make

The Wetmore Truss
Hard Rubber Trusses
Leather Trusses
Elastic Trusses

Abdominal Supporters
Elastic Hosiery
Suspensory Bandages
Shoulder Braces
Etc., Etc., Etc.

All Kinds, Sizes, Styles, and Patterns

PRICES about twenty-five per cent. lower than you have been accustomed to

TANGLEFOOT

SEALED STICKY FLY PAPER

• YOUR JOBBER SELLS IT •

STILL FURTHER IMPROVED

BORDER	STRONGER AND MORE PLIABLE
STICKY	STICKIER AND MORE ENDURING
DESIGN	NEW AND PRETTIER
PRICE	LOWER
PROFIT	LARGER

PRICES FOR 1897

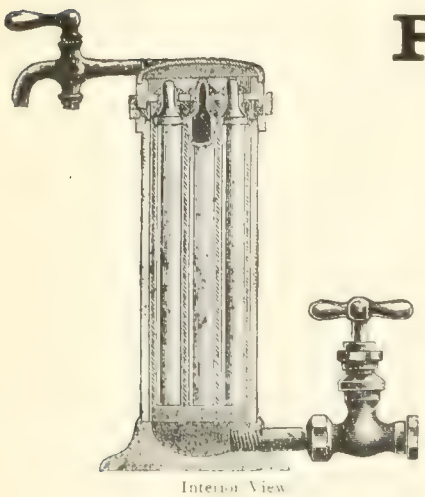
REGULAR	45 CENTS A BOX $3.80 PER CASE	10 Boxes in a Case
"LITTLE"	18 CENTS A BOX 2.10 A CASE	15 Boxes in a Case

HOLDERS, - $1.00 per Box of 50

Cui Bono? For Yours.

The Pasteur

THE ONLY GERM PROOF



Interior View

Filter

IN THE WORLD

"At the present time the demonstrated standard of efficient filtration appears to us to be the Pasteur Filter." — Editorial from *The British Medical Journal*, October 20th, 1895.

CANADIAN AGENTS:

Aikenhead Hardware Co.,

6 Adelaide Street East, - - TORONTO.

WARNING...

All Bicycle makers, sellers, users, owners, and riders are hereby warned that we have various patents, both mechanical and design, thoroughly protecting and covering the Burnham & Alsup "Crank Hanger for Bicycles," which embraces the especial feature of cranks having hollow or recessed Hubs adapted to receiving the Ball Bearings; thereby enabling us to build a narrower tread with a greater distance between Bearings.

The above Hanger is known and is manufactured by us as the

"Racycle Narrow Tread Crank Hanger"

and we will protect and defend the patents and prosecute all infringements to the full extent of the law.

Any and every one making, selling, using, or riding any Bicycle **not** manufactured by us, which have cranks of the above description, are infringing and are liable.

MIAMI CYCLE & MANFG. CO.,

MIDDLETOWN, OHIO.

A Chapter on Sponges

Sponge, or rather the Latin *spongia*, was an unmentionable word in ancient Rome. The article itself, probably coarse and badly prepared, was used for toilet purposes in those days only in the sense in which "toilet" is employed as a euphemism by manufacturers of certain sanitary articles, and *spongia*, therefore, was actually reckoned as an obscene word. Now we have changed all that with a vengeance. The sponge is symbolic of the greatest of household virtues, and is reckoned the most noble of toilet requisites. And why not, for is it not a Companion of the Bath? It is true that its ready absorption of liquid refreshment has given an unpleasant figurative meaning to the word "sponge," but this is unmindful of the generous way in which the toilet article parts with it again, which the human sponge never does. However, it is this very greediness for liquor and capacity for holding it "with comfort," like a seasoned toper, that makes the sponge the important commercial article that it is. There is nothing like it in nature, and nothing like it could be produced artificially. Its existence looks like a hint from Providence that cleanliness, like honesty, is the best policy, especially when we take into consideration that natural soap abounds, and that natural towels are not unknown. The ingenuity of man has improved on the last two products, but the great Panjandrum of inventors himself could not make a sponge equal to one from Nature's workshop. And, now, what is a sponge anyhow? as our American friends say. The "man in the street," who is rather given to take things for granted, thinks that it is a vegetable of the sea-weed order of things. He is not altogether out of it, for the best explanation of the nature of a sponge that we can give in a few words is that it is an animalized vegetable substance secreted by a marine organism. This organism, which is lower in the social scale than the jellyfish, sucks in water continually, and with it microscopic atoms of animal and vegetable matter. The former is assimilated as food; the latter is converted into an inorganic framework to assist the ceaseless pumping operation. The sponge may be compcompared to the silkworm's cocoon, and the fibre of which it is composed has a chemical relation to silk.

The live sponge in no way resembles the sponge of commerce. It is surrounded by an outer skin, a simple inorganized membrane, and when this is cut open the living organism looks something like raw beef.

It is intersected with the canals and cavities which are filled with a sticky glutinous substance called sarcode, of a greyish-brown color and of the consistency of treacle. The sarcode is the only part of the sponge that is alive. The flexible skeleton to which it is attached is inorganic, and it is this that, after certain purifying manipulations [illegible] as a sponge. It propagates its species by the formation of cells [illegible] of the parent sponge. The cell, in the form of a yellowish capsule, floats out and takes up an independent existence on a rock, gradually growing larger and larger by incessant feeding. Attempts have been made to cultivate the sponge artificially by dividing it and "planting" the separate pieces, but even after considerable growth they still show the marks of the knife, and are so deteriorated in quality in the market that the game has proved not to be worth the candle.

Sponges are found in many warm waters throughout the world, but the commercial articles come to us chiefly from the Mediterranean, British Honduras, Cuba, and Florida. The sponge likes a quiet life, and only flourishes exceedingly in calm waters. Therefore, the best come from the tideless Mediterranean, and the finest variety of these is known from its shape as the Turkey cup. The crop is gathered by trawling and diving, the latter being the preferable method, as the heavy nets damage the sponges. The diving is done with the aid of the most modern apparatus, and also in a state of nature without appliances. The Greeks are the most expert at the work, and in the Mediterranean fisheries amongst the Greek and Turkish islands they are exclusively employed. At least in one of these islands, Himia, the sponge fisheries have affected the matrimonial customs of the place. Himia is a colony of divers, and no girl in the island can become a bride until she has brought up a certain number of sponges. In others of the Greek Islands the fairest of the maidens go to the best divers, paterfamilias deciding the matter without consulting the girl's feelings, probably thinking that a man who can best bring up sponges is most capable of bringing up a family. It does not follow that the best sponges are found at the greatest depth. On the contrary, in certain varieties the deeper they grow the looser is the fibre. The Greek divers, however, have to go down to considerable distances, and diving is a very arduous and sometimes dangerous industry. If the Greek, fishing on his own account, can afford an apparatus (and all these come from England) he buys one. In some places in the West Indies the sponges are in such shallow water that they can be brought up with a long hook, which is one of the causes that makes these sorts less expensive.

When the live sponge is brought up it must be dealt with at once or putrefaction will set in and the whole thing will be spoiled. In fact, even when prompt measures are taken the neighborhood of a sponge boat with a fair "catch" on board is decidedly unpleasant. But, however, the sponge has to undergo much preparation before it is ready for the bathroom and nursery. First of all, the sarcode, which the fishermen call "milk, is squeezed out, and the sponge is then a [illegible] sulphuric acid, washed thoroughly in the sea, and sprinkled with sand, when it is ready for the market. This is the "unbleached" sponge of commerce. The others, which have been shipped without treatment, on arrival are soaked in permanganate, bleached in hyposulphite of soda and hydrochloric acid, washed, wrung, dried, trimmed, and sorted. They are better looking than the "unbleached" sponges, but the treatment weakens the fibre to a certain extent.—*A. M. Garance, in Oil, Colour and Drug Journal.*

William Walsh.

After a long illness, extending over a year, Mr. William Walsh, one of Peterborough's most respected citizens, and a prominent druggist of that city, died June 12th, aged 5[illegible] years.

Mr. Walsh was born in Cavan on what was known as the "Fallis' Line," on Christmas day, December 25th, 1843. His father was the late Wm. Walsh, who died on May 22nd, 1851. His mother survived until May 14th, 1893. He was the third eldest son of the family, the older brothers being Robert, who resides on the homestead in Cavan, and John who is in the Uited States. Wesley Walsh, a younger brother, is a merchant in Millbrook. About five years after his father's death, Mr. Walsh came to Peterborough, and shortly after entered the drug store of his uncle, by marriage, the late Dr. Ormond, the firm at that time being Ormond & Gilmour, and the place of business the corner at present occupied Mr. H. S. Macdonald, druggist. After a few years Mr. Walsh entered into partnership with Dr. Ormond, and conducted the business jointly with him till the death of Dr. Ormond, when Mr. Walsh assumed full charge of the business, which he conducted up to the time of his last illness.

As a mark of the esteem in which he was held, the places of business on George Street were closed during the funeral, which took place on Monday 14th.

LANOLINE.—A preparation similar to lanoline has been put on the market by Hoffmann, LaRoche & Co., of Basle, Switzerland.

CHRYSOTOXINE.—One of the three alkaloids obtained from ergot by Jacoby, viz., chrysotoxine, secalinotoxine, and sphacetotoxine. It possesses a physiological action absolutely identical with ergot of rye, and as it preserves these properties indefinitely, combines with sodium carbonate without affecting these qualities, and thus becomes exceedingly soluble in water, it is destined apparently to supplant ergot in practice.

Pharmacy in England.

Progress of the P.A.T. Association—Jubilee Honors—British Pharmacopœia, 1897—Syrup of Figs—Austrian Tonic Wine.

(From our own Correspondent)

Not many years ago I gave an account of a new method of fighting the "muslin-druggist" and extreme "cutter," as suggested by a Mr. William Johnstone, pharmaceutical chemist, Brixton, London. Essentially his plan was to combine manufacturer, wholesale dealer and retailer under a rebate system. That it did not succeed is true, because rebate system entails extra clerical work for which no one is inclined to pay, consequently the wholesale dealer and manufacturer gave it the cold shoulder. Still it was something in the way of combination, and now we have its successor, the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, that in not more than twelve months has gathered 2,000 adherents, and presents quite a respectable list of "protected" articles. The moving spirit in England is Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, a popular chemist in the east end of London, who has worked like a Trojan to dissipate the suspicion with which chemists and druggists in this country regard all new movements for the regeneration of trade profits. It is this lukewarmness of the trade, born from the knowledge of so many previous failures, that the association has most to fight. It is obvious to everybody that the leading proprietary manufacturers will not risk the unknown effect on their valuable properties by joining the association until at least the majority of those in whose interest it is mainly devised have shown their appreciation by joining. There are at least 14,000 or 15,000 chemists in business in the United Kingdom, so that the association, thus far, is not enabled to speak on behalf of the majority. That it will progress if only sufficient time is given it, no sane person can doubt, but manufacturers will only be convinced by figures, and slow progress would be regarded as a bad sign.

The coming exhibition of the *British and Colonial Druggist* is looked forward to by the officials of the P.A.T.A. as an excellent opportunity to push their plan, and, judging by last year, they will probably gain hundreds of druggists to the fold. It is unfortunate that several of the councillors of the Pharmaceutical Society affect to regard the basis of the association as immoral; that the proper position to take up regarding the patent medicine business is not benevolent neutrality as recommended by the association, but open hostility, thus driving the sale more and more into the hands of the stores and grocers. The association showed its teeth at the last election of councillors of the Pharmaceutical Society, and as a result Messrs. Carteighe and Savory were relegated to the bottom of the list of successful candidates, because as proprietors of Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia and Savory and Moore's specialties, respectively, they have not thought fit to join in the new movement. This should show the leaders of the society that at all events a good number of the society's supporters are in dead earnest in the matter, and may therefore lead to a desirable change of front.

Lord Salisbury has again showed his appreciation of the work of scientific men, in the conferring of Jubilee honors, as distinguished from political services and army and navy preferments. It is only a few months since surgery and science were honored by raising Sir Joseph Lister, president of the Royal Society, to the peerage. Now Sir William MacCormac, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Dr. Samuel Wilks, president of the Royal College of Physicians, have received baronetcies. Professor Crookes, F.R.S., editor of *Chemical News*, to whose knowledge of the rare earth's and electrical phenomena many recent discoveries are due, receives a knighthood; Dr. W. R. Gowers, F.R.S., the celebrated neurologist, receives a similar honor. Two other scientific men, Dr. Edward Frankland, F.R.S., and Professor Norman Lockyer are made K.C.B. The former made some of his most famous discoveries in chemistry exactly forty-five years ago—so that the honor cannot be said to have been unduly hastened. It is highly probable that Herbert Spencer again refused a peerage, just as Lord Salisbury declined a dukedom. The *Chemist and Druggist's* real live poet suggested to Her Majesty to

> Make Walter Hills a Baron of Pills
> And Michael Carteighe an Earl.

But, alas! pharmacy never obtained proper recognition and the president of the Pharmaceutical Society gets—nothing.

The British Pharmacopœia of 1897 has now threatened to make its appearance in November, but it has been such an outrageous time that gradually all interest has faded, to be followed only by mild curiosity. The idea of Mr. Chas. Umney of placing those remedies and preparations that have colonial preference in an appendix has had to be adopted, although when first suggested it was disapproved. Standardisation has not been carried out to anything like the extent that some enthusiasts would wish, for the simple reason that the committees recognized that it would be a death-blow to the practice of making tinctures in the pharmacy. But if this was the only reason it does not seem satisfactory, as the loss of spirit in making tinctures in the back shop and without proper means of expressing the residual spirit from the marc is sufficient to deter the majority of pharmacists at the present day.

Syrup of figs, thanks partly to the Californian brand, has become a favorite laxative at the moment. Judging from some of the samples that I obtained recently, there were more figs on the label than in the preparation. The fact is nearly all these preparations have senna as the active ingredient, although it is by no means an ideal laxative owing to its strong griping nature. If the characteristic taste of Epsom salts can be sufficiently masked by aromatics, there is no finer purgative, but black draught is unnecessarily nauseous. Another drug that is falling into disrepute owing to its decidedly strong taste is rhubarb, and it is one of the most difficult to mask. No wonder the public has taken so kindly to pills, and little liver pills in particular, when half the mixtures are as nauseous as they can be.

Of the making of tonic wines there is no end. The latest candidate on the English market hails from Austria, and rejoices in the title of Serravallo's Ferruginous Quinine Wine. According to the label its title should be "China Serravallo Ferruginosa," and is manufactured at the "Farmacia Serravallo, Trieste." It is claimed to have no "styptic taste," from which one supposes that "free from astringency" is meant. It is recommended specially to convalescents, especially those "suffering from anæmia and indigestion, after sea-sickness, and in hot climates." It will be interesting to see how the proprietors intend pushing the wine, as the general agents in England are Roberts & Co., who have several capital foreign agencies, although nothing in this line.

Wholesale Drug and Proprietary Medicine Dealers' Association.

The regular meeting of the Wholesale Drug and Proprietary Medicine Dealers' Association was held at Queen's Hotel, June 15th, President Hay in the chair. After the regular meeting of the association was finished the meeting was waited on by representatives of the Manufacturers' Association and Retailers, to see if some plan could not be devised to make more satisfactory the existing agreement between the manufacturers, retailers, and jobbers, as it was felt the present agreement was not thoroughly workable.

The jobbers and retailers had proposed a scheme at a previous committee meeting for endorsation by the Manufacturers' Association but they considered the suggestions as not being practicable, and asked that time be given them to thoroughly organize their association and present a scheme to the joint meeting to be held at the time of the annual Wholesale Drug and Proprietary Medicine Dealers' Association meeting, to be held at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, the first week in September.

The Optical Institute of Canada purpose during the approaching Industrial Exhibition to have a reunion of all their old graduates and to demonstrate each day the techinque of some of the later and useful instruments. Fuller details and dates will appear in our next issue.

Have You Tried.....

The Holgate-Fielding Co.'s

Pure Powdered Drugs?

Send for Samples and Prices.

The Holgate-Fielding Co.
LIMITED
Toronto, Ontario.

BOVRIL

Made in England, from a formula similar to the orginal Fluid Beef, but from the finest beef extracts, extracted at the company's works in the Argentine Republic and Australia, is the most nourishing, palatable and stimulating Beef Preparation at present offered to the public. It builds up the system after severe illness and is relished and retained by invalids when all other foods are rejected. To the healthy it is a strengthening, stimulating and life-sustaining beverage.

The professional man, the financier, the business man, or the book-keeper, will find that a cup of **BOVRIL** taken immediately before retiring at night will produce a sound healthy night's sleep and a clear active brain for the following day's work.

Bovril, Ltd. 30 Farringdon St. LONDON, E. C.

CANADIAN BRANCH:
27 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dog and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

At 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale Druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

TRADE 6 5 MARK
Little's Soluble Phenyle
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC
NEW DISINFECTANT.
FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

HOFBRÄU.

"A malt tonic of surpassing value in its action on the nerves."

"Admirably adapted to the wants of ladies before and after confinement."

"Highly nutritious, and its use will be found very satisfactory in the rearing of strong, healthy children."

"Ahead of porter or strong ale, whether imported or domestic."

"Endorsed by the medical profession as the standard of perfection.

Reinhardt & Co.

Lager Brewers, Toronto.

"The only Pills which purge without pain"

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS

LAXATIVE
PURGATIVE
REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills 2 free by Post

Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Vendome, PARIS

Agent: M. DECARY, Pharmacist, Montreal.

Czarina Complexion Powder

Contains no lead or other substances poisonous to the skin, but is a delicately pure and delightfully perfumed complexion beautifier. As a toilet powder it has no equal.

IN FOUR SHADES

White, Cream, Brunette, Flesh.

FRANZ JAHN, 73½ King St. W. TORONTO, ONT.

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reason for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind their counter will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods, and that is to make a supply*

Maladies de l'Estomac

L'Antigastralgique Winckler est le remede le plus efficace connu contre les douleurs et **crampes d'estomac**, les **digestions difficiles**, les gastralgies, gastrites, dyspepsies, vomissements après le repas et pendant la grossesse.

Se prend à la dose de une ou deux cuillerées à bouche, généralement un quart d'heure avant le repas ou au début des crises.—Prix : 3 fr. 50.

WINCKLER, pharmacien, MONTREUIL (Seine).

Stimulant & Reconstituant

LIQUEUR HOR

Kola, Coca et Glycerophosphate de Chaux

Aliment réparateur, reconstituant du système nerveux et du système osseux.

Souverain contre Albuminurie, Neurasthenie, Phosphaturie, Nevralgies. Maladies de Poitrine, Faiblesse de l'organisme.

Prix du flacon pour la France : 4 fr. 50.

WINCKLER, Pharmacien Montreuil, pres Paris.

Mainer's Cough Drops

BROWN
BLACK
MENTHOL and
ACID TABLETS

Will keep in summer weather.
Ask your Wholesale Druggist for them.

A. MAINER, - TORONTO.

W. A. GILL & CO. COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.

PLAIN, LACQUERED

BOXES

AND DECORATED

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

• IN • THE • MARKET •

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

THE

Lyman Bros. & Co.

LIMITED

TORONTO.

This is the Season For

LYMAN'S LOG CABIN ROOT BEER.
" LIGHTNING FLY PAPER.
" COMP. REMEDY OF BLACKBERRY and JAM. GINGER.
" LIME JUICE, Bulk and in Bottles.

FRUIT JUICES FOR SODA SYRUPS—Hance Bros. & White, and Seely's.

PAPER JULEP STRAWS.

WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE.

ARRIVALS.

Formaline.
Gum Tragacanth.
Tamarinds.
Soda Salicylate.
Oil Savin.
Spanish and German Ergot.
Yerba Santa.
Hydra Sugar.
Whale Oil Soap.
Shell Castile Soap.
Bars and Cakes.
Acid Chrysophanic.
Eserine Sulph.
Lanoline.
Quinine Salicylate.
Methylacetanilid.
Price's Glycerine.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.
Emerson's Catarrh Cure.
Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges.
Herrick's Pills.
Condy's Fluid.
Red and Green.
Borthen's Cod Liver Oil.
Bromo Saline.
Foot Elm.
Derma Royal.
Pabst Malt Extract.

Sa-yo-Mints. Sen-Sen. Try-Me.
Smax. Takem.

PURE INSECT POWDER.

PARIS GREEN.

Trade Notes.

R. N. Taylor has sold his drug business at Greenwood, B.C.

W. S. Fletcher is opening a drug store in Greenwood, B.C.

John McLachlan, druggist, Orillia, has made an assignment.

Dr. J. Wilkinson is opening a new drug store at Stockton, Man.

W. M. Boyd & Co. are opening a new drug store at Carberry, Man.

A. W. Dewar has purchased the drug business of Cronkite & Co., Oil Springs, Ont.

A. J. Wallen & Co. have purchased the business of the Rose Drug Co., Winnipeg, Man.

E. C. Arthurs, of the Nelson drug store, has sold out to Martin & Lamont Co., of Regina, N.W.T.

W. A. Griffiths & Co., Vancouver, B.C., have opened a branch drug store at Revelstoke, B.C.

William Walsh, of Ormond & Walsh, druggists, Peterborough, Ont., died June 12th, after a lingering illness.

Large purchases of Seneca root are being made in the Northwest Territories. Prices are low, but supply abundant.

Canniff & Johnston, druggists, Rat Portage, Ont., have dissolved partnership, Joseph Johnston continuing the business.

Sanderson Pearcy & Co., manufacturers of paints, etc., Toronto, Ont., are offering to compromise at 60 cents on the dollar.

The McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., Ltd., are opening a branch drug store at Revelstoke, B.C., in charge of G. T. Mallery.

Mr. H. W. Ralph, junior member of the firm of Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton, Ont., is calling upon the druggists east of Toronto.

Mr. George H. Hinch, formerly with Messrs. J. Winer & Co., is now representing Archdale Wilson & Co., of Hamilton, in the lower provinces.

The drug business formerly known as the Martin & Lamont Co., Ltd., Regina, Assa., has been changed to the Canada Drug & Book Co., Ltd.

The drug store of Dr. McCamus, Bobcaygeon, Ont., was destroyed by fire June 29th. Store and stock almost a complete loss. No insurance.

W. R. Carmichael, late with Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, is now travelling representative for Evans and Sons, covering the territory east of Toronto.

The Scott & MacMillan Co., Limited, manufacturing chemists and perfumers, Mincing Lane, Toronto, have made an assignment. Nominal surplus $4,000.

Dr. E. A. Kerry, son of the late John Kerry, of Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal, has been appointed house surgeon to Moorfields Hospital, London, England. The doctor will probably return to Montreal in the fall.

The Optical Institute of Canada has another nice class this month, and it is requested that intending students should write early to secure a seat and fuller particulars by means of their new prospectus, which is furnished free.

Brent Good, president of the Carter Drug Co., New York, and a former Canadian druggist, has been made an honorary member of the Columbia Lodge, Anglo-American Lodge of Masons, in London, England—the first honorary membership in the history of the organization.

Montreal Notes.

In the item in last month's notes referring to the late Mr. Urquhart's death, I unwittingly stated that the Medical Hall was now closed. Of course I referred to the old Medical Hall, St. James street. I notice, however, that Mr. Kenneth Campbell, the last proprietor of the St. James establishment, has continued the name "Medical Hall" at the new stand in the Morgan department store block, corner of St. Catherine street and Union avenue. (Phillips square).

Nova Scotia Notes.

The drug stores of Halifax were generally closed on the 21st and 22nd June, in order to give the employees an opportunity of seeing the various sports in connection with the Queen's Jubilee procession. This was very commendable on the part of the employers, as there were really three holidays in succession, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday. The wholesale stores opened for a short time on Monday morning, for the accommodation of their country customers.

Mr. J. W. Webb, formerly of Windsor, and more lately an employee of Brown & Webb, has opened a drug store on the corner of Granville and Duke streets. He has associated with him Mr. Charles Puttner, late from the West Indies.

Mr. M. D. Logan has opened a branch store in the northern suburbs of Halifax.

We had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. W. L. Ormond, of Thorburn, during Jubilee week. Mr. Wm. Crowe, of Truro, also was in the city during the festivities.

The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society was held on the 17th ult. There was a fairly good attendance, and the society was shown to be in good shape. The officers for the ensuing year were elected: Mr. A. H. Buckley, President; Mr. L. J. Mylius, Vice-President; Mr. A. F. Buckley, Secretary; and Mr. W. A. Dymond, Registrar.

The new Executive were instructed to prosecute with vigor any infringement of the [illegible] had attention, and a committee was appointed to revise the same.

The address of the President of the American Pharmaceutical Association in Montreal was read, and then the President's address, both of which are given elsewhere in this issue.

Druggist's Exchange.

Dr. Hamill wishes us to say in reference to the "Druggist's Exchange" that in view of the fact that most of the transfers are effected between the issues of the journal, that in future druggists wishing to buy or sell will please write direct to him for list of stores for sale, etc.

Correspondence.

[illegible] not necessarily for publication.

The Reason Why.

[illegible]

DEAR SIR,—In June issue of your journal you refer to the fact that no nominations were made for members of Council for the Ontario College of Pharmacy in two territorial divisions. You also ask why it is so. With all due deference, permit me to refer you to your article on "Faulty Legislation" in same issue, where, I think, you will find an all sufficient reason why the druggists generally throughout Ontario do not take the interest in the affairs of the College of Pharmacy that they should, and otherwise would take, did other and more consistent methods obtain. Surely the college was not established solely for the collection of fees and the payment of salaries to men (some of them at least) who have shown by their negligence and dereliction of duty to be wholly unfit for the positions they have held. The very fact that this so-called "faulty legislation" was allowed to become law, without even as much as a protest from the college council, whose business it is to safeguard the interest of the druggists, is quite enough to disgust the whole fraternity. The fact is I wonder that any nominations were made at all. An institution that exists in name only is not calculated to command the respect and confidence of the public at large, much less those more immediately concerned. "Faulty Legislation" proves conclusively to my mind what has been self-evident for a long time, that the druggists of Ontario are keeping up an institution ostensibly for their protection and advancement that has come short in everything, excepting collection of fees, and voting themselves fat salaries.

Very truly yours,

W. S. DETLOR.

Napanee, June 22nd, 1897.

The "Medical Hall."

Editor Canadian Druggist:

Dear Sir,—In your "Montreal Notes" in No. 6, vol. 10, of your esteemed journal, it is stated that "the late Mr. Alex. Urquhart was the founder of the Medical Hall, St. James Street, which is now temporarily closed." This statement is incorrect and untrue. Our firm succeeded Mr. Urquhart in the Medical Hall, and still own and carry on the old Medical Hall—the *alma mater* of a very large number of Canadian druggists. Its location is not the same, of course, as the old stand was made over to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. *The* Medical Hall is still very much in evidence in the Colonial Home, Phillips Square, the establishment of Messrs. Henry Morgan & Co.

Yours truly,
Kenneth Campbell & Co.
Montreal, June 23rd, 1897.

[Our Montreal correspondent, in the usual column gives us an explanatory note of his former communication.—Editor.]

The B.C.P.A. Annual Meeting.

British Columbia druggists held their annual meeting, June 10th, in Victoria, it being customary to hold the meetings alternately in Vancouver, Victoria, and New Westminster. The interest always taken by Mr. T. M. Henderson in matters pharmaceutical was again prominent, the firm of Langley & Henderson Bros. having kindly given the association the use of the spacious offices for the occasion. There was not as large a gathering as might be expected, though Nanaimo and Vancouver were represented, and the ubiquitous J. A. Wright, of Lyman, Sons & Co., of course was to the front. On this occasion the council meeting was held immediately before the annual meeting, lasting about ninety minutes and trying the patience of the waiting druggists. Upon the president, Mr. T. E. Atkins, Vancouver, taking the chair, the names of those present were taken, among which were: E. McQ. Van Houten, Nanaimo, vice-president; John K. Sutherland, sec.-reg.-treas.; E. H. Hiscocks, J. R. Seymour, T. M. Henderson, John Cochrane, W. S. Terry, F. W. Fawcett, Joseph H. Emery, C. J. Quinnan, J. H. Hall, G. Appleby. After the minutes of the last annual meeting, held in New Westminster, had been read and approved, the secretary read the several reports of the council, treasurer, registrar and auditors. Economy has been practised throughout the year, and as only two council meetings were held the balance in hand has been increased despite the reduction in the annual fees. The new council will start the new year, after paying all expenses, with at least $800.

The president, T. E. Atkins, then addressed the meeting. He had not prepared a speech as was usual under the circumstances, and would not make his talk long as the hour was late (10.30 p.m.). He was sorry that only a few members of the B.C.P.A. were present, but it was impossible for many to get there on account of location of the towns. A year or so ago an effort was made to induce a larger attendance, and $50 was voted to be spent annually in providing a banquet, but even this had so far failed to awaken interest. He was of opinion that the association might easily dispense with the banquet at annual meetings. The work of the council, he went on to say, had been very easy during the past year; matters were now in a fairly smooth running order and harmony prevailed. There had been but two council meetings during the year, but all business had been transacted just the same. With regard to the recent attempt to enforce the use of poison bottles, he had not at first deemed it wise to interfere, thinking the matter would die a natural death, but when representation was made to him by Victorians that there was a possibility of it becoming law, he had obtained signatures to a petition to the Legislative Assembly, as did Victoria, though he did not think the amendment would have passed. The result had been highly satisfactory and showed what combined effort can accomplish. He concluded by expressing a hope that all were enjoying prosperity in business, adding that as all had an interest in the prosperity of the association he would ask each member to report promptly any infraction of the law which might come under their notice.

Following this came the election of the three councillors for the ensuing year, Messrs. T. M. Henderson and J. H. Emery acting as scrutineers. The result was that J. R. Seymour, Vancouver, John Cochrane, Victoria, D. S. Curtis, New Westminster, were elected. Messrs. J. F. Jaeck and J. M. Atkins were appointed auditors.

Speeches were then in order from the retiring and newly elected councillors. D. S. Curtis was, unfortunately, absent, but general satisfaction was expressed at his election. Mention was also made of the retirement of Mr. Thos. Shotbolt, who had identified himself with the association from its inauguration, and very general regret was expressed that he did not see his way clear to continue a member of the council. Mr. T. M. Henderson moved, seconded by Mr. J. H. Emery, that the council take the matter of reduction of the annual fees into consideration, and after some discussion this was passed. It was decided not to have the proceedings of the annual meeting printed as has been the custom.

Mr. Henderson, on behalf of the firm of Langley & Henderson Bros., invited all to Lawrence's café, and a very enjoyable time was spent around the festive board.

Immediately after the annual meeting the new council met and elected D. S. Curtis president, and J. R. Seymour vice-president, for the ensuing year. John K. Sutherland was re-elected sec.-treas. reg., and the Board of Examiners remain the same; *i.e.*, H. H. Watson, chemistry and pharmacy; John Cochrane, dispensing and reading prescriptions; T. A. Muir, botany and materia medica.

Preparation of Oxy-Camphor.

In the patent taken out in Germany by the Meister Lucius and Bruning "Farbwerke," the oxy-camphor is prepared by reducing campho-quinone in three ways:

1. Reduction in acid liquid. The camphoquinone is dissolved in glacial acetic acid, and, after the addition of a little water, treated with zinc until decolorized. To isolate the product the liquid is rendered faintly alkaline, and ether employed for taking up the oxy-camphor, which it leaves behind as a white mass on distillation.

The same agent may also be employed to reduce alcoholic solution of quinone, acidified, as also the alkaline solution.

2. Reduction in neutral liquid is effected by aluminium, amalgam in an ethereal solution.

3. Reduction in alkaline solution. The camphoquinone is dissolved in alcohol, caustic soda and aluminium amalgam being added until complete decoloration is effected, and the product is isolated, as under 1.—*Soap-Maker and Perfumer.*

University of Toronto—Annual Examinations, 1897.

Department of Pharmacy.

BOTANY.

Examiner—A. Y. Scott, B.A., M.D., C.M.

(1) Describe fully the formation of Carbohydrates in the vegetable kingdom.

(2) Compare the reproduction of the Phanerogams with that of the Cryptogams.

(3) Give fully an account of the reproduction in the order of the Filicales.

(4) Describe the longitudinal section of a monocotyledon.

(5) Write short notes on (*a*) campylotropous, (*b*) trichome, (*c*) chlorophyll, (*d*) pollen of cycad, (*e*) oogonium.

(6) What are the essential parts of a flower in the formation of fruit? Describe the seed and how they are dispersed.

MATERIA MEDICA, ETC.

Examiner—J. T. Fotheringham, B.A., M.B., M.D.; C.M.

(1) Give Young's Rule for determining dose for a child. Apply it by filling in quantities in the following prescription for an adult and for a child four years old:

R Pot. Iodid.
Vin. Ipecac.
Syr. Tolutani.
Liq. Ammon. Acet. ad ℥ii. M.
Ft. mist. cujus cap. ℥i ex aq. ivtâ q.h.

(2) Expand directions in above prescription into full Latin, and translate.

(3) Name the Source, Habitat, Part or Parts used, Active Principle and Thera

Frederick Stearns & Co.

Short Talks on Pharmacal Subjects. No. 13.

PANJECORINE

(EXTRACT COD LIVER STEARNS')

AND ITS USE

When it is considered that the reputation of Cod Liver Oil was made several hundred years before the advent of the steam process, and that during all these years it maintained its high position as a medicinal agent it must be admitted that the old time Cod Liver Oil possesses great value. Many of the virtues ascribed to Cod Liver Oil cannot be accounted for on the plea that it is simply a valuable fatty food, because no other fat has produced the same effects on the system as the oil derived from the Liver of the cod. Since 1822 leading scientific men in various parts of the world have been investigating the subject of Cod Liver Oil chemistry for the purpose of ascertaining if possible to what principle or principles the peculiar alterative or stimulating properties of the oil were due. These researches have finally established the fact that the source of the extractive matter found in the oil is the liver parenchyma and its occurrence in the oil is purely incidental. The fatty matter consists of nothing but fat, while the extractives contain the peculiar principles which have given Cod Liver Oil its great reputation as a therapeutic agent for so many centuries.

Being attracted by the observations of the eminent scientists Gautier and Morgues, and their subsequent verifications by other investigators, we sent a commission to the New England fisheries to investigate the matter ourselves. This commission, after five months residence at the fisheries, demonstrated conclusively what had already been explained, that the liver parenchyma is the source of extractives, and that they occur in far greater abundance in the liver than in the oil their presence in the latter being due to the exposure of the oil to the livers during the process of preparation.

Wine of Cod Liver Oil—Stearn's, is prepared from Panjecoride, the name we have given to the extract of the fresh natural liver of the cod to distinguish it from the extract derived from the oil (Jecorol). We make this extract from livers taken directly from the fish by our resident agent at Rockport, Mass., and shipped to Detroit, in 98 per cent. alcohol. The method of catching the fish is known as "shore fishing." The term "shore fishing" is used in contra-distinction to "bank fishing," and differs from the latter in being conducted just off shore hardly out of sight of land. The little fishing smacks employed for the purpose are mostly of the "cat-rigged" variety, and the fishermen start out early each morning to make a "catch," which they deposit during the day on the wharf in a perfectly fresh condition—in fact, the thousands of fish caught by "shore fishing" are generally "live and kicking" when delivered.

When a shipment of livers reaches us they are throughly minced in a steam power chopping machine, macerated for several days in large stirring machines made for that purpose, a menstruum being employed consisting of diluted alcohol, containing a small proportion of citric acid per litre. The extract is then drawn off and concencrated in vacuo at a temperature of 40 degrees. When the liquid has been reduced to about the consistency of Extract of Beef, it is taken from the vacuum pan, assayed for alkaloidal contents, and then used for preparing our Wine of Cod Liver Oil in proper proportion to make one pint of our preparation represent the curative properties of one-fourth its bulk of light brown oil.

In presenting Wine of Cod Liver Oil—Stearns' to the medical profession we do not claim it to be a food, but a stimulant to the processes of assimilation and nutrition. Why employ the fatty matter at all when the extractives can be administered separately from all the nauseous fishy taste and disagreeable associations of Cod Liver Oil itself? Fat in no case stimulates tissue building. In fact, the fat has the property of inhibiting or slowing up cell action, and while it thus prevents tissue waste to a certain extent, it may cause an accumulation in the system of the products of waste to the detriment of the patient. Extractives on the contrary, containing the substances which stimulate cell activity, not only clear the cells of the waste matter by increasing their activity, but cause them to take up nutritive material from the food and thus builds fresh and healthy tissues in place of those wasted by disease. Under proper diet, in which fat takes its relative proportion with the other ingredients necessary to nutrition, and with the use of the extractives as contained in Wine of Cod Liver Oil—Stearns', better results may be secured in most cases than by Cod Liver Oil medication as generally practiced.

A full file of scientific literature on the subject will be mailed on request, mentioning this journal.

Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Oil is sold by all jobbers at $8.00 per dozen or may be ordered direct from

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

Detroit, Mich.
New York City.
London, Eng.

Manufacturing Pharmacists.

WINDSOR, ONT.

Canadian Druggists' Exchange

Offers For This Month

INTIMATE BY NUMBER THE ONES YOU WISH DETAILS OF.

No. 1 is a $2,[illegible] stock in city of 15,[illegible] Ag[illegible] man to work up. Stock is offered, cheap. County of Brant.

No 2 is a $1,500 stock in [illegible] from $15 to $20 per day. Silent partner wishes to retire. This will be found a very inviting offer upon investigation. Terms to suit yourself. County of Lincoln.

No. 3 is a stock of $2,000 in a town of 3,500 population, averaging from $7 to $10 per day cash. Ill health forces principal to retire, and a good offer is held out. County of Brant.

No. 4 is a $6,000 stock in a city of 20,000 population in British Columbia, averaging over $20 per day cash. The owner, owing to ill health, offers special price and invites inspection. A very inviting proposition.

No. 5. The proprietor of three proprietary medicines which have a fine sale offers them owing to his advancing age. They pay a profit of $3,000 per year, and that with almost no effort to push them. A first-class credit is established throughout Canada with the newspapers and no hitch can possibly occur. The formulæ, letters patent, stamps, etc., etc., are offered for less than half their value and at a figure upon which 30 per cent. can be cleared the first year.

No. 6. Is a request from a [illegible] to [illegible] stock [illegible] over $2,200 in a town of from 1,500 to 4,000 population, where the sales average decently, and the town is not overdone. He has cash and security to put up for anything which suits him, and desires early response to this enquiry.

No. 7. Is an enquiry by a medical man for a drug store doing at least $10 cash a day, and where an opening presents to practice his profession. Price no object so long as place suits.

Vendors' blanks for description and details of their offers furnished free by this office.

Two stores were sold this month during interval of issue of journal. Parties (vendors or vendees) have many advantages by using this office as a medium to secure their wishes, and at a minimum expense of time and money.

Letters must enclose stamp for reply, otherwise they will remain unnoticed. Address

DR. W. E. HAMILL

ROOM 11 JANES BUILDING, TORONTO

Sweet. COAXES Coaxes

SWEET FLY POISON

Sell This For Itself.

It Will Merit Confidence.

Kill'em Quick.

DISCS

DIRECTIONS-MOISTEN THE DISC WITH ENOUGH WATER TO EXTRACT THE POISON AND EXPOSE UPON SAUCERS OR PLATES

THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO. LIMITED

Poison. KILLS ....Kills

BRAYLEY, SONS & CO.

Wholesale Patent Medicines

43 and 45 William Street, - MONTREAL.

OUR SPECIALTIES:

TURKISH DYES.

DR. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS.

Sole Proprietors of the following:

Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment
Gray's Anodyne Liniment
Dr. Wilson's Antibilious Pills
Dr. Wilson's Persian Salve
Dr. Wilson's Itch Ointment
Dr. Wilson's Sarsaparillian Elixir
French Magnetic Oil
Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges
Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam
Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever
Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks
Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup
Clark Derby's Condition Powders
Wright's Vermifuge
Robert's Eye Water
Hurd's Hair Vitalizer
Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine
Dr. Howard's Beef, Iron and Wine
Strong's Summer Cure
Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion

We Import Direct from Growers.

WHEN BUYING

LIME JUICE

KEEP IN MIND THESE FOUR FACTS ABOUT

The Sovereign Brand Is Known and Popular.

SOVEREIGN LIME FRUIT JUICE

Our Packages are Neat and Attractive

PACKAGES:

Twenty-four Ounce Bottles, Hock Bottles, Demijohns and Barrels.

SIMSON BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

HALIFAX, - Nova Scotia.

We Refine More Juice than any one House in America.

peutic Action of *Green Hellebore*, *Aconite*, *Stramonium*, *Colchicum*, *Spanish Flies*.

(4) Describe a good specimen of *Coca Leaves*.

(5) Give preparations, and their doses, of *Ipecacuanha*.

(6) What is *Catechu*? Describe the mode of preparing it.

(7) Describe *Cocoa* briefly, and say what are its chief substitutions and adulterations, with tests.

(8) Write short notes on *Aleurone* and *Inulin*.

THEORETICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Graham Chandler, B.A., M.B.

1. Explain the terms: (*a*) Acid Salt, (*b*) Base, (*c*) Basic Salt, (*d*) Ketone, (*e*) Amine, (*f*) Dissociation.

2. Describe the preparation and properties of Hydrogen Peroxide.

3. What volume of Sulphur Dioxide gas measured at 20°C. and 740^{mm} barometric pressure is required to prepare one litre of Sulphuric acid sp. gr. 1·854.

4. Give an account of the chemistry of Zinc; name analagous elements and illustrate their relations to Zinc.

5. Describe the preparation and properties of the group of organic compounds known as "Aldehydes." How would you test for the presence of an Aldehyde in Formaline?

6. Starting with Ethyl alcohol, illustrate by equations the preparation of (*a*) Diethyl Ether, (*b*) Acetic Ether, (*c*) Ethyl Chloride, (*d*) Paraldehyde, (*e*) Acetic Acid, (*f*) Dimethyl Ketone.

7. Describe the preparation of Sodium Carbonate from Sodium Chloride. How would you distinguish Sodium Carbonate and Sodium Bicarbonate?

8. Write equations illustrating the preparation of

(*a*) Ferric Chloride from Ferrous Chloride.

(*b*) Ferrous Chloride from Ferric Chloride.

(*c*) Sulphuric Acid from Sulphurous Acid.

(*d*) Sulphurous Acid from Sulphuric Acid.

(*e*) Phosphoric Acid from Phosphorous.

(*f*) Calomel from Mercuric Sulphate.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner—L. B. Ashton, Phm.B.

1. Translate fully into English:

Recipe.
Decocti Hordei, uncias decem;
Olei Lini Usitatissimi, uncias duas;
Mucilaginis Acaciaq. unciam;
Tere oleum cum mucilagine docec probe coiverint tum sensim adde decoctum, ut fiat enema;
Interdum addere liceat Magnesii Sulphatis unciam.

2. Expand the following abbreviations and translate:

(*a*) Ad iij. vic., (*b*) Altern hor., (*c*) Collut., (*d*) Diluc. sum. iter. cras noc., (*e*) Lat. dol. admov., (*f*) Si mal. urg., (*g*) Om. quadr. hor., (*h*) P.R., (*i*) Inject., (*j*) Donec reget convalescat.

3. Translate:

Recipe.
Extracti Opii, grani tres quartas partes;
Pilulae Hydrargyri, grana quatuor;
Extracti Hyoscyami, grana tria;
Contunde simul et divide in pilulas numero duas.
Sumantur pro dosi hora IX^{na} vesperi hac nocte atque cras eadem hora.
Mitte numero octo.

Translate directions to both compounder and patient, pointing out any errors you may note as to compatibility in the following prescriptions:

4. R. Extr. Colchici Acet. grs. xii.
Mag. Carb. q. s. ut f. Massa, Cum pil vigint. quat div.
Sig. j. t. i. d.

5. R. Chloralis Hydratis ℥ix
Potassii Carbonatis ℥vi.
Tr. Hyoscyam. f. ℥ii.
Syr. Aurantii f. ℥ss.
Aquam ad f. ℥vi.
M. Sig.
Exhib. coch. med. ter quarterve die, vel. saep. urgent convulsione vel spasmos.

6. R. Potassii Bromidi ... ℥iv.
Tinct. Digital ... ... ℥ii.
Liq. Strych. ... ... ℥ii.
Infus Buchu ... ... ad ℥iv.
Misce.
Sig. Sum. aeger coch. parv. stat; iter post hor. diende altern. hora donec evanes. symptomata.

7. R. Phenazoni ... ... ℥ii.
Tr. Aconiti ... ... f. ℥i.
Elix. Simplicis ... f. ℥i.
Sp. Etheris Nitrosi ... f. ℥i.
Aquam ad ... ℥iii.
Sig. M.
℥ii. om. hor. dum feb. et cephalalgia postulet.

8. R. Potassii Permanganatis ...
Acid. Tannici ... aa. ℥ii.
Misce et tere bene.
Sig.
Consperg. sicca mor. dict. ad foetorem obstandum.

9. (*a*) You are directed to suspend Subnitrate of Bismuth in a mixture.

State your choice between Acacia and Tragacanth for this purpose, and give reasons.

(*b*) R. Tr. Rhei ... f. ℥ii.
Syr. Ejusdem ... ... ℥ss.
Aquam ad ... ... ℥ii.
Fl. haustus ... f.
What official syrup is here indicated?

10. (*a*) In dispensing you find your stock of Acetate of Morphine to be but sparingly soluble in water. How would you overcome the difficulty?

(*b*) What are Cachets?

Mention the advantages they afford as a means of exhibiting powders.

Final Examinations

PHARMACY AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Franklin T. Harrison, Phar.D.

1. A sample of spirits contains 91 per cent. of alcohol by weight (Sp. Gr. .820). How many fluid ounces will be required to make [illegible] Proof Spirit. (*b*) Proof Spirit?

2. State the essentials of the official solutions of the following: Hydrochlorate of Cocaine, Nitroglycerine Permanganate of Potassium, Perchloride of Mercury, Iodine, Ammonia.

3. Name points desired in a model pill-coating. Compare advantages and disadvantages of various methods in use.

4. *Extractium Nucis Vomicae:*

(*a*) How is the extract prepared?

(*b*) What alkaloids does it contain?

(*c*) What is the official requirement as to strength?

(*d*) Give method of standardization.

5. Give a method of assay for alkaloids in a drug which also contains fixed oil and tannin.

6. Name adulterants and impurities likely to be present, and give method of detecting same in the following: Ether, Iodide of Potassium, Cream of Tartar, Light Magnesia.

7. Describe generally the principles which would guide you in the selection of solvents for the extraction of drugs, and also in the method of extraction.

8. *Phenacetinum:* State from what prepared, and give physical and chemical properties and tests.

9. *Acidum Citricum:* State from what prepared, and give chemical properties and tests and pharmaceutical uses.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

Examiner—Franklin T. Harrison, Phar.D.

1. Prepare six fluid ounces of Syrup of Phosphate of Iron by the following formula:

SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS.

Granulated Sulphate of Iron	224 grains
Phosphate of Sodium	224 "
Bicarbonate of Sodium	56 "
Concentrated Phosphoric Acid ...	1¼ fl oz.
Refined Sugar	8 oz.
Distilled Water	8 fl. oz.

Dissolve the sulphate of iron in about four ounces of boiling water, and the phosphate of sodium in a similar quantity of cold water. Mix the solutions, then add the bicarbonate of sodium dissolved in a little water, and, after careful stirring, transfer the precipitate to a calico filter, and wash until the filtrate is free from sulphates. Mix the residue on the filter in a mortar with the phosphoric acid. As soon as the precipitate is dissolved, filter the solution, add water and the sugar, and dissolve without heat. Add more water if necessary to make bulk up to twelve fluid ounces.

2. Determine the specific gravity of sample of alcohol submitted.

In the preparation of syrup of phosphate of iron:

(*a*) Why is bicarbonate of sodium used?

(*b*) Write chemical equation for each reaction.

(*c*) Make calculation showing how much anhydrous phosphate of iron ($Fe_3 Po_4)_2$ is contained in each fluid ounce.

Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society.

The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society was held at Halifax, June 17th, 1897. The following is a synopsis of the address of Mr. Frank C. Simson, President of the Society :

Mr Chairman and Gentlemen

In this my second annual address to you, I take pleasure in reporting the good progress and the good order in which the affairs of the society are, as evidenced by the reports of the council, treasurer, and registrar respectively.

In the date of our meeting last year, we were rather unfortunate, as the many counter engagements at the time, rendered the attendance very small, and this year, apparently for the same cause, it is very little better.

We had anticipated this year the pleasure of having Professor Remington, of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy with us, and to have enjoyed a lecture from him, but unfortunately his time was so fully occupied it was impossible for him to be here. This, however, is one of the pleasures in anticipation still.

Among the reports you have that of the delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association, and I might say here that while our society has in the past been entitled to three delegates, I think the number almost too great for the finances of the society, and while recommending the sending of delegates from this association to such conventions whenever practicable, the number under the present circumstances should be limited to two.

I think that during the past year the general success of the drug business has not been what we would wish, I am still of the opinion expressed last year, viz., that this is largely due to the encroachments made on our business through the multiplicity of proprietary articles that are being foisted upon us. I think a decided stand should be taken by our members, and every possible means used to keep the dispensing of drugs confined to articles within the Pharmacopœia. Under present conditions some concern will canvass the physicians with some newfangled idea, in which he wants the long suffering wholesaler to carry stock for him at a margin of about 10 per cent, The article is passed through the retailer, who has to dispense it at a ruinous rate, and in the end when this fad is exhausted, both the wholesaler and the retailer find more of these goods left on their shelves than the amount of the little margin they have made. The pharmacists of this country are sufficiently educated to dispense the medicines required, and it is certainly a wrong state of things that we should be compelled to dispense proprietory articles and mixtures which must often become old and damaged on the shelves, while in every instance better results could be obtained from the fresh drug dispensed by our competent pharmacists. I would strongly recommed this matter to your attention.

Before closing, it is fitting that I should refer to the celebration of this Diamond Jubilee year. Looking back as far as we can, we see the great progress made in our profession since the beginning of Victoria's glorious reign.

Thanking you gentlemen for your kind attention.

The following is the report of delegates from Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society to the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, at Montreal, August 12th to 20th, 1896.

Your committee acknowledge with pleasure the honor conferred on them in the appointment of delegates to the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, held in Montreal in August, 1896. This is the second meeting which this association has held in Canada, and the second time that a Canadian president has been elected. The association has been increasing in numbers until it now contains a membership of 1,558, embracing most of the prominent nations of the world. The meeting this year showed the international character of the association, and a Canadian, Mr. J. Eugene Davenant, was appointed to the committee of legislation, secretary of the commercial interests.

Two of your committee left Halifax on Monday, August 10th, and were joined at Truro by Mr. Odell, and then proceeded to Montreal by the C.P.R. At Montreal they were cordially received and welcomed at the meeting, at which the attendance was not as large as usual, principally because of the hot wave, which was passing over the country at the time. It was the intention of a large party from the members attending to take a trip to Nova Scotia after leaving Montreal ; to visit the Land of Evangeline and return home *via* Boston, but this plan was frustrated on account of the leader of the party, Mr. S. A. D. Sheppard, of Boston, being taken ill.

The first session was held on the evening of the 12th, when the delegates were welcomed by the president of the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association, who was replied to in a very witty speech from Professor Patch, of Boston, after which followed the president's address, which is well worth perusing. One of the strong points that the president makes in this is the adoption of the metric system by many of the larger nations of the world, and his belief that this system will in a short time be used by all of North America, and in which he pointed out that Great Britain and the United States were the only influential nations which have not adopted the metric system. The address was received and referred to a committee composed of Dr. Louis Diehl, of Louisville, Dr. F. H. Butler, of Lowell, and Frank C. Simson. After the address of the president a motion was passed to send a cable of greetings to the meeting of the International Pharmaceutical Association of Prague, Austria.

The reports were then called for and referred to the following day, after which the roll was called for the nominating committee, of which Mr. Simson represented Nova Scotia.

The nomination for president proceeded in a hurried manner. J. C. Morrison, of Montreal, and J. E. Davenant, of Windsor, were proposed, and Mr. Morrison was elected.

In the evening a reception was tendered in the parlors of the Windsor Hotel, where the members and their friends were entertained, and there were many hearty greetings between friends from the east and west, and north and south, who probably seldom meet except at the annual conventions.

The following day three sessions were held, the general session, and two sessions of commercial interest. On Friday, in the morning the section for scientific papers met and proposed to adjourn until the evening, which was done. In the afternoon the members enjoyed a pleasant ride on the electric cars through Montreal and suburbs, and again in the evening, at 8.30 the adjourned meeting of the section on scientific papers was held. Saturday there were again three sessions and Sunday was devoted to rest.

On Monday the association had a trip on the St. Lawrence River, through the Canal, running the Lachine Rapids, and returning to Montreal. As most of the important business was now over, and the time of your delegates was limited, they left for home on Monday night.

The next meeting of the association will be held at Lake Minnetonka, near Minneapolis.

The many good things said at the meeting are too voluminous to detail here, and the larger part of the proceedings has been reported in the pharmaceutical journals. We would expressly call your attention to the excellent address and suggestions of Prof. Louis Diehl, on the report of the progress of pharmacy, and the report of the delegates to the British Medical Association.

In closing this report we thank the N. S. P. S. for the treat we were able to enjoy, as we came in contact with men of our profession, who would stimulate even the least ambitious to become better druggists. This one thing alone would pay any druggist to visit the meeting of the association which takes place in New York, in 1898.

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FRANCIS U. KAHLE,
127 BAY STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society

ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirteenth annual session of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society was convened at the rooms of the society in the city market building, St. John, N. B., on 16th of June, 1897. President J. M. Wiley called the meeting to order shortly after 10 a.m. with a fair attendance of members. Those present were Messrs. J. M. Wiley, of Fredericton; Winslow Tilley, of St. Mary's; W. H. Clark, of St. Stephen; J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, of Chatham; J. McD. Cooke, of Moncton; R. E. Coupe, E. Clinton Brown, Thos. C. Donald, C. P. Clarke, Chas. F. Wade, Clarence Fairweather, M. V. Paddock, Straun Robertson, S. McDiarmid, R. W. McCarty, Thos. A. Crockett, N. B. Smith, Wm. Hawker, C. Walter Clarke, W. H. Mowatt.

The secretary read the minutes of the preceding meeting and these having been confirmed, were followed by the reading of the

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

To the president and members of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society:

GENTLEMEN—your council takes pleasure in presenting to you a report of their work during the past year and of the present position and standing of the society.

Seven council meetings were held during the year, at which principally routine business was transacted, as the members of the society, with scarcely an exception, have lightened the labors of the Registrar and the Council by promptly fulfilling their personal duties and obligations to the society. We have occasionally to meet with criticism and complaints, but that is expected in any healthy society and fair criticism is welcomed. The usefulness of the society is apparent to any one who knows the number of times in each year that enquiries are received from other portions of the Dominion and from the United States with regard to our pharmacy laws. Finding that they cannot do business in this province without passing an examination, the applicant is not again heard from. Legislation was obtained during the year exempting members of this society from jury service in this province. The legislators also passed a bill which we did not request classing respectable druggists of St. John with beer saloons, and depriving our citizens of the privilege of buying a glass of soda water on Sunday—while permitting in other portions of the province, so far as druggists are concerned this law is totally uncalled for and objectionable. One examination was held at which twenty-one candidates presented themselves, and of these, eleven passed the "preliminary" and two the "final" or qualifying examination.

Respectfully submitted,
W. H. MOWATT,
Secretary.

Mr. W. H. Clark moved that the report of council be received and entered on the minutes, this was seconded by Mr. Tilley and carried.

As the treasurer was absent, owing to illness, his report was read by registrar as follows:—

TREASURER'S REPORT.

[illegible]

1896.
July 1st—To balance in Bank of New Brunswick [illegible]
1897.
June 15th—To cash from Registrar [illegible]

[illegible]

1896.
Sept. 10th—Mrs. I. Mowatt, engrossing [illegible]
" " Geo. E. Day, cards and printing [illegible]
Sept. 10th—Chas. S. Everett, chairs and tables [illegible]
Sept. 10th—Telegraph Publishing Co., advertising 3.00
1897.
Feb. 1st—R. W. L. [illegible] [illegible]
May 12th—Telegraph Publishing Co. advertising and printing [illegible]
May 12th—Sun Publishing Company advertising [illegible]
May 12th—Reed Bros., decorating room [illegible] 5.25
June 15th—Sun Pub. Co., advertising 3.00
" " Geo. E. Day, printing 1.25
" " Chas. S. Everett, tables [illegible]
" " Telegraph Publishing Co. advertising [illegible]
June 15th—Weldon & McLean, legislation expenses [illegible]
June 15th—R. W. McCarty, postage, etc 8.02
June 15th—S. McDiarmid, mdse.... .25
" " W. H. Mowatt, postage, etc. [illegible] 1.57
June 15th—R. W. McCarty, registrar, 50.00
" " C. Walter Clarke, examiner [illegible]
June 15th—F. Clinton Brown, examiner [illegible]
June 15th—L. C. Allison, M. D. examiner [illegible]
June 15th—M. V. Paddock, examiner [illegible]
" " W. H. Mowatt, secretary and examiner 35.00

$205.24
Balance in Bank of New Brunswick, 233.32
Cash on hand..... 8.00

$446.56

HAZEN J. DICK,
Treasurer.

On motion of C. P. Clarke, seconded by T. C. Donald, it was resolved that report of treasurer be received and entered on the minutes.

The president then called for registrar's report, which was as follows:—

REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

St. John, June 16th, 1897.

Report of the Registrar of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society for the year ending June, 1897.

GENTLEMEN—

The total membership of the society at at the present date is one hundred and thirty-six, made up as follows:—

[illegible] have been added by passing the required examinations and receiving diplomas; their names are as follows:—Mr. Beverly J. Sharp, of Sussex; Mr. Geo. Albert Ricker, Mr. Fred. W. Munro and Mr. Geo. F. Dunham, all of St. John. Only two have failed to register in the past year and consequently are doing business without certificate of the society for 1897.

The ratio per year for diploma holders is about four, the number of Physicians who are conducting drug stores is on the increase; those admitted by servitude are one less than last year caused by the death of Mr. J. W. Racine, who died on Nov. 17th, 1896. Considerable correspondence has been conducted by the Registrar during the year regarding the Society's affairs, and it is gratifying to report from the Registrar's department that the Society is receiving that attention on the part of the members that renders the work pleasant. I would here express my thanks for information and help afforded.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR.

DR.
To fees for certificates from 98 members [illegible]
" from 4 Diplomas issued @ 5.00 20.00
" " [illegible]
" " [illegible]

[illegible]

CR.
By one application returned ..... $ 5.00
By amount paid to Treasurer..... 295.00

$300.00

Respectfully submitted,
[illegible]
Registrar.

Mr. S. Robertson moved that the Registrar's report be received and entered on the minutes, seconded by Mr. T. Crockett and carried.

Mr. C. P. Clarke then presented the report of the Auditors.

St. John, N. B., June 15th, 1897.

To the N. B. Pharmaceutical Society.

We, the Auditors appointed to examine the books of N. B. Pharmaceutical Society, find the accounts correct, with vouchers and receipts for all expenditures and we find the balance deposited in the bank of N. B. to be 233\frac{32}{100}$ and cash in hands of treasurer $8.00.

Signed, C. P. CLARKE, [illegible]
HAZEN J. DICK, Auditors.

T. C. Donald moved that the report of the auditors be received and entered on the minutes, seconded by Mr. S. McDiarmid and carried.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

were then called for and Mr. R. E. Coupe on behalf of the committee appointed to correspond with Retail Druggists' As-

sociations in Ontario and elsewhere, read letters which had been received from the president (Mr. Gebhardt) and secretary (Mr. Pepper) of the Ontario Retail Druggists' Association describing the condition of affairs in that Province, and the methods employed to try and overcome the "cutting" evil. Copies of their constitution and by-laws were also submitted. After some informal discussion and remarks by different members, Mr. William Hawker moved that these replies and documents be placed on file, and the thanks of the society extended to these gentlemen and to the committee. This motion was seconded by Mr. W. H. Clark, and carried. Mr. Clark, in seconding the motion, called attention to recent prosecutions in Montreal, and decision preventing sale of Patent Medicines except by registered persons, and asked if similar legislation could be obtained in New Brunswick. The general opinion of the members was that it would be impracticable except in cities. Election of council members was next in order, and twenty-two names were placed in nomination, and Messrs. R. W. McCarty and T. C. Donald being appointed scrutineers, a ballot was taken, and the committee reported that the following twelve gentlemen had received a majority of the votes, and would form the council of the society for the ensuing year :—

Messrs. Struan Robertson, E. Clinton Brown, M. V. Paddock, R. E. Coupe, H. J. Dick, J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, J. M. Wiley, Chas. F. Wade, C. H. Fairweather, W. H. Clark, T. A. Crockett, W. H. Mowatt.

There were calls now for a speech, and the retiring president delivered the following address :—

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen, members of the Pharmaceutical Society of New Brunswick.

Another year has passed away, and again we meet for the transaction of such business as may come before us as members of this society. The past year has been quite an uneventful one. Very few changes of any note have taken place, we have had no litigation on hand and no prosecutions for violation of Pharmacy Act. We have had some necessary legislation, the principal part of which has been the exemption of druggists from jury duty, which I think is a very important provision, and I trust will commend itself to your approval.

It is a matter of regret that there is so little interest taken in the annual meeting of this society outside the City of St. John. If it were not for the interest taken in the society by the druggists of this city our association would almost cease to exist, and as an outsider, I desire to express my obligation to the gentlemen who have so well carried out the business of the society at a considerable sacrifice of their time. For myself, although unable to be present at many meetings of the council, I have always felt that in the hands of the members of the council in St. John the interests of the society were perfectly safe.

When we consider the question from merely a business standpoint, it seems to me that, in our own personal interest, there should be a large attendance at our annual meetings.

For myself, I always look forward to this time with the greatest pleasure, and would regret very much should any engagement prevent me from being present, as the friendships I have formed and the pleasant days I have spent at these meetings are among my happiest recollections. In this connection might I quote from an article which appeared in one of the journals lately—it says : "Think twice before you make up your mind that you cannot afford the outlay of time or money required to attend some gathering of representative pharmacists this summer. The expense does not signify a useless luxury by any means, it partakes more of the return of an investment, and the profit resides in the improved health, the added vigor, the new ideas derived from contact with our colleagues, the schemes which one picks up in conversation, the hints which men cannot fail to let fall when they talk about their business. A merchant must keep up with the times, he must replenish his stock of ideas periodically, and nothing affords a better chance of renewing our resources than the annual convention.

We live but once, and we are a long time dead, what folly to be so absorbed in business as to find our best days gone before we have fairly begun to enjoy them ! All classes of men are the better for an occasional bit of recreation, and no class can less afford to dispense with the annual change than that comprising the hard-working druggists of the land. No evenings and often no Sundays—let us at least cling to our annual outing, and make the most of it." In this connection, I would address the younger members of our society. Theirs is the greater interest, they are just stepping into the work, and by taking a lively interest in the society, they will, I think, find it pleasing and profitable. I hope that arrangements will be made at this meeting for papers to be read at our next annual meeting by some of the members of our society.

The reports of the various officers shows that our society is in a flourishing condition financially.

In conclusion, allow me to thank you for having elected me to the office of president, and I trust that our meeting together at this time will be in the best interests of the society and also pleasant and profitable individually.

J. M. WILEY,
President.

When the applause had subsided, a vote of thanks was moved to the president for his very instructive and inspiring address, and it was ordered to be entered on the minutes.

Mr. W. H. Clark, of St. Stephen, was called upon to read his paper, the title of which he announced to be "Why ?"

WHY ?

Outside of words representing the names of God and kindred words there is no word in the English language that means so much as the word why. We all know, especially those of us who are fathers, that almost the first intelligent question which the child asks is "why." Why is this done ? Why is that other thing used ? Why do we like one thing better than another ? The whys are endless, and it is a good sign in the child. The questions should not be repressed, but answered as far as possible, because it shows that the child is waking up to its surroundings and wants to find out the reason for things. Why am I here ? Why are all these things around me ? What connection have they with me ?

If the spirit of inquiry only stays with the boy and the man, then we will have a Newton, or a Galileo, or an Edison, or a Pasteur, and the law of gravitation is discovered, or a correct system of astronomy, or our wonderful development of electricity, or the vast strides in medical knowledge; if it were not for the ones who ask why ? of their fellows and of nature, we would be a set of barbarians.

There is no branch of knowledge or practical science in which the word why has been used more effectually than in medicine, pharmacy, and chemistry, that is in our profession. Among the Chinese, where they do not ask why, their idea of medicine is to get the vilest possible dose down the throat of the patient. Their idea of pharmacy, getting together a hundred ingredients, and the more pounds weight at a dose the better. Their idea of chemistry, nothing. And much of their other knowledge is on a par with the the foregoing.

Contrast it with the advances in all these branches by those who do ask why in chemistry. What wonderful strides, resulting, not only in a better idea of natural objects, but in benefit to mankind.

I might write a long paper about the results in different directions of asking why, but at present I will confine myself to ourselves as practical druggists and caterers to the public wants.

The first why is the child's. Why am I here ? I must have been placed in this world for some purpose. What is it ? A very large number of men say practically, if not in words, I am here to spend my time in my own pleasure, enjoy all I can of this life, and then lie down and die. What an inglorious ambition ! Others say practically, I am here to make money, the more the better, the fact that I cannot take a cent of it with me when I leave here is nothing. Let me accumulate a good lot of money, and life's work is accomplished. Now I am not going to say that money-making is a bad thing. To make money is good ; first, because

money is a very useful article in the world, second, because the effort to make it is a stimulant to business, but keep it as ordinary means to an end, not the end for which we live, for to make money is all we live for, then as we can not take our money with us, life must be more or less of a failure. Again, some look on ambition to be leaders in society or in politics as filling out the measure of their life. And these are not bad things in themselves, if they are used to benefit ourselves and others, but if only to gratify personal pride, again life is a failure, that is, unless the sixty or seventy years here is all of life. If it is, then to get the most personal pleasure out of it is, at least, natural, but surely we believe that man, who has accomplished so much even with his brain, not to mention any higher attribute, must have a career of longer duration than sixty or seventy years, and so, there must be a stage of existence where at least money is not a factor, seeing that we cannot take that with us.

To prepare for that stage of existence the higher nature should be cultivated.

There is not one of us who does not believe that there is something more in us than just spending our life grubbing a grave for ourselves. And so feeling and believing that, then we are not here to only cultivate wealth, power, ambition, for they all belong to this life, but we are here that we may use all those things to make us better, nobler men.

But now let us get a little closer home, and ask why are we in this world as druggists? Some will answer I am a druggist by accident, some may say by choice am I here, some I want to make money, some again to have an easy, respectable living. Some perhaps will say I am a druggist by mistake. Gentlemen, if we look on ourselves as men, something more than mere playthings of fortune, we will give none of these answers. There is a dignity about our profession which impresses me more and more the longer I live; it is equalled of course, but I doubt if it is surpassed, by even the medical profession, when a prescription is placed in our hands for preparation. Let us ask ourselves why is this given to me? I hold in my hands what may be either life or death to some fellow-creature, and it is a tremendous responsibility.

Again why? Because we are supposed to have knowledge. Because we are thought to be honest. Because we are believed to be careful. Now, if in any one of these things we come short we are betraying a trust.

When we think of the responsibility and importance attached to the putting up of that prescription, do we not need to have our brains clear? And should we not ask help from a higher power? Every morning I ask my Heavenly Father to keep me from making mistakes through the day. There is one thing that must be apparent to every man, if we are to be careful, no such thing as intoxicating liquor should ever enter our mouth to muddle our brain. If any man should be [illegible] not indulge in alcoholic drinks out of business hours, for it makes him unfit to hold the life of another person in his hand, [illegible] from a medical point of view.

But let us ask a still closer question: Why are we here as a pharmaceutical society? Is it just to have a place of meeting, an outing for a day, ending with a fine dinner, and nothing more? I would say no; that scheme would make us children not men. Men are in this world to think and learn, not to spend their time in pleasure alone, though do not understand me as denouncing a jolly time. I believe in it, provided all our time is not spent in that kind of thing. I think our dignity, not to mention any higher motive, demands something more than that. We are here to compare notes to help each other to a better knowledge of our profession; help each other to be nobler men; in a word, help each other to be true druggists and true men, not mere money-making machines or pleasure-seekers.

I hope the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society will improve in some of these particulars. The way to do it is a matter for discussion; but I think there should be some change, so that this society need not be ashamed to meet any sister society anywhere.

Mr. Clark was enthusiastically applauded at the close of the reading, and Mr. Wm. Hawker, in moving a vote of thanks, remarked that he felt certain that all the members were in sympathy with the noble sentiments so thoughtfully expressed and so beautifully and clearly stated by the writer.

Mr. W. H. Mowatt then read a short paper detailing his experience in preparing aromatic spirits of ammonia so as to obtain a *colorless* solution that did not precipitate on standing. For the retail druggist preparing small quantities at a time he advised the B.P. formula and the U.S.P. process, with some modifications. The essential oils are dissolved in the alcohol, and the solution shaken up with some moist ferric hydrate (readily prepared by diluting two drachms of liquor ferri perchlòr fort to one ounce with water, and precipitating with an excess of aqua ammonia), and allowed to stand for three or four hours; dissolvé the ammonia carbonate in the mixed liquor ammoniæ fort, and water, being careful to use only clear translucent pieces of the carbonate; filter the two solutions separately and mix, adding alcohol if necessary to complete the measure. If the spirit is a little cloudy when finished allow to stand a few days, or filter through charcoal and paper in a well-covered funnel—do not use magnesia.

It was resolved that these papers should be received and printed in the report of the proceedings.

Secretary was instructed to have report [illegible] ber.

[illegible] to be read at the annual dinner, with no restriction as to subject.

[illegible] come before the meeting, a motion to adjourn was carried without debate.

[illegible] W. H. Mowatt,
Secretary.

Immediately at the close of the annual meeting the members of the new council were called together to elect officers for the year, with the result that Mr. Struan Robertson, of St. John, was elected president; Mr. C. H. Fairweather, of Sussex, vice-president; Hagen J. Dick, treasurer; E. Clinton Brown, secretary, and W. H. Mowatt, registrar.

In the afternoon the St. John druggists entertained their visiting brethren to a twenty-mile trip by steamer up the river to "The Cedars"—a beautiful summer resort, where some hours were spent in games and amusements, followed by the annual dinner and its usual accompaniment of speech-making, etc. The return trip was enlivened with music, both vocal and instrumental, recitations, and all arrived at the wharf "in their usual health and more than their usual spirits."

Study of the American Medicinal Flora.

The Sub-Commission of the Pan-American Medical Congress appointed to study the medicinal plants of the United States has entered into an association with the Smithsonian Institution for that purpose. The attention of our readers is called to the respective circulars issued by these organizations, which we print below:

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., May 28th, 1897.

DEAR SIR,—The Smithsonian Institution has undertaken to bring together all possible material bearing on the medicinal uses of plants in the United States. Arrangements have been made with a body representing the Pan-American Medical Congress, the Sub-Commission on Medicinal Flora of the United States, to elaborate a report on this subject, and the material when received will be turned over to them for investigation.

The accompanying detailed instructions relative to specimens and notes have been prepared by the sub-commission.

All packages and correspondence should be addressed to the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., and marked on the outside "Medicinal Plants for the U.S. National Museum."

Franks which will carry specimens, when of suitable size, together with descriptions and notes, free of postage

through the mails, will be forwarded upon application. Should an object be too large for transmission by mail the sender is requested, before shipping it, to notify the institution, in order that a proper authorization for its shipment may be made out.

Respectfully,
(Signed) S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary.

INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO MEDICINAL PLANTS.

The Pan-American Medical Congress, at its meeting held in the City of Mexico in November, 1896, took steps to institute a systematic study of the American medicinal flora, through the medium of a general commission and of special sub-commissions, the latter to be organized in the several countries. The sub-commission for the United States has been formed, and consists of Dr. Valery Havard, U.S.A., chairman; Mr. Frederick V. Colville, Botanist of the United States Department of Agriculture; Dr. C. F. Millspaugh, Curator of the Botanical Department of the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago; Dr. Charles Mohr, State Botanist of Alabama; Dr. W. P. Wilson, Director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museums; and Prof. H. H. Rusby, of the New York College of Pharmacy. This sub-commission solicits information concerning the medicinal plants of the United States from everyone in a position to accord it. The principal points of study are as follows:

(1) Local names.

(2) Local uses, together with historical facts.

(3) Geographical distribution and degrees of abundance in the wild state.

(4) Is the plant collected for market, and if so, (*a*) At what season of the year? (*b*) To how great an extent? (*c*) How prepared for market? (*d*) What is the effect of such collection upon the wild supply? (*e*) What price does it bring? (*f*) Is the industry profitable?

(5) Is the plant, or has it ever been, cultivated, and if so give all information on the subject, particularly as to whether such supplies are of superior quality, and whether the industry has proved profitable?

(6) If not cultivated, present facts concerning the life history of the plant which might aid in determining methods of cultivation.

(7) Is the drug subjected to substitution or adulteration, and if so, give information as to the plants used for this purpose.

While it is not expected that many persons will be able to contribute information on all these points concerning any plant, it is hoped that a large number of persons will be willing to communicate such partial knowledge as they possess.

It is not the important or standard drugs alone concerning which information is sought. The Sub-Commission desires to compile a complete list of the plants which have been used medicinally, however trivial such use may be. It also desires to collect all obtainable information, historical, scientific and economic, concerning our native and naturalized plants of this class, and, to that end, invites the co-operation of all persons interested. Poisonous plants of all kinds come within the scope of our inquiry, whether producing dangerous symptoms in man, or simply skin inflammation, or, as "loco-weeds," deleterious to horses, cattle and sheep. In this respect, the general reputation of a plant is not so much desired as the particulars of cases of poisoning actually seen, or heard from reliable observers. It is believed that much interesting knowledge can be obtained from Indians, Mexicans and half-breeds, and that, consequently, Indian agencies and reservations are particularly favourable fields for our investigation. Such knowledge will be most acceptable when based upon known facts or experiments.

In order to assist in the study of the habits, properties and uses of medicinal plants, the Sub-Commission undertake to furnish the name of any plant-specimen received, together with any desired information available.

Owing to the diversity in the common names of many plants it will be necessary for reports, when not furnished by botanists or others qualified to state the botanical names with certainty, to accompany the same with some specimen of the plant sufficient for its identification. While the Sub-Commission will endeavor to determine the plant from any portion of it which may be sent, it should be appreciated that the labour of identification is very greatly decreased, and its usefulness increased, by the possession of complete material, that is, leaf, flower and fruit, and in the case of small plants, the underground portion also. It is best to dry such specimens thoroughly, in a flat condition under pressure, before mailing. While any convenient means for accomplishing this result may be employed, the following procedure is recommended. Select a flowering or fruiting branch, as the case may be, which when pressed shall not exceed 16 inches in length by 10 inches in width. If the plant be a herb 2 or 3 feet high, it may be doubled to bring it within these measurements. If it possess root leaves, some of these should be included. Lay the specimen flat in a fold of newspaper and place this in a pile of newspapers, carpet felting, or some other form of paper which readily absorbs moisture, and place the pile in a dry place under a pressure of about 20 to 30 pounds, sufficient to keep the leaves from wrinkling as they dry. If a number of specimens are pressed at the same time, each is to be separated from the others by three or four folded newspapers or an equivalent in other kinds of paper. In 12 or 24 hours these papers will be found saturated with the absorbed moisture and the fold containing the specimen should be transferred to dry ones. This change should be repeated for from two to five days according to the state of the weather, the place where the drying is done, the fleshiness of the specimens, etc. The best way to secure the required pressure is by means of a pair of strong straps, though weights will do. The best place for drying is beside a hot kitchen range. When dry the specimens should be nailed between cardboards or some other light but stiff materials which would not bend in transit.

It is a most important matter that the name and address of the sender should be attached to the package, and that the specimens, if more than one, should be numbered, the sender retaining also specimens bearing the same number, to facilitate any correspondence which may follow. The Sub-Commission requests that, so far as practicable, all plants sent be represented by at least four specimens.

(Signed) H. H. RUSBY, M.D.,
Chairman of the General Commission,
New York College of Pharmacy.

VALERY HAVARD, M.D.,
Chairman of the Sub Commission,
Fort Slocum, David's Island, New York.

How Children's Eyes Should be Tested.

The means to be provided must be accessible to the masses, easy of application, considerate of popular prejudice, and effective of results. Such a plan has been suggested and put in practice by the writer. It consists in the training of school principals in the detection of eye disorders and in a system of notification to the parents of discovered defects carrying with it the suggestion that a competent authority should be consulted

In the city of Minneapolis, with the earnest co-operation of Prof. C. M. Jordan, superintendent of the public schools of that city, the eyes of 23,049 school children have been satisfactorily examined by the principals, after due instruction by the superintending oculist. Among this number, 7,293 defectives have been found and largely beneficial results have already followed.

The method is, briefly, as follows: An oculist is to be appointed by the board of education, whose duty it shall be to lecture to the principals upon the elementary facts in ocular anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, and upon the uses and application of the test types, etc., making a practical demonstration of the method upon some fifty pupils.

The principals shall thereafter annually report their work to the superintending oculist, who shall submit such statements, with his conclusions, to the board of education. A Snellen test card is provided for every building, with some accompanying printed matter.

They involve but slight expense, which should not exceed seventy-five dollars in a city of two hundred thousand people.—From "Defective Eyesight in American Children," by Dr. Frank Allport, in June *Review of Reviews*.

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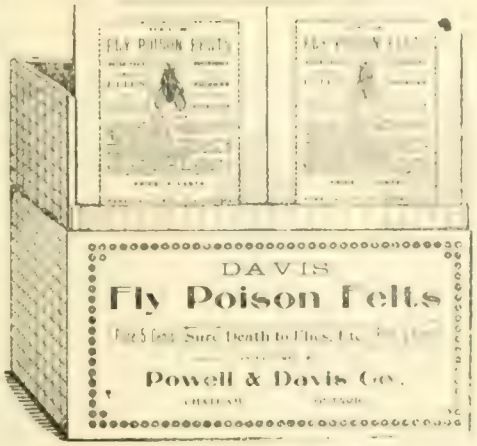

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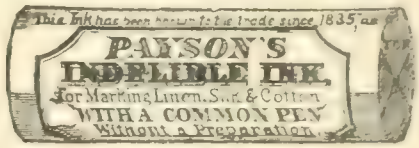
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WE CREATE THE DEMAND.

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Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

In point of attendance, scientific work, trade interests, and amusements, the nineteenth annual meeting, held at Meramec Highlands, June 8th to 12th, was the most successful in the history of the organization.

President Eugene Soper's address dealt with practical subjects, and among others recommended membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association.

T. A. Moseley, chairman of the Committee on Legislation, submitted some radical ideas on the subject.

Dr. Francis Hemm, chairman of the Committee on Papers and Queries, presented fifteen papers, which were read and discussed. Several of the papers were accompanied by demonstrations of methods and processes.

William L. Ilhardt, chairman of the Committee on Drug Adulterations, presented a lengthy and carefully prepared report on the drugs and chemicals of Missouri, showing that, as a rule, they are of good quality.

On motion by Dr. J. M. Good, the Committee on Revision of the Pharmacopœia is requested to fix the morphine strength of powdered opium at a definite figure (say fourteen per cent.), and directed that this opium or its equivalent in weaker or stronger opium be used in preparations containing opium.

Among the many visitors from other States were Dr. Albert E. Ebert, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Shumpik, of Minneapolis; and C. F. Chalin, of New Orleans.

The secretary announced communications from more than thirty members and pharmacists of other States who regretted their inability to be present.

Fifty-two new members were elected.

The United States Pharmacal Company, of Chicago, was endorsed by the association.

To fill the vacancy on the Board of Pharmacy the following names are to be submitted to the governor: Paul L. Hess, of Kansas City; J. H. Ewing, Richmond; R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg; A. Brandenberger, Jefferson City; Hugo Eyesell, Kansas City.

The communication from the section on education and legislation of the American Pharmaceutical Association was referred to a committee consisting of F. W. Sennewald, for the Board of Pharmacy; Dr. J. M. Good, for the St. Louis College of Pharmacy; Prof. J. M. Love, for the Kansas City College of Pharmacy; R. E. Maupin and A. Brandenberger, for the association at large.

The next meeting will be held at Meramec Highlands, June 7th to 11th, 1898. The Illinois Association will meet at Clifton Terrace, twenty-five miles north of St. Louis, the same week, and arrangements have been perfected for a joint session of the two organizations at Meramec Highlands, June 9th.

The following officers were elected: President, Thos. Layton, St. Louis; first vice-president, Paul L. Hess, Kansas City; second vice-president, J. H. Ewing, Richmond; third vice-president, Miss F. de Wyl, Jefferson City; treasurer, Wm. Mittelbach, Boonville; recording secretary, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis; assistant secretary, Ambrose Mueller, Old Orchard; local secretary, L. P. Hemm, Kirkwood.

Council, Eugene Soper, St. Joseph; J. M. Good, St. Louis; H. F. Hassebrock, St. Louis; A. Brandenberger, Jefferson City; W. C. Bohn, St. Louis.

H. M. Whelpley, M.D.,
St. Louis, Secretary.

Gelante A New Dressing for Skin Diseases.

That prolific originator of skin medications, Professor Unna, has devised a new dressing composed of gelatin and gum tragacanth, to which he has given the name "gelante." It is prepared as follows: Pieces of gum tragacanth are macerated for a month in twenty times their weight of water; then they are exposed for a day to the action of steam, with occasional stirring, and finally strained through muslin. The same weight of gelatin is softened in water and submitted to the action of steam under pressure; the two masses are next mixed, and the mixture exposed to the action of steam for two days; it is then again pressed through muslin and receives the addition of 5 per cent. of glycerin, a little rose water and 0.02 per cent. of thymol. The liquid thus prepared contains 2.5 per cent. each of gelatin and tragacanth. When spread upon the skin it dries rapidly and forms a pliable varnish. Considerable quantities of medicament may be added to this basis; as much as 50 per cent. of ichthyol, 40 per cent. of salicylic acid, resorcin, or of pyrogallol, 5 per cent. of phenol, and 1 per cent, of mercuric chloride. Bodies which are incompatible in aqueous solutions, such as salicylic acid and zinc oxide, ichthyol and various salts are without action on each other when incorporated with this basis. The property of drying very rapidly distinguishes gelante from all other water-soluble dressings, and from the large amount of water it contains it exercises a marked cooling and refreshing action when applied to the skin; it is capable of combining with fatty bodies, and can be applied cold to the surface. It promises to be a valuable addition to dermato-therapeutics, particularly in the treatment of eczema and psoriasis.—*Bullet. Comm.*, after *Sem. Med.*

EGG BAVAROISE.

Plain chocolate syrup	6½ pts.
French vanilla cordial	1 pt.
Cinnamon syrup	7 oz.
Lactic acid	1 oz.

For dispensing, place 2 ounces of the above syrup in a glass, add 1 fresh egg; fill up with hot or cold milk, and shake. Top off with whipped cream.

Business Methods in Pharmacy.

In these times of business stress, it is essential that every druggist be alive to the best business methods and conduct his store with all proper energy and enterprise. The druggist must be a good pharmacist, but he must also be a good business man. It is not sufficient that he can make a good suppository, spread a plaster in the most approved manner, or make pills which leave nothing to be desired, either in consistency or finish, but he must also be able to purchase to the best advantages, to sell profitably, and must, in short, possess those manifold but indescribable qualities, which, taken altogether, make up what is known as "a good business man."

The druggist's books may be kept up to date and his bills paid promptly, but it often happens that there is deplorable ignorance regarding market changes, or even of the approximate price at which drugs should be bought. If a druggist is known to be well posted on prices, lower quotations will be made him than if it was known that he was not a close buyer; and goods well bought are half sold, according to the old adage.

Not all persons have the faculty of keeping prices at their tongue's end, and many require some convenient way for keeping them where they can be referred to without loss of time or trouble. Indeed, price books of suitable size and form have been found in many cases to have been the most convenient form for keeping such memoranda. The practice of having prices and quotations kept up to date in a systematic and orderly manner, to which ready references can be had, cannot be too highly recommended; nor can the advantages resulting from such practice be fully appreciated by those who have not been in the habit of thus doing.

The suggestion has been made that it is rather hard on the jobbers to urge upon their customers care in purchasing goods, inasmuch as the lower prices, which by giving attention to this matter retailers are able to obtain, is so much profit of which the jobbers are deprived. This view of the matter is, however, based upon a misapprehension, inasmuch as good buying consists not only in purchasing goods (and the best goods) at as low prices as are obtainable, but also in the placing of orders when the conditions of of the market are the most favorable, and in purchasing goods in the most desirable quantities, thus getting the benefit of quantity discounts. The careful buyer can certainly, without any detriment to the parties from whom he purchases, order goods at such times and in such quantities as will evidence his care and skill, and secure to him advantages in dollars, and cents which will augment his profits in a very appreciable degree.

If the attention given by the retailer to the matter of buying enables him to obtain from his jobber better prices than he would offer to him unsolicitedly, it would be a great mistake to suppose that this attention to buying would be on the whole disadvantageous to the house from whom he purchases. Wholesale druggists, with their recognized sagacity and ability, would be pleased to observe such business-like qualities in their customer in the assurance that the comparatively small amount that they might lose on account of his care would be much more than made up in the gradual extension of his business, which would ensue in nearly all cases as a result of his business-like methods. They would gladly make a concession of a few cents on some drugs and chemicals, in comparatively limited quantities, with the confidence that his trade would gradually, and, perhaps, constantly increase, making him, from year to year, a more desirable and especially a safer customer.—*American Druggist.*

The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Amongst the many wholesale houses which cater to the trade of the Canadian Northwest, and of which Winnipeg, the commercial centre, is so justly proud, one of the most prominent and enjoying the confidence of its patrons is the Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

The warehouse is located on the corner of Princess and Market streets, facing City Hall square. The building is 66 x 100 feet, and is divided into six flats and two basements, accommodating the natural divisions of a wholesale drug establishment, viz., offices, drugs, sundries, patent medicines, laboratory, and empty glassware, while the basements are used for heavy and reserved stocks. The offices are located on the first floor, and are lighted from both Princess and Market streets, and are both convenient and elegant. The general office is enclosed in beautiful oak counter mounted with brass railing and ground glass panels, bank style. There are three private offices, all of which are comfortable, and fitted up with due regard to convenience and taste.

The shipping room is in the rear of the general office, and commands the entire warehouse by means of telephone, electric elevator for heavy goods, and hand hoist for small orders. The sundries are kept on the second floor of the west store. This is a very large, cheerful-looking room, and is fitted up most conveniently; everything has a place, and looks trim and neat. The drug department is on the third flat, same side. This is one of the finest drug rooms in Canada. A row of hardwood bins of barrel capacity run the entire length of the east side, and a row of keg capacity occupy the west side, while in the centre is a double nest, barrel size, the top of which is used for counter. The shelves are fitted with convenient, uniform containers. All the bins are mounted on roller pivots, affording easy handling. The laboratory occupies the second floor of the east store. About a dozen hands are constantly employed here, and all modern appliances

THE MARTIN BOLE & WYNNE Co.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES & SUNDRIES.
THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.

for the economical and safe manipulation of the various products are in use. A feature of the new warehouse is a handsome cabinet in the front hall, opposite the general office, containing a sample of each of the laboratory products. It has a very striking appearance; every article is a model of neatness, while the merits of the various products are attested by the constantly increasing demand, and generally the wonderful development of this branch of the company's business. It has been the aim of the company to place the manufacturing department in such a strong position as will enable all the other departments to withstand any competition, locally or otherwise.

The ground floor, east side, is filled with patent medicines in original cases, and the top flat, same side, is used for empty glass.

There are four large fireproof vaults, and the building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Altogether the warehouse is one of the finest in Canada and a credit to western enterprise. The company employ about thirty hands.

The Origin of Medicines.

The fact that certain herbs and plants produce certain effects upon the human system, and alleviate or cure certain ills, has been known from time immemorial. Perhaps the most ancient of medicines—properly authenticated, that is—is hops, which was used in the dual capacity of an intoxicating beverage and as a medicine in 2000 B.C. This is attested by pictures of the plant on Egyptian monuments of that date. Creosote was discovered in 1830 by Reichenbach, who extracted it from the tar of wood. Potassium was discovered in 1807 by Sir Humphrey Davy, but alcohol was first distinguished as an elementary substance by Albucasis in the twelfth century.

Scheele discovered glycerine in 1789. Nux vomica, which is nearly as old, is the seed of a tree indigenous to India and Ceylon. Peppermint is native to Europe, and its use as a medicine dates back to the Middle Ages. Myrrh, which comes from Arabia and Persia, was used as medicine in the time of Solomon. Hemlock, the extract of which killed Socrates, is a native of Italy and Greece. Iodine was discovered in 1812 by Courtois, and was first employed in a hospital in London in 1825. Ipecac comes from South America, and its qualities are first mentioned in 1648 by a Spanish writer, who refers to it as a Brazilian medicine. Ergot is the product of the diseased seeds of common rye, and is one of Hahnemann's discoveries. Aconite grows in Siberia and Central Asia, and was first used as medicine by Storck in 1762. Hasheesh, or Indian hemp, is a resinons substance produced from the tops of the plant in India. It has been used, as has opium, since Indian history began. Caffeine, the active principle of coffee, was found by Runge in 1820. Ordinary coffee contains about 1 per cent. Java coffee, $4\frac{2}{5}$ per cent., and Martinique $6\frac{2}{5}$ per cent. Arnica hails from Europe and Asia, but the medicine is made from artificial plants grown for that purpose in Germany and France. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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The only line giving the tourist an unbroken view of the famous cataract, also furnishing excellent facilities for reaching all the points of interest at the Falls.

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A PERFECT TEA

MONSOON TEA

FINEST IN THE WORLD.
From Tea Plant to Tea Cup in its Native Purity.

PACKED BY THE GROWERS
And sold in the original packages, ½ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lb. caddies.

If your grocer has none, tell him to order from
STEEL, HAYTER & CO.
11 and 13 Front Street East, Toronto

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RADLAUER'S
ANTISEPTIC PERLES

Of Pleasant Taste and Fragrance.

Non-Poisonous and strongly Antiseptic.

These Perles closely resemble the sublimates and carbolic acid in their antiseptic action. A preventive of diphtheric infection.

For the rational cleansing and disinfection of the mouth, teeth, pharynx, and especially of the tonsils, and for immediately removing disagreeable odors emanating from the mouth and nose.

A perfect substitute for mouth and teeth washes and gargles. Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles take special effect where swallowing is difficult in inflammation of the throat and tonsils, catarrh of the gums, periostitis dentalis, stomatitis mercurialis, salivation, angina, and thrush.

A few of the "Perles" placed in the mouth dissolve into a strongly antiseptic fluid of agreeable taste, cleanse the mouth and mucous membrane of the pharynx, and immediately remove the fungi, germs, and putrid substance accumulating about the tonsils, thereby preventing any further injury to the teeth.

METHOD OF APPLICATION:

Take 2—4 Perles, let them dissolve slowly in the mouth, and then swallow. Being packed in small and handy tins, Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles can always be carried in the pocket.

MANUFACTURED BY

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BERLIN W., GERMANY

W. J. DYAS, Toronto, Ont., Wholesale Agent for Canada.

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The art of healing is to kill the Microbe without harm to the system.

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Is a perfect panacea for the ills of humanity. The sale of one bottle leads to the sale of dozens. We want **Druggists** as Agents in every Town in Canada. Your purchase may be as small as you like, but we want you to have it in stock. Write for prices, supply of advertising matter, etc.

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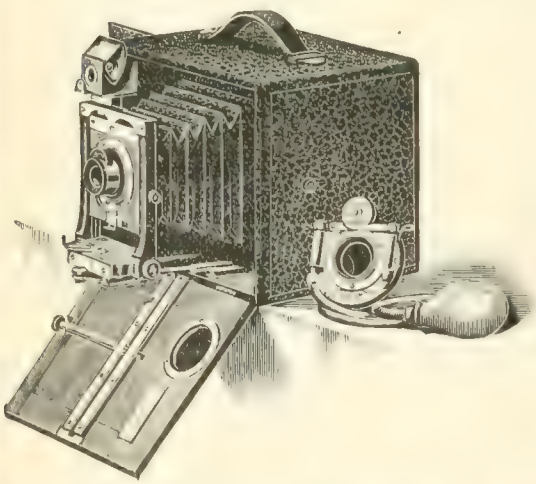

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Cameras, Lenses, and Photo Supplies

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1209 BROADWAY.

CRESSKILL, N.J.

PhotographicNotes

GREEN PRINTS.—M. J. Raphaels communicates to the *Moniteur de la Photographie* a method which is said to give agreeable tones:

Mix.		Parts.
	Water	100
	Gallic acid	5
	Acetate of soda	10
	Alcohol	25

Expose gel. tinochloride paper from a fourth to a sixteenth of the time necessary to obtain an ordinary print, and place it in the above mixture, face upward. Develop until the print is somewhat stronger than it is to be when finished, wash and fix in a 10 per cent. solution of hypo. When washed and dried, the print is of an agreeable green color.

FORMALIN.—Considerable attention is being paid at the present time to the various photographic applications of formalin or formic aldehydes, the use of which in photography has been protected by patent. Its most valuable property is that of hardening gelatin; a film of gelatin soaked in the solution for about ten minutes and then washed and dried can be treated with boiling water for some length of time without being at all softened. As it seems to have no ill-effect upon the progress of development not upon toning, except that of somewhat prolonging those operations, it will be found to be a valuable substitute for the more troublesome and less efficient alum.

TO "FIX" A PENCIL OR CHARCOAL DRAWING.—Drawings made with soft lead are very apt to rub and get into a messy, smudgy condition. This may be prevented by fixing it, *i.e.*, giving it a dip for a couple of minutes or so in a bath of a weak solution of isinglass in water, or water in which rice has been boiled and allowed to cool and then strained through canvas. Others recommend a bath of new milk. After the bath the drawing is simply hung up wet by two adjacent corners and allowed to dry. On no account must there be any attempt to apply the fluid by means of a brush.

J. Wells Champney.

A Study

ANOTHER METHOD.—This consists in spraying a fixing medium by means of spray bottle or scent vaporizer. A material called *fixatif* is sold for the purpose, but an admirable *fixatif* may be made as follows: Of good white hard spirit varnish take one part, and to this add about seven or eight parts of alcohol. Shake gently until thoroughly mixed, then set aside to subside and become clear and free from air bubbles.—*Photo-Beacon.*

[illegible] lantern plates.

[illegible] Water	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Water	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Sulphuric acid (concentrated)	1 dr.

[illegible] (b). This bath will keep, but it should be filtered [illegible] (usually). The chrome alum bath recommended for regular plate can also be used. Leave plate in bath a few minutes after all white has disappeared from back. Wash well and then wipe surface gently with a wad of wet absorbent cotton. Rinse and allow to dry, avoiding dust.

Developer for Bromide Paper.—Exposure in copying frame according to circumstances, by either day, gas, or petroleum light, from one to twenty seconds. For enlargements no special rules can be given as to time for lighting, as it depends entirely upon the density of the negative, size of stop used, and relative proportions of enlargement and negative; and one who may not be familiar with this work had better first try on some small sizes of paper. Following developer gives a clear, black tone:

Ferrous-Citrate Developer.—

(a) Water	1 liter
Oxalate of potash	300 grams
(b) Water	[illegible] c.cm.
Proto-sulphate of iron	60 grams
Citric acid	40 grams

Both solutions are to be filtered and mixed just prior to use, by pouring in one part (b) into three parts (a)

Clearing Solution for Developing Papers.—To be used after development before fixing.

Water	1 liter
Alum	50 grams
Citric acid	10 grams

Fixing Solutions.—

Water	1 liter
Hypo	100 grams

Acid Fixing Bath.—For developed dry plates and bromide enlargements. It clears and hardens the film.

(a) Water	1 liter
Alum	125 grams
(b) Water	250 cc.m.
Sulphite of soda	60 grams
(c) Water	1 liter
Hypo-sulphite of soda	500 grams

These solutions, when mixed, give a clear fluid ready for use.

Intensification, Mercurial.—All negatives should be thoroughly washed so as to be absolutely free from hypo. Bleach in an aqueous saturated solution of bichloride of mercury, until the black image has disappeared from the glass side, then wash in five changes of water and blacken in,

Water	200 cc.m.
Ammonia	10 cc.m.

The intensely blackened image need only be slightly washed in water.

Uran-Prussiate Solution.—The plate must be absolutely free from hypo. or else it will result in a yellow stain. It is, therefore, advisable to treat the negative prior to intensification to an alum bath acidulated with citric acid.

This intensifier is made in two solutions:

(a) Red Prussiate of potash	3 grams
Water	1 liter

To be kept in a well-corked bottle.

(b) Water	1 liter
Uranium nitrate	10 grams
Sulpho-cyanide of ammonium	50 grams
Acetic acid	10 cc.m.

For use take equal parts of (a) and (b). The negative becomes intensely red, and consequently acquires considerable density; when it has obtained sufficient density, it is to be washed under the tap. Continued washing reduces the density.

Reducer, Farmer's.—

Water	500 c.cm.
Hypo	100 grams.
Red prussiate of potash	5 grams.

The solution is permitted to act until the required reduction is reached, when the negative is to be well washed.

Cupric Reducer.—

Water	200 c.cm.
Cupric sulphate	5 grams.
Bromide of potassium	5 grams.

The negative is immersed in this solution until it is slightly bleached (not thoroughly). It is then rinsed and placed in the hypo. bath.

—*American Photographic Journal.*

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. Hamill, M.D., Toronto.

Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries, it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J. S., male; age 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with + 1.50 $\frac{20}{20}$
L.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with + 1.50 $\frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

J.G.R.: Mr. B., butcher, age fifty-two, consulted me for glasses; complains of gradual loss of vision. Nothing I can give him improves his V at all. He is an inveterate user of tobacco.

Answer.—I had this case sent to me for consultation, and found it one of Toxic Amblyopia, an article on which appeared in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST some time last year. Those interested can look up their old files or write to the editor for date of appearance of said article.

J.A.S.: I have a case requiring —9.00 sph. in O.D. and — 3.00 sph. in O.S., but he cannot wear them.

Answer.—Leave the — 3.00 D sph. before the O.S., and put, say, — 5.00 before the O.D., and it is probable the eyes will work together harmoniously. There is too much anisometropia present to give each eye its full correction, and the rule is to correct best eye and bring the poorest eye near as possible to it.

D.H.M.: Miss H., aged 27.

Far point 4 inches.
R.V. $\frac{20}{200}$ w — 22.00 D = $\frac{20}{100}$.
L.V. $\frac{20}{200}$ w — 20.00 = $\frac{20}{80}$.

These make her head dizzy. She has never worn glasses.

In such cases what glasses would you order?

Answer.—I would give her two pairs—one for distance and the other for near vision. The full correction for distance and a little more than half the full correction for near work—say—12.00. These cases usually get tired of the two pairs and use the weaker pair almost entirely, sacrificing their distant vision somewhat rather than be bothered with two pairs.

D.H.M., farmer; age 24; upon testing muscles with Maddox rod R V. line of light—left of candle, requiring 10△ prism to unite—then by turning rod line of light above candle requiring 33△ prism to correct.

My R is for each eye 2△ prism base inwards combined with 8△ prism base up in one eye and base down in the other. Is the above correct?

Answer.—Yes—if prisms are to be of any use the above should "fill the bill," but the glasses may be too heavy, and the case to have any continuous comfort will likely have to undergo an operation to equalize the external muscles of the eye.

Naphthalan.

This compound is a preparation of naphtha distilled without the addition of acids or alkalis. It is a dark blackish-green fluid mass with a slight naphtha-like odor, neutral and melting at 70°, does not mix with water or glycerin, but emulsifies readily with fats. It is soluble in ether, chloroform, and benzol, but not in alcohol. Naphthalan has proved to be a perfectly harmless remedy; large quantities can be applied without injurious effects. It has given most satisfactory results with burns in alleviating the pain, and if applied early the formation of blisters is prevented. With various skin diseases equally good results have been obtained. Naphthalan acts beneficially on inflammations and ulcers, since it has strong antiseptic properties, and is also an anodyne for rheumatism, gout, etc. Mercurial ointment prepared with naphthalan is more easily and more equally rubbed into the skin.—*Pharm. Zeit f. Russl.*

Complaints About Camphor.

The camphor refiners have recently had frequent occasion to complain of the bad quality of the crude camphor delivered to them, and a movement is now on foot to put a stop to the deliberate adulteration of the gum abroad. In Hamburg, buyers of crude camphor have held a meeting to protest against the growing inferiority of the article as shipped, especially of the Formosa variety, and a committee has been formed to confer with the shippers to put an end to this cause of complaint. The buyers demand that Formosa camphor shall be sold with a guarantee that it does not contain more than seven per cent. of water or other added foreign matter, while the limit for Japanese camphor is put at five per cent., any excess to be allowed for *pro rata* of the buying price. A conference of English camphor refiners and others interested in the drug will probably be held shortly to consider a similar course of action.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

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Twenty-four years of Practical and Scientific Optical Work.

Largest Manufacturing and Importing Optical House in Canada.

Our Prescription Department is the most complete in Canada. None but Skilled Workmen employed on our

PRESCRIPTION WORK

Best Rimless Work
Best Gold Goods
Best Steel Goods

Best Gold-filled Goods
Best Lenses
Best Test Cases

Visitors are cordially invited to inspect our stock whenever in town.

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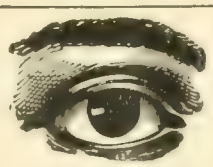
OF CANADA

Principal:
MR. J. S. LEO.



Instructor:
W. E. HAMILL, M.D.

= = = 60 Yonge Street, Toronto = = =

A Diploma from THE OPTICAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA is always an evidence of the ability of its possessor to intelligently and satisfactorily fit spectacles, and Students are welcome to remain until they have mastered the subject. **Next Class, August 16th.**

For further information and recommendations from former students, apply to

MR. J. S. LEO, Principal,
Optical Institute of Canada,
60 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

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OF

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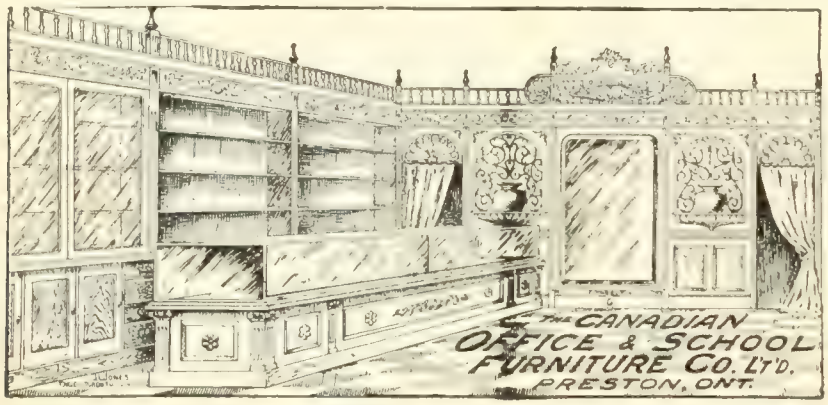
TORONTO—J. Good & Co., Yonge Street.
ST. JOHN, N.B.—F. Smith, 24 Water Street.



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Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID
For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE
An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

SULPHUR PASTILLES
For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE
An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

122 St. Lawrence Main Street

(Cor. of Lagauchetiere)

MONTREAL

NIAGARA.

The best view of the river, rapids and falls is gained by a trip over the Gorge Route.

The Niagara Falls and Lewiston railroad, American line. Fare, round trip, 60 cents.

To see Niagara as it should be seen, cheaply, thoroughly and quickly the tourist should ascend the observation tower and later take a trip over the most complete electric route in the world.

Trains run every 10 minutes.

D. B. WORTHINGTON,
General Passenger Agent, - - BUFFALO, N.Y.

Formulary.

MOUTH WASH TABLOID.

Berneggau gives the following instructions for the preparation of these by means of tabloid machine No. 1 :

Heliotropinum	1 gm.
Saccharinum	1 gm.
Acidum salicylicum	1 gm.
Menthol	1 gm.
Saccharum lactis,	5 gm.
Spiritus tenuissimus	q. s.
Ut fiant tabellae, nr. 100	

The tabloid basis may be colored red with eosin, green with chlorophyll, or blue with indigo carmine. *Pharm. Centralh*

BEAUTY BLANCHE.

This novel toilet requisite gives an unrivalled softness, delicacy, and natural whiteness to the skin.

	Oz.
Distilled witch hazel	12
Prepared cucumber juice	12
French rose water	6
Essence of white rose	6
Glycerine of borax	4
Prepared talc	4
Oxide of zinc	2
Tincture of benzoin	2

Mix all the ingredients well together.

—*Chemist and Druggist.*

NURSERY POWDER.

The following powder is commended by the *Seifen, Oehlen und Fett-Industrie* as especially valuable in the nursery, and for the prevention of chafing in young children :

	Parts.
Salicylic acid	2
Talcum	100
Lycopodium	100
Starch, in finest powder	50
Zinc oxide, c.p	20

Mix intimately by sieving several times. This powder not only is very grateful to the tender skin, but it rapidly heals chafes and other similar injuries.—*National Druggist.*

TWO MODEL FORMULÆ FOR COSMETIC POWDERS.

To make a good face or skin powder, says the *Pharmaceutische Rundschau*, as requisites we must have a snow white steatite powder, a very light calcium carbonate, wheat or rice-starch, and zinc-white. The finest flesh-color for blondes is carmine, while for brunettes we need burnt umber or sienna. The addition of the best orris root in powder is recommended as a perfume. With these as obtainable desiderata, the following represents the formula of an ideal cosmetic powder :

	Parts.
Zinc white	500
English precipitated calcium carbonate	3,000
Steatite, best white	500

[illegible]

[illegible]

TOILET VINEGAR.

Eau de Cologne and Tooth Wash.

	Oz.
Eau de Cologne	16
French rose-water	8
Distilled witch hazel	8
Tincture of myrrh	8
Glycerine of borax	4
Salicylic acid soap	4

Dissolve the soap in the eau de Cologne, and tincture by a gentle heat ; then add the other ingredients, and filter.

A few drops of this agreeable preparation to be used on the tooth-brush.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

GELATIN OVULES.

The following formula, according to Fernand Boyeldieu (*Bull. Comm.*) yields a gelatin mass whose ready melting makes it an excellent substance for vaginal dressings, and for this purpose, far surpassing the other gelatin compounds usually employed for this purpose, since they are but very little liquefiable.

Gelatin	12 parts.
Distilled Water	40 parts.
Pure Glycerin	[illegible] parts.

ESSENCES OF SOAP.

White Castile soap, 100 parts ; alcohol, 80 per cent., 200 parts ; pure carbonate of potash, 12 parts. The soap is dissolved in a wide-mouth bottle on the water bath by constant shaking with the alcohol, the carbonate of potash is then added. Then tint with saffron, or rosaniline and perfume. Leave for some days in the cold, and filter. An excellent perfume for the above is obtained by mixing tincture of vanilla, 10 ; tincture of orris, 20 ; extract of rose, 20 ; extract of orange flowers, 50 parts. Rodiquet recommends for the preparation of the essence : white soap, 1 ; alcohol, 85°, 3 ; distilled water, 1 ; and for medicinal purposes the following mixture, which lathers strongly in water ; white Castile soap, 20 ; distilled water, 30 ; 60° alcohol, 60 ; potash, 1, and 1 per cent. of perfume.—*Zeit. d. Allg. Æst. Apoth. Verein.*

Eucaine Ointment Formulæ

EUCAINE OINTMENT.

Eucaine Hydrochlorici	1
Ol. Olivæ	2
Lanolin	7

M. f. unguentum.

This ointment is specially suitable for rendering tissues and painful wounds anæsthetic.

[illegible]

Phar. Jnl (Eng.).

MOUSTACHE FIXING FLUID.

[illegible]

Dissolve the balsam in the mixture. Put up in small bottles with a brush attached to cork. Directions : Apply a few drops to the moustache with the brush, then twist into the desired shape.

ANTISEPTIC [illegible]

Take of

[illegible]

Journal de Médecine de Paris.

PERSPIROL.

For excessive perspiration of hands and feet.

	Oz.
Prepared Venetian talc	20
Powdered orris-root	10
Oxide of zinc	5
[illegible]	5
Powdered boric acid	5
[illegible]	2
[illegible]	¼
Oil of eucalyptus	[illegible]

Make a fine powder, to be applied to the hands and feet, or to be sprinkled inside the gloves or stockings.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

COMPOUND MENTHOL CONES.

The following formula is given by Schimmel as representing a form of compound menthol cone which now finds widespread use :

	Parts.
Menthol, crystallized	1
Chloral hydrate	1
Cacao butter	2
Spermaceti	4

The best way to prepare the cones is to melt the spermaceti and the cacao butter ; dissolve the other ingredients in the melted mixture, and then pour the whole into chilled molds.

MOTHOL.

A pleasant deodoriser and moth-preventive.

	Oz.
[illegible]	10
Tincture of capsicum	5
Naphthalene	1
Alcohol [illegible]	1
Menthol	½
Oil of lemongrass	½

Mix and filter.

To be used in the form of spray by means of an atomizer where the moths frequent.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

The Science of Optics.

By LIONEL LAURANCE.

Entered according to Act of Parliament in the year 1896, by Lionel Laurance, at the Department of Agriculture.

Myopia.

After having tested and fitted the one eye, the other is proceeded with in the same way, and when this is done the two eyes must be directed to the distant test type.

Binocular V is always stronger and clearer than the monocular, and in some cases of M of low degree a little Ac. may also be exerted when one eye is covered by the disc. Therefore, when both eyes are engaged in V, in front of the – lenses already in the frame a pair of weak + lenses must be placed, and if with them V still = $\frac{20}{20}$, even if not quite so clearly, the – lenses are to be reduced by the power of the strongest + lenses that does not make V less than $\frac{20}{20}$.

Frequently in myopic errors of rather high degree V cannot be made normal with any lenses, then by the test, it must be learnt how much it can be improved. Say it can be made = $\frac{20}{40}$—and no lens makes it better, the weakest lens with which this No. 40 line can be read is found by working backwards and trying successively weaker glasses in the same way as when selecting the weakest that makes V = $\frac{20}{20}$. Whatever line is the smallest that can be read with any lens is the best V obtainable.

Then the correction of M is the very weakest – sph. lenses with which V = $\frac{20}{20}$, or the best V obtainable when both eyes are engaged in the act of V. This correction is found by testing first each eye separately, and then both together, reducing the power, if possible, and as much as possible in the binocular test.

It is extremely easy to give lenses too strong in M. Holding in front of one's eyes a pair of Cc. glasses the No. 20 line can through them still be seen by exerting Ac. and it is this that the myope would do if the correcting lenses be stronger than necessary. The pernicious effects of over-correcting M to the slightest extent should be clearly understood by knowing the cause of M and the condition of the eyes when it exists.

If a + 20 D lens (2 in. focal distance) be held 3 in. in front of a white screen, opposite to a bright light 20 ft. or more distant, on the screen there will be found only a very blurred and indistinct picture, as the rays focussed at 2 in. between the lens and the screen, and only form on the latter circles of diffusion. If now there be added a – 7 D lens to the + 20 D, the refractive power is reduced to 13 D, the focal distance of which is 3 in., and on the screen there will be formed a clear picture of the light. So with a myopic eye which has, say, 56 D refraction power, the focus of parallel rays is at .714 in., or .086 in, in front of the retina. If there be placed before such an eye a – 6 D lens the refractive power is reduced sufficiently to make parallel rays focus .086 in. further back, and so just at the retina. The refraction is made normal by adding – 6 D to the 56 D of the myopic eye in question.

The cause of M is tension on the eyes during childhood and youth while the coats are yet soft and yielding. It never commences before the age of 5, generally between 10 and 15, and never after 20, so from 5 to 15 is the dangerous age for children's eyes, while if one has passed 16 there is slight chance of his becoming myopic. Unfortunately this dangerous age is exactly that in which great application of the eyes to close work is necessitated by school work.

M is first started in children by the bad habit of stooping, during which the weight of the humors are thrown forward and the coats yield, so that the eye is extended in its length by the sclerotic and choroid being stretched, and the cornea is bulged forward.

M is essentially progressive, and if once started is sure to increase more or less. A child who has acquired a certain amount of M is almost certainly one who is addicted to reading and study and will follow these pursuits under conditions of light and posture most favourable for increasing the defect. An object that is brought close to the eyes can be seen with much less illumination than if more distant, so in the twilight or a dim corner a myopic child will read with the book held up close to the eyes or the head bent down over it, the bad light and the slight myopia already existing making it easier in such positions, or perhaps with his head below the level of the shoulder, he will read by the light from an open grate.

The proximity of the reading to the eyes causes to be exerted an extreme amount of Con. In converging the strain of the internal rectus on the sclerotic, causes this coat to be stretched and elongated, and the globe is compressed between the stretched external and the contracted internal recti, etc., so that the M is increased by the close work and by the stooping. Again the more the M is increased, the more stooping and converging must there necessarily be, and the greater the extent of these the more still will the M increase, there being thus established a kind of pernicious circle of cause and effect.

A child who is wide between the eyes, is more liable to become myopic, as he has to make a greater convergence effort, in order to obtain binocular V at a near point.

The blood flows less freely from the head than to it when stooping, owing to the pressure on the arteries, thus causing congestion of the blood vessels of the eyes, which distends them and so helps also to increase the M.

The stooping contracts the chest, and impedes the proper development of the child in health and growth, and this together with the defective sight cause myopic children to less fully enjoy outdoor games and sports, and drives them to seek amusement in reading and occupations for which their sight is better adapted, but which are more deleterious.

Ac. is also said to cause M, but that is doubtful, if it be exerted less than or equal to Con.

It may have this effect indirectly, as when the correction is too strong, by inducing excessive Con., and so throwing a strain on the external recti to prevent a convergent strabismus.

M is very liable to be acquired by children who have some defect of the eyes, such as corneal opacities, which, while not totally obscuring V, causes the necessity of small objects being brought very close in order to be seen.

It is also argued that Con. alone, is the primary cause of M, and that stooping alone has no such tendency, it being shown that watchmakers, engravers, etc., who stoop very much at their work, do not acquire M, because using one eye with a very strong magnifying glass, they employ neither Ac. or Con. It is true that people engaged in these occupations are rarely myopic, but this fact hardly proves the contention, but rather that, as they do not start to work at the bench so very young, the tendency to acquire M has passed, and it is rather a proof that M starts early in life, while the eyeballs are still very soft, or not at all.

Musk Paraffin Dry Soap.

	Per cent.
Hard tallow soap	40
Crystallized carbonate of soda	30
Silicate Soda	20

Dry the soap and reduce the powder, as likewise with the soda crystals; then mix all together, and to perfume same, melt the whole by heat and then put in the perfume.

To every 100 parts of the soap compound add:

	Parts.
Essence of bergamot	4
" lemon	1
" Portugal	½
" aniseed	½

Again allow the soap to dry, and then reduce the powder again.—*Oils, Colours, and Drysalteries.*

ASPIDINE.—A proximate principle derived from *Felix mas.* It is colorless, fuses at 124° C., and has the formula $C_{23}N_{27}O_7$. It is insoluble in water but soluble in alcohol, benzol, ether, and the alkalies. It is toxic, but its therapeutic value and uses have not yet been determined.

IT
WILL
PAY
YOU

TO DEAL DIRECTLY WITH

COHEN BROTHERS

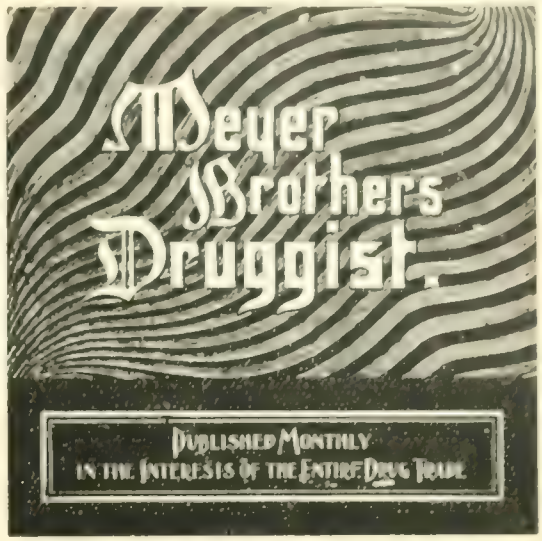
The Only Firm of

Manufacturing
Opticians...

in the Dominion.

34 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO.

MONEY For Canadian Druggists!



Subscription $1.00 per year. Sample Copy Free.

ADDRESS

MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST,

425 CLARK AVENUE. ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

Attend the A. Ph. A. Convention at Lake Minnetonka August 2

You Get
the Profits

Of Dealers, Agents, Jobbers and Middlemen by buying direct from the manufacturer.

No better wheel made than the

Acme Bicycle

Built in our own factory by skilled workmen, using the best material and the most improved machinery. *We have no agents* Sold direct from factory to the rider, fully warranted. Shipped anywhere for examination.

WRITE FOR

Our Interesting Offer

Acme Cycle Co., Elkhart, Ind.

"St. AUGUSTINE"

Registered at Ottawa.

Our "St. Augustine" (Registered) is the perfect wine for communion or invalids. Your wine merchant can supply you at $4 a case, one dozen quarts. See that you get the genuine article. All good articles are counterfeited. See that our name is on label and capsule.

Our "St. Augustine" (Registered), of 18?1 vintage, a choice sweet, mild wine, and equal to imported wines at double the price.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.
BRANTFORD
Sole Agents for Canada for the Pelee Island Wine Company

A DRUGGIST'S SPECIALTY.

Curtis & Son's
Yankee Brand
Pure Spruce Gum

Is meeting with the success its high qualities merit.

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED

CURTIS & SON
PORTLAND, ME., U.S.A.

Distributing agents for the Maritime Provinces:
THE CANADIAN DRUG CO., Ltd.
St. John, New Brunswick.

H. M. STEVENSON

"BRILLIANT SIGN LETTER"

PRACTICAL

SIGN WRITER

WHITE ENAMEL LETTERS

Estimates furnished on all kinds of Glass, Wood and Brass Signs, Wire Screens, Etc. Tel. 2356. 46 Adelaide St East TORONTO

Send your name for a Souvenir of the Works of Eugene Field,

FIELD FLOWERS

The Eugene Field Monument Souvenir.

The most beautiful Art Production of the century. "A sheaf of fragrant blossoms gathered from the 5 acres of Eugene Field's Farm of Love." As a selection of the most beautiful of the poems of Eugene Field. Handsomely illustrated by thirty-five of the world's greatest artists as their contribution to the Monument Fund. But for the noble contributions of the great artists this book could not have been manufactured for $7.00. For sale at book stores, or sent prepaid on receipt of $1.10. The love offering to the Child's Poet Laureate, published by the Committee to create a fund to build the Monument and to care for the family of the beloved poet.

Eugene Field Monument Souvenir Fund,
180 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

BOOKS FOR DRUGGISTS

WRITTEN BY EXPERTS

Manual of Formulæ.

$1.50 POST FREE.

MORE than 1,000 reliable formulæ connected with every department of modern pharmacy, carefully arranged for ready reference. Indispensable to chemists.

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DIRECTIONS for treatment of the slight affections, accidents, etc., daily brought under the notice of the "counter prescriber." The most modern and effective methods are described, and the most recent of proved remedies pointed out. Produced under the direction of an experienced medical practitioner.

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CONCISE but lucid treatise on the subject specially designed for students. Preparation of mixtures, pills, emulsions, suppositories, also plaster spreading and pill coating, etc., carefully described and illustrated. Detailed directions for preparation of poultices, and of nutritive diet for invalids.

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THIS work has been specially written for Chemists by an experienced Veterinary Surgeon. It deals practically with the treatment of all ailments by the most modern methods.

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DIRECTIONS for the preparation of perfumes and toilet articles, with detailed formulæ and useful advice regarding labels, bottles, and putting up. Special information also included relative to new and rare drugs and compounds now used in the manufacture of perfumery.

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THE study of Pharmacy simplified by a systematic and practical arrangement of topics, and the elimination of unnecessary matter.

The first edition has been thoroughly revised and freed from typographical errors; in addition thereto, the third edition contains a treatise on Uranalysis, chemical and microscopical (fully illustrated), and a full index.

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Legal.

The following is the full text of the Judgment given in the suits entered by Archdale Wilson and Co., Hamilton, against The Lyman Brothers and Co., Limited, Toronto, particulars of which appeared in these columns at the time of the trial.

WILSON v. LYMAN BROTHERS.

In the High Court of Justice. Judgment, Rose, J.; S. H. Blake, Q.C., and J. J. Scott for Plaintiff. Thomson, Q.C., and Henderson for Defendants.

I have no doubt the fly paper sent out by the plaintiff became known to the trade as pads, and that an order given for pads to any house that had been dealing with the plaintiff or knew of his goods would be filled by sending to the person giving the order the fly paper manufactured by the plaintiff. I am not able to say upon the evidence that the purchasing public made any distinction between fly paper and fly pads. They may have done so, but the evidence does not satisfy me that they did. I think that the way in which the defendants put up their fly paper, both as to the form, the envelopes, the packing into boxes, and the ornamentation of the boxes and the advertisements as shown at the trial, was calculated to mislead.

I do not think I can, upon the evidence, however, say that it has been shown that the plaintiff has suffered any loss by reason of the action of the defendants. I do not say that he has not.

It may be that the defendants are hardly in a position to deny that what they have done has been a detriment to the plaintiff, as they evidently thought it was a benefit to themselves.

Mr. Justice Kay, in Waterman v. Ayers, 39 C.D., at page 33, said as follows:—"so that here is a most plain attempt to obtain a portion of the plaintiff's custom, and to pass off the goods which the defendant is making, as being goods which really are either made or selected or sold by the plaintiff; and the rule has always been, since I have known anything of the profession, that where a man designedly does a thing of that kind he will not be heard to say that this will not damage the plaintiff, because his designedly taking the trade mark of another man shows that he expects by that to gain an advantage to himself, and, when he does, that advantage is so much damage to the other man."

If it were necessary for the disposition of this case that I should determine whether the plaintiff had been in fact injured, I should again go over the evidence most carefully, but for reasons that will appear, I do not think I am called upon to find that fact, or to say whether the defendants did what they did by design or inadvertence. Certainly the plaintiff [illegible] and careful business enterprise, and I can quite well understand his irritation. If what the defendants did was by inadvertence, it was most unfortunate.

One is loath to believe that a house with the long commercial standing that the defendants' house is said to have (about fifty years), would stoop to means so dishonorable for the purpose of taking away from a rival dealer any portion of his business, and I am glad I have not to determine the question.

The plaintiff's trade mark is described by the plaintiff in his application for registration under the Trade Mark and Design Act of 1871 as follows: "The said specific trade mark consists in the words 'Wilson's Fly Poison Pad,' the same being printed on a poison pad represented in the annexed drawing as circular in form, but it may be cut in other shapes, the essential feature of the trade mark being the words, 'fly poison pad,' prefixed with or without my name, but preferably with it, and I hereby request the said specific trade mark to be registered in accordance with the law."

The defendants described their goods as "The Lyman Bros. & Co. (limited) Lightning Fly Paper Poison." The word "pad" only appears upon the envelopes, as printed at the top, as follows: "Three pads in a package, 5 cents. Six pads in a package, 10 cents."

The defendants were served with the writ without any notice of intention to bring an action, and immediately communicated with the plaintiff through their solicitors, and I have no doubt from reading the correspondence, that the defendants would have made such alterations in the form and the appearance of their envelopes, etc., as would have removed all the plaintiff's objections, were it not that the plaintiff believed that he had the right to prevent the defendants from using the word "pad" in any form upon the package. Indeed, that was the contest at the trial.

The defendant's contention was put in argument somewhat as follows, namely, that unless the court had the right to restrain the defendants from putting up fly paper in the form of pads, there was no right to restrain the defendants from stating on the envelopes that the envelopes contained pads.

The plaintiff's claim must rest, I imagine, upon the contention that by registering the specific trade mark, and by using the word "pad," the fly paper put up by the plaintiff was so described that the trade would understand when an order was given for pads that the plaintiff's pads were desired, and, therefore, the defendants were not at liberty to make use of the word "pad" at all in connection with the sale of the pads put up by them.

I do not think that is so. I have examined some, but not all of the very many cases which were cited upon the argu-

[illegible] words used by the plaintiff and registered [illegible] have arisen; but the defendants do not [illegible] the name of the goods put up, but only say that in their packages of lightning fly paper poison are either three or six pads, according to the fact.

I think, therefore, the plaintiff fails in his endeavor to restrain the use by the defendants of the word "pad" as used.

If the defendants will make such changes in their envelopes, ornamentation of boxes, and advertisements as will remove the probability of any misleading by them, I think the only order that I shall make will be that each party pay their own costs of the action.

If the parties cannot agree upon the changes to be made, I may be referred to.

If the parties desire for any purpose to apply to me with reference to the order to be taken out, I shall be glad to hear them.

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising

[illegible]

One of the first questions to be decided is how much to spend for advertising. After that comes, "How to spend it."

The amount must depend, of course, on the size of the business and the percentage of profits. It is wise, I think, to set the figures low. Then in emergencies and extra dull times additional expenditure is possible.

If you are carrying all the sail you possibly can, and the wind dies down a little, you will lose your momentum. If, on the contrary, you have a "balloon-jib" to run up, and a few reefs to let out of the other sails, you can go right ahead.

The same idea applied to the apportionment of the appropriation is a good thing, too.

* * *

I do not believe in the fixed-space idea in advertising a retail business. That is to say, I would make space contracts for so many lines or inches to be used during one year, and not for a certain four, six, or eight-inch space every day.

Ordinarily, of course, the size would be the same from day to day, but varying conditions of trade should be met by variations in the size of the ad.

Every business house, no matter how small, should have in convenient tabulated form the exact amount of business transacted in each day, each week, and each month of the preceding year. Along-

side these figures should be placed the results of the present business. In that way losses and gains are immediately apparent. You can work with a definite goal in view. Each day of last year stands by itself, and to equal or exceed it is your daily task. If this cannot be done easily and in the normal course of business, increase your advertising. If you know that Monday, February 26th, was a big day last year, use extra space and extra effort in your ads on Sunday, the 25th, and, if need be, during the whole week.

That's the way to take advertising—just like medicine. It is medicine. It is a tonic, a curative, a stimulant. Take it as you need it.

I would divide the appropriation something in this way:

Use the best paper first, and take enough space to make the ad effective. Use all you profitably can in that paper before you consider any other.

I would rather have one good ad than two poor ones. Two short poles are not as good as one long one when you're after persimmons. When you have all you need in the best paper, consider the next best, and so on. Schemes and programmes and novelties can wait. You'll not lose anything if you leave them out altogether. In deciding what proportion of the total space to use every day, I should set apart ten or fifteen per cent. for emergencies, and divide the rest more or less equally between the days.

Too many business men look upon advertising as a game of chance. They do not give it enough thought. It is treated superficially. They advertise because they know that most successful men advertise, and not from any well-grounded confidence that it will pay. They look on it as more or less of a mystery—as something different from their real business.

A great deal is said of the mystery of advertising, of its subtlety and its uncertainties. It is as simple and certain as daylight, once you think of it in the right way. It is just as simple as hanging up your sign, or saying, "Here are some fine peaches, Mrs. Jones, twenty cents a can."

When your ad goes in the paper, you are simply hanging up thousands of signs and speaking to hundreds of Mrs. Joneses. If you can make them believe that your peaches are cheap at twenty cents you have only a little less chance of selling to them as to the particular Mrs. Jones in the store. You can generally make them believe what you say if you are honest. I have a theory that it is as easy to detect a dishonest ad as a dishonest man. Something in the face of the man and the ad tells the story.

* * *

There can be no fixed rule laid down as to the amount of money which ought to be spent in advertising a business. The only rule I know of is to spend all the money that is necessary to bring business. If you spend a lot of money and don't get business there is something wrong somewhere, sure. There is something the matter with the store, or with the methods of advertising, or with what you say in the ads. It is likely to be in the store.

If it is not there it is pretty sure to be in what you say in the ads. This is particularly true it you advertise only in the newspapers.

I believe that almost all of the space in the papers of America is valuable, and can be made to bring profitable returns if it is handled right. There are exceptions, of course, but there are not many.

* * *

There are many times when circulars and booklets and such things are wise and profitable investments, but where a newspaper can be used to advantage it is very much better and very much cheaper. Circulation in newspapers is the cheapest that can be had. You can give an equal space more circulation in the newspaper for a given amount of money than you can with dodgers.

* * *

There is a certain degree of chance in all advertising, and so wherever chance can be eliminated and certainty substituted it is imperative to do so. There are some things in advertising which partake of the nature of chance, but there are a great many other things which are absolute certainties.

I am inclined to believe that there is no more chance in advertising than there is in any other part of a business. A man may buy a staple stock at the right prices and still lose money on it. He may keep it so long on his shelves that the interest on his investment will eat up the profits. He may take so little care of it that it will become shelf-worn and musty, and will have to be sold at a loss.

He can treat his advertising space in the same way. He can make mistakes in buying space just as he can in buying calico. He can neglect the advertising and neglect the calico and lose money, or he can pay attention to both and make money. Advertising is not an exact science, but there are very few exact sciences anyway.

* * *

The funny ad may be good, or it may not. The chances are rather on the side of its not being good. Not all people are humorists, and among those who are, there is a great difference of opinion. A thing may be very funny to one man, and very disgusting to another, and it seems to me that the safest and surest way in advertising is to stick to common sense and plain English.

GLASS EYES.—There are more artificial eyes in use than is generally supposed. A scientific paper has elicited the fact that there are 2,000,000 eyes manufactured every year in Germany and Switzerland.

Canadian Druggists' Exchange

Drug Stores and Stocks bought, sold, and exchanged. Vendors blank form furnished gratis, and full information for self-addressed envelope, address,

Dr. W. E. HAMILL, - - Toronto.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

Advertisements under the head of Business Wanted, Situations Wanted, Situations Vacant, Businesses for Sale, etc., will be inserted once free of charge. Answers must not be sent in care of this office unless postage stamps are forwarded to re-mail replies.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK, graduate O.C.P., having the Phm. B. degree. Five years' experience. Good dispenser. Address Box H, CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRUGGIST, HONOR graduate of O.C.P. Seven years' experience, strictly temperate, good dispenser, best of references. Address B. & P. CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DRUG CLERK WANTS SITUATION FIVE years' experience in first-class prescription stores. Best of references. Apply "Menthol" Trout Creek, Parry Sound District.

To the Trade:

We are wholesale agents for

Moxon's Celebrated Liniment

We have a large quantity in stock. No extra duty to pay. Prices same as the American prices.

Write us for Prices.

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

342 Richmond St., LONDON

Seely, the American Perfumer

ESTABLISHED IN 1862

SEELY'S WHITE ROSE and VIOLET FLOWERS

Perfumes are true to nature, and guaranteed the best Violet and Rose odors on the market.

Price

WHITE ROSE $4 00 PER LB

VIOLET FLOWERS, $6 00 PER LB

TRADE MARK

SEELY'S LILLIAN RUSSELL

Is a strong, refreshing odor, and one of the best selling perfumes that we have ever produced.

One bottle will [illegible] another.

PRICE, $4 00 PER LB

Seely's Ave Maria Perfume

Is remembered because of its uniqueness, originality, and quality combined. It is creating quite a furore in the hearts of American society.

PRICES:

1 oz Glass Stoppered Bottle, 2 in Box $4 80 per dozen
1 oz Screw Top Bottle, 1 in Box $5 00 per dozen
2 oz " " $8 00 "

Not sold in bulk

SEELY MANUFACTURING CO.

Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. - Windsor, Ont.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to July 10th, 1897.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

Alcohol, gal.	$1 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 00	2 00
Allspice, lb.	13	15
Powdered, lb.	15	17
Aloin, oz.	40	45
Anodyne, Hoffman's bot., lbs.	50	55
Arrowroot, Bermuda, lb.	50	55
St. Vincent, lb.	15	18
Balsam, Fir, lb.	40	45
Copaiba, lb.	85	1 10
Peru, lb.	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb.	95	1 00
Bark, Barberry, lb.	22	25
Bayberry, lb.	15	18
Buckthorn, lb.	15	17
Canella, lb.	15	17
Cascara, Sagrada	25	30
Cascarilla, select, lb.	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb.	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb.	35	40
Pale, lb.	40	45
Elm, selected, lb.	18	20
Ground, lb.	17	20
Powdered, lb.	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb.	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb.	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb.	15	16
Prickly ash, lb.	35	40
Sassafras, lb.	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb.	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.	13	15
Beans, Calabar, lb.	45	50
Tonka, lb.	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb.	11 00	12 00
Berries, Cubeb, sifted, lb.	25	30
powdered, lb.	30	35
Juniper, lb.	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb.	40	45
Buds, Balm of Gilead, lb.	55	60
Cassia, lb.	25	30
Butter, Cacao, lb.	75	80
Camphor, lb.	68	70
Cantharides, Russian, lb.	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb.	1 50	1 60
Puacism, lb.	25	30
Cascarin, oz.	$	$ 35
Carbon, Bisulphide, lb.	17	18
Carmine, No. 40, oz.	40	50
Castor, Fine, lb.	20	20
Chalk, French, powdered, lb.	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb.	10	12
Prepared, lb.	5	
Charcoal, Animal, powd., lb.	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb.	20	25
Clove, lb.	16	17
Powdered, lb.	17	18
Cochineal, S.G., lb.	40	45
Collodion, lb.	75	80
Cantharidal, lb.	2 50	2 75
Confection, Senna, lb.	40	45
Creosote, Wood, lb.	2 00	2 50
Cuttlefish Bone, lb.	25	30
Dextrine, lb.	10	12
Dover's Powder, lb.	1 50	1 60
Ergot, Spanish, lb.	75	80
Powdered, lb.	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz.	2 00	2 10
Extract Logwood, bulk, lb.	13	14
Pounds, lb.	14	17
Flowers, Arnica, lb.	15	20
Calendula, lb.	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb.	25	30
German, lb.	40	45
Elder, lb.	20	22
Lavender, lb.	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb.	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb.	25	30
Saffron, American, lb.	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz.	1 00	1 25
Gelatine, Cooper's, lb.	75	80
French, white, lb.	35	40
Glycerine, lb.	19	22
Guarana	1 75	2 00
Powdered, lb.	2 00	2 25
Gum Aloes, Cape, lb.	18	20
Barbadoes, lb.	30	50
Socotrine, lb.	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb.	70	75
Powdered, lb.	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb.	45	50
Sorts, lb.	30	35
Benzoin, lb.	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb.	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb.	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb.	50	1 00
Powdered, lb.	90	95
Kino, true, lb.	3 00	3 50
Myrrh, lb.	$	$
Powdered, lb.	55	
Opium, lb.	4	
Powdered	5	5 75
Scammony, pure Resin, lb.	12	
Shellac, lb.	40	45
Bleached, lb.	45	50
Spruce, true, lb.	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.	85	90
Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb.	55	70
Thus, lb.	8	1
Herb, Althea, lb.	27	35
Bitterwort, lb.	30	40
Burdock, lb.	16	18
Boneset, ozs, lb.	15	17
Catnip, ozs, lb.	17	20
Chiretta, lb.	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb.	20	28
Feverfew, ozs, lb.	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb.	45	50
Horehound, ozs., lb.	18	20
Jaborandi, lb.	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb.	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb.	38	40
Lobelia, ozs, lb.	15	20
Motherwort, ozs., lb.	20	22
Mullein, German, lb.	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs., lb.	18	20
Peppermint, ozs., lb.	21	22
Rue, ozs., lb.	30	35
Sage, ozs., lb.	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, ozs., lb.	18	20
Tansy, ozs., lb.	15	18
Wormwood, oz.	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb.	38	44
Honey, lb.	13	15
Hops, fresh, lb.	20	25
Indigo, Madras, lb.	75	80
Insect Powder, lb.	35	38
Isinglass, Brazil, lb.	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb.	6	6 50
Leaf, Aconite, lb.	25	30
Bay, lb.	18	20
Belladonna, lb.	25	30
Buchu, long, lb.	50	55
Short, lb.	25	27
Coca, lb.	35	40
Digitalis, lb.	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb.	18	20
Hyoscyamus	20	25
Matico, lb.	70	75

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 25	$ 30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
Leeches, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
Leeches, Selected	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grease	30	35
Y & S Sticks, Gold Paper	27	30
" Parry, [illegible]	75	75
" Parry, [illegible]	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, [illegible] 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
Lupulin, oz	30	35
Lycopodium, lb	70	80
Mace, lb	1 20	1 25
Manna, lb	1 00	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
Musk, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
Nutgalls, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Nutmegs, lb	1 00	1 10
Nux Vomica, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	25	27
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Merc., lb. ½ and ½	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz	20	22
Pepper, black, lb	12	13
Powdered, lb	15	16
Pitch, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl. cash	~ 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
Resolene, white, oz	25	30
Rochelle Salts, lb	25	28
Root, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	30	32
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	15	18
Elecampane, lb	15	20
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	13
Ground, lb	13	14
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	27	30
Po., lb	30	35
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 75
Golden Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	90	95
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	12	15
Indian Hemp	18	20
Ipecac, lb	1 75	2 00
Powdered, lb	2 00	2 25
Jalap, lb	55	60
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	18
Masterwort, lb	16	40
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleurisy, lb	20	25
Poke, lb	15	18
Queen of the Meadow, lb	$ 18	$ 20
Rhatany, lb	20	30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
Rum, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
Saccharin, oz	1 25	1 50
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 25	1 50
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Shellac, Mixing, lb	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	25
Soda Mach'l, lb	60	65
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Cedar, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6
CHEMICALS.		
Acid, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	13	14
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	50	55
Cubic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2½	2¾
Bottles, lb	5	6
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	40	45
Acetanilid, lb	70	75
Aconitine, grain	4	5
Alum, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
Ammonium, Bromide, lb	80	85
Carbonate, lb	14	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	$ 55	$ 60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	18
Antinervin, oz	85	00
Antikamnia	1 30	1 35
Antipyrin, oz	1 10	1 20
Aristol, oz	1 85	2 00
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
Atropine, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
Borax, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
Bromine, oz	8	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
Caffeine, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	45	50
Calcium, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	18
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 30
Croton, oz	75	80
Chloroform, lb	60	1 90
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz	25	30
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	15	20
Cocaine, Mur., oz	3 50	4 00
Codeia, ⅛ oz	70	75
Collodion, lb	65	70
Copper, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	6	7
Iodide, oz	65	70
Copperas, lb	1	3
Diuretin, oz	1 60	1 65
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
Exalgine, oz	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	4 75	5 50
Iodoform, lb	6 00	7 00
Iodol, oz	1 40	1 50
Iron, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry., oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	55
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
Lithium, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb	5	7
Menthol, oz	40	45
Mercury, lb	75	80
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	85	90
Calomel, lb	90	1 00
With Chalk, lb	60	65

Amongst Our Advertisers.

In their accustomed space Messrs. Elliot & Co. emphasize some of the more interesting items contained in their recently issued "Handbook of Manufactures and Specialties," of which copies have been mailed to every druggist and physician in Canada. They report that their internal arrangements have been so improved as to increase despatch in the handling of business. Customers can therefore depend upon more prompt delivery of goods than ever. They have yielded to the press of city business and have added another telephone to their equipment.

Optical Goods.

Those interested in optical goods will be pleased to note among our new advertisers that of Cohen Brothers, of Toronto, who claim to be the only firm of manufacturing opticians in the Dominion.

Dangerous.

Sometimes the dealer is compelled to turn customer.

We all buy from each other, at times.

Under such circumstances when one dealer approaches another with a well defined idea of what he wants, does he like it if an attempt is made to sell him something else than that he asked for?

This is worth while thinking about.

Many attempts are made to take advantage of the fame of Hires Rootbeer.

We will not speak of the injustice of such a practice.

It is sufficient to remark that it is dangerous,

The customer don't like it.

We don't like it.

And may be you won't like it.

Sterling Dividends.

The directors of the Sterling Remedy Company, manufacturers of No-To-Bac, Guaranteed Tobacco Habit Cure, and Cascarets, Guaranteed Constipation Cure, have declared the regular semi-annual three per cent. dividend on the six per cent. preferred stock of the Company; checks for same being issued July 1st.

This dividend affects nearly 5,000 retail druggists who have become stockholders in the Sterling Remedy Company during the last eight months. This forms one of the most powerful business organizations ever perfected, and as the list of stockholders is still rapidly increasing, there is little doubt but that it will include 10,000 of the most progressive retailers before the end of the year.

The secret of this phenomenal growth of the Company is the great success of their new preparation, Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the merits of which make them the best seller ever put on the market in this line. The sale last year was 2,000,000 boxes.

Magazines.

Report of The Cosmopolitan's Commissioner to India.

With the exception of the noted World's Fair number of *The Cosmopolitan*, which reached a price of $5 a copy after the last edition had been exhausted, no stronger number of this magazine has ever been issued than that for July, 1897. The report of Julian Hawthorne, the special commissioner sent by *The Cosmopolitan* to India to investigate the horrors of the plague and famine, is of an extraordinary character, and will open the eyes of the world to conditions which were scarcely suspected. The same number contains what is probably the greatest poem of this quarter of the nineteenth century. This new rendering of Omar Khayyam's Rubaiyat, which departs entirely from Fitzgerald's, occupies four pages. Amélie Rives reappears as a story-teller for the first time since her marriage with Prince Troubetzkoy. One of the cleverest stories yet from the pen of Robert W. Chambers is given. The remarkable story of the "War of the Matians," by Wells, which is attracting the attention both of the scientific and non-scientific good-story-loving public is continued, and there is a fourth story by a'Becket, elaborately illustrated by the humor of Peter Newell. The educational discussion—this time by Professor Peck, of Columbia—the story of "The Everyday Life of a Sister of Charity," elaborately illustrated; "The Genesis of a Comic Opera," given by Reginald de Koven; President Gilman, of the Johns Hopkins University, on "The Bankruptcy of Science," and an interesting story by the Greek who conceived and brought into existence "The Streets of Cairo at the World's Fair"—these are some of the contents of this ten-cent magazine.

BAVAROL.—A clear red-brown oleaginous fluid of aromatic, tarry-like odor, and sweet, burning taste. Proposed as a disinfectant in 1 to 5 per cent. aqueous solution.

[illegible] soda crystals.

To [illegible] add eight ounces of the above compound, boil up the water, and then put in the clothes, and also add half a pound of common soap for every gallon of water that is boiled. Allow the clothes to soak for twelve hours, then dolly, then rinse and hang out to dry, no rubbing whatever being required.

KRYOFIN.—A condensations product of phenetidin and methyl-glycolic acid.

WE would be very glad to supply the Drug Trade and Medical Profession with our Catalogue of Fine

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

Our Standardized Fluid Extracts will compare with products of any other Laboratory on the continent.

THE

Martin, Bole, & Wynne Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

THE UNIQUE

Astringent Pencil

The Best Seller on the Market. Heals Cuts and Scratches.

Handsome Counter Easel sent with every order. Increase your profits by giving a sample order to your wholesale house.

PRICE 75 CENTS A DOZEN.

Send for Sample to

THE WINSOR BARKER CO., Limited,

50 Adelaide Street West, TORONTO.

Iodide, Proto, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 15	1 20
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	1 80	1 85
Muriate, oz	1 80	1 85
Sulphate, oz	1 85	1 90
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	40	42
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	35	38
PIPERIN, oz	1 00	1 10
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	65	70
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	75
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	21	28
Ozs., oz	30	35
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	75	4 00
SANTONIN, oz	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	90	1 00
Fused, oz	1 00	1 10
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	65	70
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6

Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 43
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	28	30
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 75	3 00
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 10	1 20
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75

Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 80
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 00
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	1 50	1 75
Lemon, lb	1 90	2 00
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 60
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	65
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 50
Orange, lb	2 75	3 00
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	70
Patchouli, oz	80	85
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 75
Peppermint, lb	2 25	2 50
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 75
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 00
Rosemary, lb	70	75
Rue, oz	25	30
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 50
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 75
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 00
Spruce, lb	65	70
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 90
Wintergreen, lb	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 70
Wormwood, lb	4 25	4 55

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb	11	12
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	1 80	2 00
Norwegian, gal	2 00	2 25
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal	55	58
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	1 20	1 25
Salad, gal	2 50	2 65
PALM, lb	12	13
SPERM, gal	1 35	1 40
TURPENTINE, gal	60	65

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business is very fair for this time of year. The extreme heat of the past week has had a somewhat depressing effect, but on the other hand the result of such weather is sometimes a benefit to the drug business. Collections are not what they ought to be. Every druggist should work to get his business down to a cash basis for the men who are doing well to-day are the ones who buy and sell for cash.

There are no important changes to note. Iodides, no change in price so far; bismuths are reported a little lower, but no material change; Paris green is in large demand; hellebore season is just about over; soda hyposulphite, easier; Russian cantharides, little lower; Italian castor oil, much advanced; vanilla beans keep very high; Norway cod liver oil, higher price looked for; ipecac, higher; acids, tartaric and citric, higher; cocaine, better price looked for.

England.

LONDON, June 25th, 1897.

The last week has been specially dull on the market, as the Diamond Jubilee celebrations have quite disorganized trade for the time being.

Acid citric is firmer, but still offers very low. Carbolic is decidedly easier. Balsams are all high-priced, but copaiba appears to be a falling market. Borax and boric acid have had a drop. Cod-liver oil is unsaleable and the price drooping. Glycerin is easier. Menthol and oil of peppermint are at very low figures. Opium is cheaper, and if the reports are true we may see a record low figure later on. Otto was reported as likely to be much cheaper, but lately damage has occurred to the roses, and a record crop is not expected. Quinine is quiet, and sulphonal is talked dearer. Vanillas are a trifle easier, but high rates are still demanded.

The Liquorice Root exported from the Consular District of Batoum, during the year 1896 decreased by 5752 tons, which is chiefly attributable to keen competition on the part of the liquorice root and paste factories in Syria, and to the fact that less root was collected and pressed during the gathering seasons of 1895-6 in consequence of the inundations of the autumn of the former year.

COLLAFORM.—A formaldehyde gelatine in powder form, to be used as a wound antiseptic.

Printer's Ink in a Drug Store

Druggists do not as a rule keep printer's ink for sale; but to be up to date they must make use of a good deal of it in bringing their business before the public.

If a druggist has any specialty which he wishes to push, he can let his customers know of it by having a neat but conspicuous announcement printed and placed where it will meet the eye whichever way the customer looks in the store.

For this purpose a white card of good size, with a few words neatly printed in the centre, catches the eye quickly, and pleases it too.

This is a genteel way of advertising, and one that is comparatively inexpensive.

We can print cards of this sort for druggists, also anything else they can possibly want—and we guarantee to do it well.

The Bryant Press
Toronto

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. IX TORONTO, AUGUST, 1887 No. 8

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

Under Eminent Scientific Control.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"We know of no stronger or more favorably-constituted Natural Aperient Water."

L. Liebermann

Royal Councillor, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Royal Hungarian State Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

PRICES TO RETAILERS:

$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
$8.50 " 50 small " "
$8.50 " 100 glass quarter "

"APENTA"

SEE that the Labels bear the well-known

RED DIAMOND MARK of the

SOLE EXPORTERS:

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,

LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:

WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,
Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

The Canadian Druggist will be issued on the 5th of the month.

No contract advertisements will be taken for less than three months.

Canadian Druggist,
[illegible] Street,
TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:

London, England: 11 Fleet Street, E.C.
Paris, France: Rue de la Grange Batelière.

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Canada's Greatest Celebration of the Jubilee Year.
DRUG REPORTS.

Apolysin is a whitish, crystalline powder soluble in 50 parts of cold water, possessing antipyretic and analgesic properties. It is recommended in place of phenacetin.

Uniformity in Prices.

Of all efforts put forth to benefit the retail druggist, none are of so much real and permanent benefit as those which bring about uniformity in prices. Some eight or ten years ago the Toronto Retail Druggists' Association, acting under the animating energy of its president, Mr. G. A. McCann, issued a price book which had for its sole object the securing of a degree of uniformity in prices. The book sold for $2.00 and, had it cost ten times as much, its value would have not been reached. This Price Book, although issued a decade ago, is to-day used generally throughout the city of Toronto, and in many other cities and towns in this province as a guiding reference book, and we venture to question if many of them could now be procured at the original price. The conditions which then prevailed have changed considerably, and the standard of uniformity cannot be maintained on the basis then established. It can, however, be placed upon a new standard to suit existing trade if persons competent to arrange prices can be secured to act. The old book could be used as a guide and the work of recompilation be lessened considerably.

We believe that the executive committee of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists could not now engage in better work than that here suggested. They should be, and we believe are thoroughly conversant with the prices which can hereafter be maintained. It is clearly evident that only two ways are open to the druggist of to-day, to accept diminished prices or diminished trade. Neither are agreeable but no choice exists, so the best must be made of the case.

The advent of unprincipled caterers to the needs of the drug using public need not demoralize the trade entirely. The prices they advertise to sell at can be met by the average druggist, provided he adopts methods of purchase which will

reasonably increase his profits. Their existence does not depend upon their merits, but upon the fact that disorganized and therefore ineffective competition is all they have to contend with. They have nothing to fear from *individual* competition from the druggist, but when the competition can be so established as to create in the minds of the public the idea that any druggist will do as well for them, then the bread and butter of these caterers is gone and their retainers forced to seek new avenues of labor to insure a livelihood. We offer these suggestions in the hope that some energetic druggist may be induced to elaborate from them a plan which will free the drug trade from the lethargy into which it has fallen and from which we would gladly see it speedily escape.

Pharmacy in Canada.

Within the last few months the various Pharmaceutical governing bodies of the different Provinces of Canada have held their annual meetings, full accounts of which have appeared in these columns. And right here we might digress to say, that it is *only* in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST, that full reports of the proceedings of all these bodies appear. Our readers being the druggists of the Dominion, we make it a point that our reports will embrace the whole of the provinces, thus being distinguished from contemporary publications.

In June the Pharmaceutial asssociation of Quebec met in Montreal, and the report then presented showed a gratifying state of affairs in that province. Not only does the financial statement show a large balance on hand, but the work done in the interest of Pharmacy was such that must please those whose interests the members of the Council so zealously guard.

This is the only province in which as yet, the Pharmacist has gained a decided victory over the departmental store, the test cases submitted in each instance having been decided in favor of the Phamaceutical Association. The act in that province provides, what unfortunately it does not seem to in others, protection to the pharmacist.

The British Columbia Association held its annual meeting the same month. The custom prevails there of holding the meetings alternatively in Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster, a plan which we think might be adopted with advantage in the other provinces. There can be no doubt that the centralization of such organizations tends in many cases to do away with the interest in the gatherings, and a change in the places of meeting creates a more intimate association of pharmacists with their representatives and a more united feeling in working for a common purpose.

Although the B. C. Association is small in numbers compared with some of the older provinces, yet it is not behind any in the interest taken by its members and in safeguarding the profession as well as looking to the general welfare of the public by judicious legislation. The association financially is in first-rate shape, notwithstanding that during the past year the fees have been reduced.

The Nova Scotia Pharmaceutial Society also makes a good showing for its last year's operations. Mr. Frank C. Simpson, the president of the society is indefatigable in his endeavors to help the cause of pharmacy, not only in his own province, but elsewhere, and he is ably seconded by the council over which he presides. The report presented by the secretary shows still further progress, and indications point to continued harmonious action on the part of the drug trade of the province.

The thirteenth annual session of the New Brunswick Society held at St. John, showed that activity in Pharmaceutial matters which begets success in every instance. During the year seven meetings of the council were held, thus lightening the labors of the registrar and preventing the accumulation of business. The financial statement shows a comfortable balance to the credit of the society. Matters apparently run smoothly in that province as there were no prosecutions for infringement of the Pharmacy Act. Legislation was obtained exempting druggists from serving on juries. Evidently there is fear of the "cutter" as this formed the subject of considerable discussion at the meeting. In the president's address allusion was made to the lack of interest taken by some of the members. How would it do to change the place of meeting as in B. C.? It is worth a trial. An interesting feature of the annual meeting of this society was the reading of two excellent papers by some of its members.

The Prairie Province, although having one of the youngest organizations of the kind in Canada, has a very active one. The Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association has, from its inception, been the means of very materially forwarding the interests of pharmacy in that province and the North-West. The annual meeting, held last month, was a particularly interesting one, as the report, which appears elsewhere this month, shows. In this province the number of druggists is increasing rapidly, but at the same time the population shows a rapid growth, and the present number in business cannot be said to be out of proportion. The next few years will undoubtedly witness a much greater development of this portion of Canada, and a very largely increased population, so that the future of pharmacy will be very much on the lines of what the present members make it, and careful anticipatory legislation should be one of the features to be looked after by the association.

The Ontario College of Pharmacy stands in relation to this province what the association does for the others. The Council of the College is the governing body in all matters pertaining to pharmacy, and all legislation is obtained by or through them. The report of the first meeting of the newly-elected council, which appears in this issue, is a very comprehensive one, and as nearly *verbatim* as possible.

Our special reporter is detailed to take full notes of the regular meetings of this body, as the minutes which are published by the council and sent to the druggists of the province in pamphlet form, give only the finished business of the meetings without any detail as to expression of opinions by individual members, a point most necessary in a body representing such a large number of druggists. Thanks to the large number of students who pay in their fees to the college, combined with the annual fees from the druggists of the province, the finances are in a flourishing condition.

The druggists own a college second to none on the continent in point of equipment and adaptability for the purpose, a piece of property situated in the heart of the city and valued, together with the fittings, etc., at over forty thousand dollars. On this there is a small mortgage, which, it is hoped, another year will see paid off —$5,000 of it having been discharged during the past year.

In this province, more than in any of the others in the Dominion, have the evil effects of the "departmental stores" been felt. In nearly section of the province these hindrances to proper business methods exist, and nowhere are they as

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Lemonade

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We Have the Best Line of

... CHEWING GUMS ...

Fleer's GURU KOLA GUM in boxes and jars
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Souder's SWEET WHEAT, AFTER DINNER, CELERY and PEPSIN, PINE-APPLE, Etc. GUMS
Souder's Ever Popular TOLU SUGAR PLUMS.

ON HAND: 1 RAPID ICE SHAVER and BREAKER, (combined) worth $10.00 for $15.00. Just the thing for the hot weather. Order quickly.

Spiral Rib Nipples, Sontee Matches, French, Cave & Co's, Celery and Caffeine Bromide, Sweet Chimes Perfumes.

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Pure Powdered Drugs?

Send for Samples and Prices.

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LIMITED
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TRADE E MARK

This registered mark, or our name upon any goods is a guarantee of excellence.

We [illegible] containing many additions to lines comprised in former lists, and an entirely new line of medicinal elixirs. In inviting attention to our list, and comparison of its contents with those of other manufacturers, we beg to state that our productions are worthy of the utmost confidence; a statement which we base upon the skill and care expended upon their preparation at every stage of the varying processes, and one which we trust, by reason of the high reputation we have already so long enjoyed, will be accepted with readiness by physicians and chemists everywhere.

Our goods are more profitable to you than those of any other maker. Your particular attention is invited to the following:

Pil. Anti-Diarrhœa, E. & Co., 3 gr. (100s)
[illegible]

Cathartic and Liver Granules (pink) (1000's)
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Pil. Chalybeate (Ferringincus Blaud's), 3 gr. and 5. gr.
Pil. Chalybeate, Modified with Arsenious Acid, 5 gr.
Pil. Chalybeate Compound, 3½ gr.

Elixir Adjuvans. Intended as a vehicle for acrid or saline remedies.
Elixir Aromaticus (Simple Elixir). Pink and white.
Elixir Aletris Co. Uterine Tonic and Restorative.
Elixir Cascara Sag. [illegible]
Elixir Kola Co. Kola, Celery, and Coca. Etc., etc.

Fl. Extract Bay Laurel, for making Bay Rum.
Fl. Extract Buchu, miscible with water.
Fl. Extract Cascara Aromat. Dose 30 to 120 minims.
Fl. Extract Celery Seed. Nervine.
Fl. Extract Glycyrrhiza. Demulcent.
Distilled Witch Hazel, with 15 per cent. alcohol.
Fl. Extract Hydrastis Aqueous
Fl. Extract Hydrastis, Colorless, does not stain.
Fl. Extract Kola Co. Nervine, stimulant, for exhaustion.
Fl. Extract Saw Palmetto. Nutrient tonic, sedative.
Fl. Extract Tolu (soluble) for making syrup.

Syrup Acid Hydriodic, 1 per cent., alterative, antipyretic.
Syrup White Pine Compound, Obstinate coughs, etc.
Syrup White Pine and Tar Compound, Obstinate coughs.

And full line of others.

HEADACHE TABLETS, AND OTHER TABLETS
WINES, OINTMENTS, ETC.

Magnesia Citrate

Excellent Quality

Copies of "Handbook" have been mailed to every address obtainable. If yours has miscarried, please advise us, and we will send another at once. Hoping for a careful inspection, and for your specifications of our preparations, we remain,

Yours faithfully,

ELLIOT & CO.

5 Front St. E. = Toronto

To Dealers.

New Wall Papers for 1898

Our travellers are on the road; they are carrying a fine lot of samples, in more popular papers, at lower prices than ever have been shown; it will pay you to delay ordering until you've inspected our lines.

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India and Ceylon Tea Merchants

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Indian Teas
From 40c. to $1 per lb.

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From 30c. to $1 per lb.

Jamoma
An excellent coffee in 1 lb., 3 lb., 5 lb., and 10 lb. tins at 40c. per lb.

Chutnees
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SOLE AGENTS In Canada for the PURE OLIVE OIL SOAP, manufactured by the Mercati Family of the Island of Zante.

CARRIAGE PAID On all orders of tea weighing 10 lbs. or over to any railway station in Ontario.

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Sold from Halifax to Victoria

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GILLETT'S Perfumed Powdered LYE

FULL STRENGTH

Is the BEST LYE, and easiest to sell. Handled everywhere by all good Druggists.

GILLETT'S CHEMICAL WORKS
(Established 1852)
Chicago, Ill. London, Eng. TORONTO, Ont

TO REACH THE DRUG TRADE OF CANADA

Use the acknowledged medium of the TRADE

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

NIAGARA FALLS

Travel by the Canadian Scenic Route

The Niagara Falls Park and River Electric Ry.

Connecting at Queenston with Niagara Navigation Co.'s steamers and with all railway lines at Niagara Falls.

The only line giving the tourist an unbroken view of the famous cataract, also furnishing excellent facilities for reaching all the points of interest at the Falls.

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A PERFECT TEA

MONSOON TEA

FINEST IN THE WORLD.
From Tea Plant to Tea Cup in its Native Purity.

PACKED BY THE GROWERS
And sold in the original packages, ½ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lb. caddies.

If your grocer has none, tell him to order from

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.
11 and 13 Front Street East, Toronto

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

much in evidence [illegible] two of the largest in Canada [illegible] connection with their [illegible] ment, regularly appended [illegible] which the prices from a few [illegible] Epsom salts to the prescription containing costly ingredients, and necessitating the utmost skill in dispensing, are cut down to such low figures as to leave the well-known "druggists' profits" out of sight altogether. There is, however, no reason why the druggist, who thoroughly understands business methods and is correspondingly capable in the pharmacy, should not do well. There are possibilities for all, and the exercise of judgment and business tact, and a strict adherence to thoroughly honest as well as skilful work in the laboratory and behind the counter will ensure success, not, possibly, as easily or as quickly obtained as in years gone by, but as certainly, provided the qualifications we have named exist.

Taking Canada as a whole, the business outlook is promising, the country in all its various sections is on the eve, we believe, of a period of activity and commercial development, which bids fair to exceed anything in its history, and the influx of population and money must prove a wonderful stimulus to trade, a goodly portion of which must naturally fall into the hands of the deserving pharmacist.

Pharmacy in England.

Bergamot at 78 cents Photographic Business and the Bicycle Boom Dr DeVrij and the Hanbury Gold Medal—Erythrol Tetra-nitrate, a New Vasodilator—Chinosol, a Successful Iodoform Substitute.

(From our own Correspondent.)

I suppose there is hardly a chemist who has not experienced difficulty in obtaining what he considers "pure" oil of lemons and bergamot. For years past it has been recognized as almost hopeless by the English wholesale trade, as it appeared as if no genuine oil was permitted to be exported from Sicily, even if it was produced. It has become such an accepted fact by the Italian manufacturer that a percentage of other bodies than genuine oil can be introduced for the export trade, in order to make fictitious prices, that they now confidently assert that the English trade do not require a pure article. Of recent years some attempt has been made to break down this extraordinary superstition, but genuine oil is always more difficult to obtain than cheap adulterated articles. A recent exposure, however, of oil of bergamot that had been offered to the trade at 78 cents per lb., should open the eyes of the chemist sand make some of them insist on a guarantee or chemical analysis. This [illegible] not genuine, was examined by another [illegible] and [illegible] turpentine and inferior oil of lemons! They clinch the matter also by detailing the following account of their transaction: After passing an order for a large quantity of this oil, they examined a sample taken on its arrival at the London docks, with the result above stated. They then declined to accept delivery, and the Sicilian manufacturer took it all back at his own expense. More than this it is alleged that an enquiry since addressed to this same 78 cent-a-lb.-firm has been replied to by them lately, saying that genuine oil of bergamot is $3.25 per lb. This seems a dead give away. But the whole subject is in a very unsatisfactory position, and the gross adulteration practised should receive attention at the hands of the Government.

The bicycle boom, although not so great this year as last, has hit the photographic business very severely. There are signs, however, that photography amongst amateurs is slowly on the increase, although there has not been the phenomenal enquiry that started some four or five years ago. Perhaps the photographic accessory manufacturers are themselves somewhat to blame as they placed very long prices on their specialities and kept their advertisement contracts down as low as possible. There can be little doubt that a good quarter plate hand camera, with a good lens, iris, diaphragm and arrangements for time and instantaneous exposure should be easily made to sell at a profit at a price somewhere about $5, whereas all the good makers want at least double this sum and sometimes three times the amount. Again a good maker should surely guarantee his camera, just as the Dunlop Tyre Company do their tyres, and if an accident happen or anything go wrong, not the result of carelessness, etc., should undertake to put it right free of charge. I examined a well known hand camera for a friend the other day and found that in at least twenty per cent. of the snapshots the shutter missed acting altogether. It only required a little adjusting, but the makers had declined responsibility, suggesting that the action must have been affected by the railway journey. Chemists are largely taking up the supply of photographic chemicals in England, and advertise a dark room as available to their customers. It is advisable that they should either be amateur photographers themselves or should have received some instruction in the subject, so that they can meet the numerous little questions that will crop up from those who are only feeling their way into the fascinating field of photography.

The conferring of the Hanbury Gold Medal upon Dr. de Vrij is a well-deserved, but somewhat tardy, recognition of the veteran quinologist's work. In his 85th year de Vrij holds an unique position re- [illegible] has been an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society since 1856, and in [illegible] Order of the Indian Empire for his contributions to science. It is curious that the importance of quinine and cinchona is reflected by the fact that no less than three of the nine Hanbury Medallists have made their names in this subject—Howard, Hesse and De Vrij.

Erythrol tetra-nitrate is being prescribed by one or two prominent west-end physicians, and some enquiry as to its use, etc., has arisen. It was first brought prominently into notice by the Bradshaw lectures in 1895. It was there shown that erythrol tetra-nitrate has some distinct advantages over trinitrine (nitro glycerine) as a vaso dilator. Some idea appears to exist that, like nitro-glycerine, it is of an explosive nature. This is quite a mistake, and nitro-glycerine in the ordinary B.P. strength of 1 per cent. is also absolutely harmless. Some chemists appear to have declined to make up pills containing ½ minim of nitro-glycerine solution under the impression that "something might happen."

Chinosol is one of the few iodoform and carbolic acid substitutes that has attained any degree of popularity. It is an oxy-quinoline compound, having aromatic odor and astringent taste. Its bright yellow color may have helped it in its competition with idoform, and its free solubility in water is, of course, a great advantage. As usual, the earlier reports as to the extraordinary antiseptic strength of these bodies have been modified in the light of more extended bacteriological experience. It is claimed that a 1 in 10,000 solution is more effective than a 1 in 20 solution of carbolic acid. Be that as it may, authorities have suggested that when used in midwifery for rinsing the hands, a 5 per cent. solution, at least, should be employed. The fact that the solution does not stain, and is practically harmless to human and animal life, is all in favor of chinosol improving its position as an acknowledged antiseptic and bactericide. It is dearer than iodoform, and is manufactured in Germany, where the name was registered with an effective trade mark in the shape of three owls perched on a branch.

SOZOBOROL.—Is a mixture of aristol, sozoiodol, and borates, recommended as a "cold cure," or in the treatment of influenza, etc.

SANAL.—An ointment consisting of litharge, red bolus, calamine, balsam of Peru, yellow wax, and petrolatum, which is used in treating open sores, etc.

The Late Henry Lyman

Death of Mr Henry Lyman.

One of Montreal's best and most honored citizens in the person of Mr. Henry Lyman, of Lyman, Sons & Co., wholesale druggists, died in that city July 19th. He had been in poor health for some time, but no apprehensions existed of any immediate cause for alarm. His two sons, Messrs. H. H. Lyman and F. S. Lyman, were in Europe at the time of his death. From the Montreal *Witness* we take the following :

Born in Derby, Vermont, on October 4, 1813, Mr. Lyman came to Canada with his family at the age of three years, and received his education in Montreal and in the academy of Amherst, Mass. In 1829, at the age of sixteen, he joined the establishment of Hedge & Lyman, druggists, St. Paul street, the firm consisting of W. Hedge and W. Lyman. At the dissolution of that firm in 1836, the partnership of Wm. Lyman & Co., of Montreal, was formed, in which he shortly afterwards became a partner. He continued as such in the firm as the name changed successively to Lyman, Savage & Co., Lyman, Clare & Co., Lyman, Sons & Co. as it is at present. In conjunction with the late Mr. Benjamin Lyman he established the firm of Lyman Bros. & Co., of Toronto. Although he recently had retired from active business, Mr. Lyman was, at his death, a member of both firms. With the view to public usefulness, he early joined John Luckins' fire company, called the "Property protecting Fire Company," to protect portable property, and prevent pilfering at fires. He about the same time joined the "Philomanthic Society," a small club, formed for literary discussion. In 1837 Mr. Lyman joined the ranks of the "Montreal Rifles," under the command of Lieut.-Col. the late Henry Griffin, notary public, and both as private and commissioned officer saw active service during "the rebellion." He also commanded the eighth company in Col. Routh's Royal Light Infantry, and retired with the rank of major at the end of 1866. He had assisted his brother and partner, the late Benjamin Lyman, in forming a volunteer fire engine company, the "Union," which proved a model company, and its improved engine, the first of its kind, by emulation led to substantial improvement in the then existing civic fire department.

Mr. Lyman took an active part in the establishment of the "American Free School," the late Rev. G. W. Perkins, of the American Presbyterian Church, taking the initiative in the movement. A government grant in aid was obtained from the Government of Lord Sydenham, and voluntary subscriptions provided the balance of funds necessary. The school supplied a crying want, was a success from the beginning, and continued its operations for many years, very quietly and without ostentation, but with increasing usefulness. In 1845 Mr. Lyman assisted in the direction of the "Montreal Building Society," which was the first institution of the sort in the city. The society was wound up under Mr. Lyman's presidency in 1856. In 1851 Mr. Lyman was a member of the local commission for the great London exhibition under the presidency of the late Prince Consort, and received a diploma and medal "for services." About this period, associated with others, all of whom have long since passed away, Mr. Lyman assisted in the formation of the "Canada Sunday-School Union," an organization for the promotion of mission schools in Upper and Lower Canada.

In 1853 Mr. Lyman was elected a member of the City Council from the West Ward, where he rendered yeoman service, more especially in the establishment of the then new waterworks, the introduction of the fire alarm telegraph, which added to the value of all insurable property for all time to come, and also in the establishment of the Mount Royal Park, a boon of inestimable value to the citizens. Mr. Lyman represented the Centre Ward in 1867, and retired in 1870 with a vote of thanks from the Fire Committee and Council. In 1856 Mr. Lyman assisted as honorary treasurer for the celebration of the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway. In 1863 he was vice-president of the Board of Trade, and represented it on the Harbor Commission. He filled the office of president of the Board of Trade in 1881-82. In 1867 he was elected a member of the board of the Citizens' Insurance Company, and succeeded the late Sir Hugh Allan in the presidency at his decease in 1881.

Mr. Lyman belonged to the Congregational Church, and as an earnest Christian had all his life been prominent in good works. He was a governor of the Montreal General Hospital and of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, a governor and vice-president of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane, and a life member of the Mechanics' Institute and of the Natural History Society. He leaves a widow and family, who have the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

The funeral took place from his late residence to Emmanuel Congregational Church, and was very largely attended, many leading business and professional men being present to pay a last tribute of respect to one who had for so many years occupied a prominent position in the mercantile community of this city. There were no pall-bearers. The chief mourners were Messrs. A. Clarence Lyman and Walter E. Lyman, sons of the deceased; Master Sydney Lyman, grandson; Charles Lyman, nephew; Arthur Lyman and Lyman Beard, grandnephews; George Lyman, P. Lyman, Harold Redpath, Clifford Redpath, Dr. Fisher, Roswell Fisher, A. B. Chaffee, A. H. Plimsoil, Charles McClatchie and J. E. M. Whitney. Major H. H. Lyman and Mr. F. S. Lyman, sons of the deceased, are absent in Europe, and although cabled for they were unable to reach Montreal in time for the funeral.

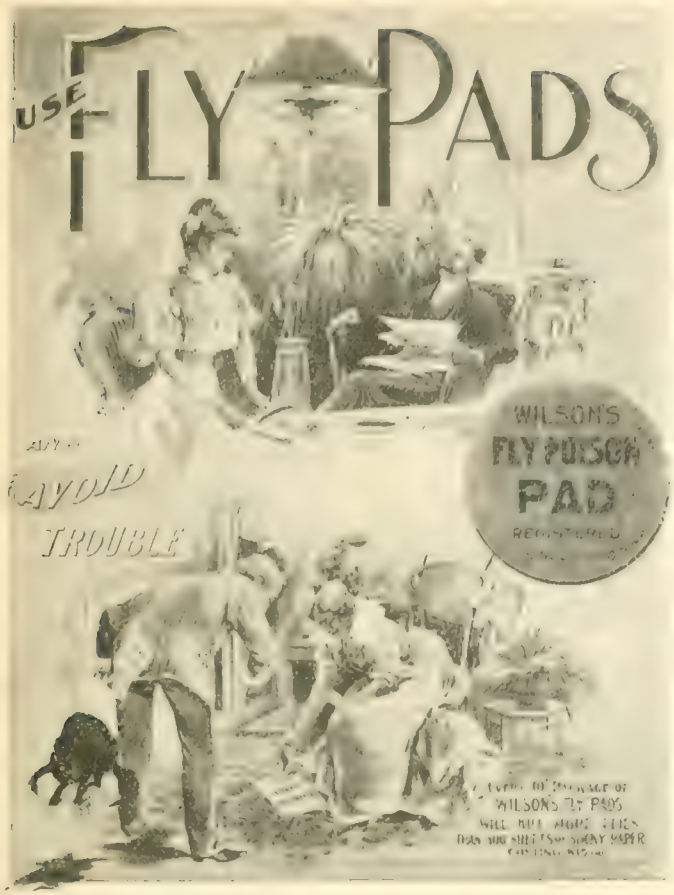
The staff of Lyman, Sons & Co., in this city, attended in a body, and Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Toronto, were also represented.

American Perfumes.

By W H King.

What does it mean, this prejudice in favor of imported perfumes? Let us take a look at the perfumers' laboratory. We see the same original packages of raw material, whether the shop be in Paris or Japan. The French, English or Japanese can only import their otto of rose from Bulgaria, as we do, their musk from China, orris root from Italy, neroli from Grasse, and so on for everything excepting some raw materials which are made to best advantage in the south of France; but even here the Parisian perfumer is compelled to stand on the same footing with the American. Conditions are the same, providing equally skilled manipulators or chemists are at the command of the houses manufacturing the same. To dispell an illusion universally accepted by lovers of perfumes, we would say that a distilled perfume, with the exception of eau de Cologne, is a myth. Of course the rose is distilled, so also is the orange, lavender and a large number of other flowers; but the product from the distilled flowers is an essential oil and not a perfume.

There was a time, twenty-five years ago, when American perfumery was not accepted as bottled breezes from Arabia, but during the period mentioned American manufacturers have, by their persistent efforts, dispelled the previous illusion with perfumers who have received their education and experience abroad. We would ask what advantages have the Europeans over the Americans? Have we not progressed in the art of perfumery as we have in painting, sculpture and music? In all the arts America stands prominent as was shown distinctly at the World's



The Retail Drug Trade

selves of our offer to mail free two of our new . . . .

FLY PAD

show bills, of which this is a copy. The bill [illegible] handsomely [illegible] colors.

The best part of the season for selling Fly Poison is yet to come, and we shall still be pleased to forward show bills to all retail Druggists applying for them.

Archdale Wilson & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Hamilton, Ont.

Ottawa Truss and Surgical Manufacturing Co.

LIMITED

OTTAWA, · ONT.

The Only Truss Manufacturing House in Canada.

The Only Silk Elastic Knitting Machines in Canada.

Save customs duty as well as the trouble of getting goods from across the line! Lose no more customers, but consult our catalogue and send orders to us. We make

The Wetmore Truss
Hard Rubber Trusses
Leather Trusses
Elastic Trusses

Abdominal Supporters
Elastic Hosiery
Suspensory Bandages
Shoulder Braces
Etc., Etc., Etc.

All Kinds, Sizes, Styles, and Patterns

PRICES about twenty-five per cent. lower than you have been accustomed to

Enamelled Letters for Windows, Etc.

300 Beautiful Stock Designs, **Advertising Calendars** including Photography in Natural Colors.

MARSLAND & TORRANCE
38 Colborne St., Toronto.

The only Pills which purge without pain

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS
LAXATIVE
PURGATIVE
REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills 2/- free by Post
Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Vendome, PARIS

Agent: M. DECARY, Pharmacist, Montreal.

Czarina Complexion Powder

Contains no lead or other substances poisonous to the skin, but is a delicately pure and delightfully perfumed complexion beautifier. As a toilet powder it has no equal.

—IN FOUR SHADES—

White, Cream, Brunette, Flesh.

FRANZ JAHN, 731 King St. W. TORONTO, ONT.

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reason for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind their counter will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will [illegible] goods, and that is [illegible] supply.

Maladies de l'Estomac

L'Antigastralgique Winckler est le remède le plus efficace connu contre les douleurs et **crampes d'estomac**, les **digestions difficiles**, les gastralgies, gastrites, dyspepsies, vomissements après le repas et pendant la grossesse.

Se prend à la dose de une ou deux cuillerées à bouche, généralement un quart d'heure avant le repas ou au début des crises.—Prix : 3 fr. 50.

WINCKLER, pharmacien, MONTREUIL (Seine).

Stimulant & Reconstituant

LIQUEUR HOR

Kola, Coca et Glycerophosphate de Chaux

Aliment réparateur, reconstituant du système nerveux et du système osseux.

Souverain contre Albuminurie, Neurasthenie, Phosphaturie, Nevralgies, Maladies de Poitrine, Faiblesse de l'organisme.

Prix du flacon pour la France : 4 fr. 50.

WINCKLER, Pharmacien Montreuil, pres Paris.

Mainer's Cough Drops

BROWN
BLACK
MENTHOL and
ACID TABLETS

Will keep in [illegible] weather
Ask your Wholesale Druggist for them.

A. MAINER, - TORONTO.

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PLAIN, LACQUERED — BOXES — AND DECORATED

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LYMAN'S COMP. REMEDY OF BLACKBERRY and JAM. GINGER.
" LOG CABIN ROOT BEER.
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Pulv. Colocynth.
Acid Chrysophanic.
Bismuth Ammon. Cit.
Lanoline.
Cinchonidia Sulph.
Thymol.
Quinine, Howard's.
Quinine Salicylate.
Pot Pruss. Red Powd.
Zinc Chloride.
Phenacetine, Bayer's.
Pyrozone.

Pipe Clay. Blanco. Poroplastic.

Etherodyne. Lloyd's Euxesis.
Salvacea. Resinol.
Milk Magnesia.
Perfumed Ammonia.
Imperial Embrocation.
English Veterinary Embrocation.
Paper Julep Straws.
Gem Jar Rings.
Sponges and Bath Towels.
Williams' Jersey Cream Soap.
Williams' Red Cross Soap.
Cape May and Brighton Sea Salt.

Fair in Chicago, which all the world inhabited with her? Why give preference to foreign perfumes when there are American houses, and many of them, which, with every facility in machinery, material and skilled labor, can produce and equal anything imported to this country?

The American who accepts French perfumes as symbolic of perfection little knows that which he is buying; the French perfumers make handkerchief extracts for Paris which are of the best; contents of bottles for American connoisseurs are altogether of a different nature, being loud, vulgar smelling odors which they suppose are adapted for this market, they taking it for granted that we are not as educated or refined as themselves, and the Francomaniacs by continued purchase foster this idea. The selection of a perfume is entirely a matter of taste, and we would no more presume to dictate to a lady which particular odor she should use than we would to an epicure what wine he is to drink; to the nervous I would say use simple extracts of flowers which can never hurt you, in preference to compounds which generally contain musk and other heavy ingredients likely to affect the head. Above all, avoid strong, coarse perfumes, and remember that if a woman's temper may be told from her handwriting, her good taste and good breeding may as easily be ascertained by the perfume she uses. In view of the immense imports to this continent of late we would say that the American perfumers may read without much alarm the imposing statistics put forth by their French rivals, but the lively Gaul cannot surpass us in production of perfumes in packages.

Trade Notes.

C. F. Reid has opened a new drug store at Revelstoke, B.C

O. Anderson is opening a new drug store at Regina, N. W. T.

J. A. Courtice, druggist, Havelock, Ont., has made an assignment.

G. W. McLaren, of Morden, has opened a drug store at Crystal City, Man.

F. A. Bartlett has purchased the drug business of J. Tuttle, Tweed, Ont.

A. Reid, formerly of Victoria, is opening a drug store at Ferguson, B. C.

J. T. Abey, of Revelstoke, has opened a drug store at Trout Lake City, B.C.

D. Calder, formerly of Winnipeg, is opening a new drug store at Golden, B.C.

H. J. Rogers has taken over the drug business of Atkins & Atkins, Nanaimo, B.C.

The Melita Drug Co. have taken over the stock of A. M. Pope, druggist, Melita, Man.

W. Young, of Winnipeg; has purchased the drug business of A. Young, Neepawa, Man.

[illegible] has purchased the drug business of [illegible] to Portage, Ont., [illegible] at Lake [illegible]

The [illegible] purchased the drug business of C. E. Arthur, Nelson, B. C.

Arthur Young has sold his drug store at Neepawa, Man., and will open at some point in Alberta, N. W. T.

A. F. C. Herring has closed his drug business at Rossland, B.C., and opened again in New Westminster, B.C.

P. C. Blaicher, of Blaicher & Rache, druggists, Hamilton, Ont., has retired from the firm. Mr. Rache will carry on the business alone.

The many friends of Mr. John Lewis, druggist, St. Catharine street, Montreal, will be pleased to hear that his health has greatly improved during his stay at Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. T. D. Reed, Montreal, represented the Montreal College of Pharmacy at the annual meeting of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association held recently at Manhattan Island Beach.

Montreal Notes.

Dr. T. D. Reed, Dean of the Faculty of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, was present at the annual Pharmaceutical Convention of the State of New York, which was held at the Manhattan Beach Hotel, Coney Island, July 13th to 16th. Every courtesy was shown to him by the pharmacists of that region, especially by Mr. Gallaher, a licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, who is now a leading pharmacist in Brooklyn, and the great champion of early closing for druggists and no Sunday business, which has made such rapid strides of late in the United States, as indeed it ought to do in all Christian countries.

Mr. Wm. Blundell, who has charge of Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co.'s town order department, has just lost his mother who died at a very advanced age. Mr. Blundell, who is very highly respected by the pharmacists of Montreal, has their sincerest sympathy.

The British Medical Association will hold its sixty-fifth annual meeting in Montreal, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Aug. 31 to Sept, 3. A large number of physicians from England are expected, and great preparations are being made for their reception at McGill College, and by the physicians of the Province generally.

It is stated that the Montreal drug clerks will, like their brethren in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, and other large cities, get up a movement this winter against the open-all-day-on-Sunday custom, which is so unfair towards them. Several leading medical men have expressed an opinion that it is only necessary to keep drug stores open for an hour or two morning and evening on Sundays.

Dr. O. I. Lachapelle has removed his pharmacy to more convenient premises at the corner of Ontario and Amherst Streets.

Formaldehyd is occupying the attention of the Provincial Board of Health here as a valuable agent for disinfecting houses after contagious disease. Its cost as compared with sulphur is the great drawback to its general use. However, cheap lamps for generating the gas will doubtless make their appearance soon. In the meantime sulphur is the handiest and cheapest.

Mr. Alfred Moore, who was recently married to Miss de Grucby, has returned from his honeymoon trip, and is again hard at work in his old position with Mr. Gray.

An outbreak of smallpox, which is not yet quite over, recently struck Montreal. There have been four deaths. Vaccination is the order of the day, and with isolation and disinfection the disease has been kept well under control. At the time of writing there is only one actual case, and it is convalescing rapidly.

Mr. Henry Lyman, who recently died at the ripe old age of 84, was the oldest wholesale druggist in Montreal, if not in the Dominion. His funeral was largely attended by leading citizens, and many strangers came from distant parts to attend. Mr. Lyman's well-known patriarchal figure will be much missed in this city.

If I am not mistaken, Mr. David Watson, Sen., is now our oldest wholesale druggist actively engaged in business.

Mr. Nathan Mercer, of the late firm of Evans, Mercer & Co., still resides in this city, but he has not been engaged in the wholesale drug business for some years. Many of your readers will be glad to know that he is well and hearty.

Mr. Alexis Robert has removed his pharmacy from number 9 St. Lawrence Main street to the corner of Craig and St. Lawrence, a few doors below. His store is got up in modern style, and shows excellent taste.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

The drug clerks of Charlottetown are happy. One of the newspapers lately drew attention to the fact that the drug stores were the only ones open on week nights after 6 o'clock, and suggested that the proprietors arrange to close the stores an hour or two earlier on all week nights except Saturdays, that the clerks might enjoy a little more recreation. Other papers noticed this suggestion favorably, and as a result the clerks petitioned their employers to close at 9 o'clock. The scheme seemed doomed to failure when Mr. Rankin refused to join the other druggists, who have, however, agreed to close at the hour suggested during August and September. It is hoped that Mr. Rankin will yet see his way to come into line.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views of correspondents.
Correspondents must in all cases send name and address, not necessarily for publication.

The "Reason Why."

SIR,—Under "Reason Why" in CANADIAN DRUGGIST, July number Mr. Detlor attacks the Council of College of Pharmacy, regarding faulty legislation, etc. Permit me to say first, regarding collection of fees: The fee question was a settled law some years ago, and if there is any fault it belongs to long ago, and again two years ago on motion of the Council these fees were reduced one-half (it evidently was not fees they were after then). This fee question being law, it was only right they should be collected. If Mr. Lewis, the secretary, be one referred to as having a fat salary, as your correspondent terms it, let me say he earns it, as by his earnest and constant endeavor, more just due and overdue fees are collected; then why not reward him if he is (and he is) a good servant? If, however, some of the professors are the men who receive too much, why do you not write the chairman of the Educational Committee and let them know how you are aware these men are wholly unfit for their positions? Again, the legislation as it now stands was opposed by the council and a large delegation of Ontario druggists, some four years ago. Was Mr. Detlor one of them? Again, the legislation was opposed two and a half years ago by members representing the council. Did he aid? Did he correspond with his local member on that occasion, asking him to help the thirteen men who go to act for nearly 900 druggists? Lastly may I ask, does he know what the "fat salaries" of the council men are? Their mileage and four dollars daily! Now, say they stay at a hotel costing, at lowest, $1 per day; they usually sit for four days, there is $16 less $4 at hotel, leaving $12 to pay for any loss of sales they might have made in their own store while away, and pay any extra help required during their absence, or $24 per year clear over and above. What an awful outrage, is it not? A very fat salary, and this is true. Now ask yourself if the fault is not with (including myself) druggists in not setting our united efforts together, and when the council ask help or seem to need it, we do not stir ourselves and render the necessary aid. I knew a fellow druggist in our district who, when the members had waited on Sir Oliver Mowat and had been unsuccessful, said he would like to have a round with Sir Oliver: he would make him give us better legislation—he would tell him (Sir Oliver) something—now how many of us are there like this man. When we were trying to form a Provincial Association in Toronto, he was in the city buying fancy goods, and being met on Yonge street by a fellow druggist, and asked if he was going up to the association meeting that day, replied, no, he had not time. Is it wonderful if he would have time to ask Sir Oliver for better legislation? No sir, if Mr. Detlor sees where the council can make improvement, let him write them and suggest a remedy, rather than find a fault without a remedy. Then when they act, back them up, and if all the Ontario druggists would but do this—900 men can bring a grand influence to bear upon the government—and when success is obtained, you will be proud of your council and your representative. Help your member, write him, go and see him, you will learn, he will learn, and you will know each other better, and you for one will be very sure to see a nomination goes in every time if he is not satisfactory, then for some other person.

Mr. Editor, excuse me for being so long, but while I cannot agree with Mr. Detlor, I admire him for coming out with what he has to say, for this is the only way to get entaglements unravelled. I hope I may not seem offensive to him, but on contrary, would be glad to aid him in any reasonable proposal he would like to make, and bye and bye we will go along together, business more successful, council more satisfactory, and all happy together.

Yours in hard times,
J. M. HARGREAVES,
No 12 district member.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The preliminary board of examiners of the Pharmacetuical Association of the Province of Quebec held their quarterly examination in the Montreal College of Pharmacy on Friday, July 2nd, 1897, when thirty-one candidates presented themselves, and of these the following were successful and are named in order of merit, namely: T. A. Swift, Miss N. Cutler, L. E. Vadboncoun, Samuel Kennedy, F. J. McKenna, F. C. B. Wilson, Howard Fraser and J. N. Boileau. These are entitled to be registered as certified apprentices. The following candidates passed on all subjects but geography, for which subject they will be required to present themselves at the October examinations, namely: D. Tessier and W. Dubois. The remainder of the applicants were referred back for further study. The subjects examined upon were French, English, Latin, arithmetic, history and geography.

The examiners were the Rev'd L'Abbe Verreau, Principal of Jacques Cartier Normal School and Prof. Isaac Gammell of the High School, Montreal.

The next examination will be held on October 7th, 1897.

Urisolvin, as its name would suggest, is a solvent for uric acid. Urisolvin consists of urea and acid citrate of lithium.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

SEMI-ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETING.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy opened at 2.30 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 3rd inst., in the board room at the College building, Gerrard Street East, Toronto. This being the first meeting of the new Council elected last month, more than usual interest attached to the proceedings. When Mr. J. H. Mackenzie, retiring president, took the chair, eleven representatives were in their places, and two seats were vacant owing to the failure of the electors to nominate representatives. These vacancies were subsequently filled by the Council, and the completed Council stands as follows:

No. 1 Division, consisting of the counties of Glengarry, Prescott, Stormont, Russell, Dundas, Carleton, Grenville, Lanark and Renfrew—Mr. Henry Watters, Ottawa (re-elected by acclamation).

No. 2 Division, consisting of the counties of Leeds, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Prince Edward and Hastings—Mr. J. H. Dickey, Trenton (re-elected by acclamation).

No. 3 Division, consisting of the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Peterborough, Victoria and Ontario—Mr. A. J. Davis, Port Perry (elected by Council). The former representative of the division was Mr. John McKee, Peterborough.

No. 4 Division, consisting of the following wards in the City of Toronto: St. George's, St. Lawrence's, St. John's, St. James', St. Thomas', St. David's and St. Matthew's—Mr. Isaac Currie, Toronto (elected by acclamation). The former representative of this division was Mr. C. D. Daniel, Toronto.

No. 5 Division, consisting of the following wards in the City of Toronto: St. Paul's, St. Patrick's, St. Stephen's, St. Mark's, St. Andrew's and St. Alban's—Mr. J. H. McKenzie, Toronto (re-elected by acclamation).

No. 6 Division, consisting of the counties of Simcoe, York (except the City of Toronto), the provisional county of Haliburton, and the districts of Algoma and Parry Sound, Muskoka, Thunder Bay, Nipissing and Rainy River—Mr. George A. Hunter, Sault Ste. Marie. In this division Mr. W. J. Douglass, Collingwood, contested the seat, the figures being: Hunter 36, Douglass 18. Mr. D. H. Maclaren, Barrie, was the former representative.

No. 7 Division, consisting of the counties of Peel, Wellington, Halton and Dufferin—Mr. A. Turner, Orangeville (re-elected by acclamation).

No. 8 Division, consisting of the counties of Wentworth, Lincoln and Welland—Mr. George B. McCullough, Hamilton (elected by acclamation). The former representative of this division was Mr. G. W. Sprockman, Hamilton.

No. 9 Division, consisting of the counties of Haldimand, Brant and Waterloo—

We would respectfully call attention to the

British Medical Association

67th Annual Meeting, to be held in Montreal, August 31st to September 4th, 1897, to make a thorough inspection of the

BOVRIL

Exhibit, sections F and G, in the Museum of the Association, to be held in the Victoria Rink.

Thoroughly competent persons will be in attendance daily to answer questions and give information required.

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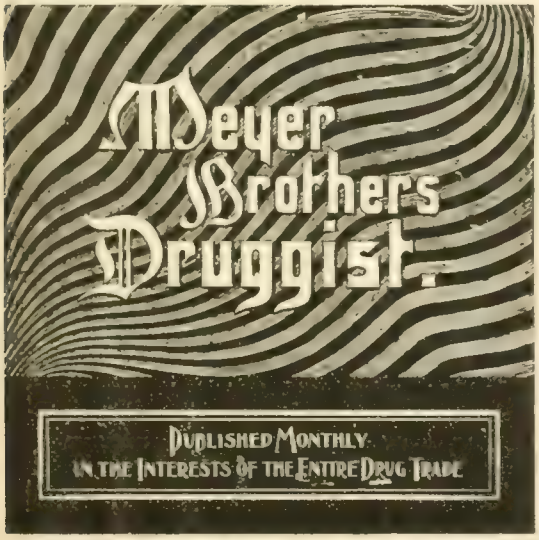

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For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" [illegible] Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced by them [illegible]

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at 75c [illegible] in the Dominion.

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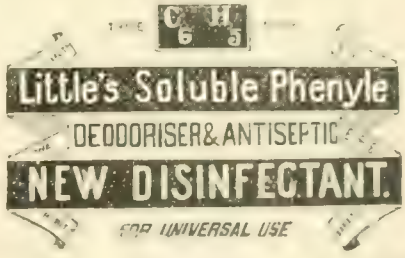
Sole Agent for the Dominion.
To be had from all wholesale Druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.



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A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

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In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

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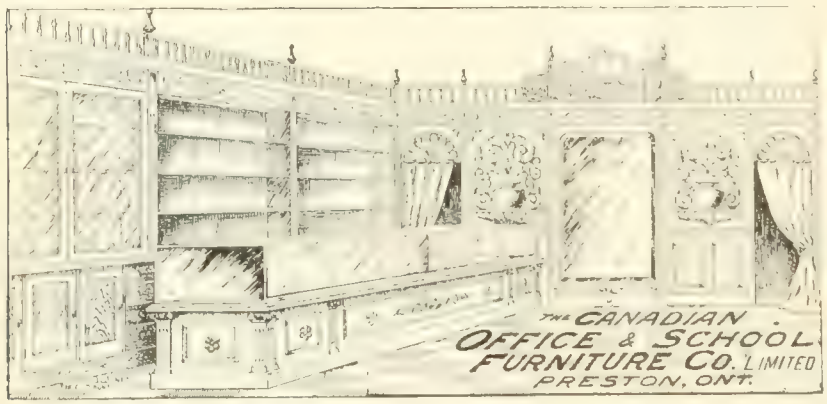

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General Passenger Agent, - - BUFFALO, N.Y.

Mr. Simon Snyder, Waterloo (re-elected by vote of the Council).

Mr. Robert Hargraft, Burford, received the next, the remaining votes being cast for Hargraft, Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Sundry accounts	547 83
Examiner's fees	398 74
Salary account	133 33
Balance	45,183 37
	$51,442 55

To balance assets..$45,183 37.

This was signed by Messrs. James Watt and W. A. Hargreaves, the auditors.

The report of the John Roberts' Scholarship Fund was as follows:

To statement as per Feb. 1st, 1897.	$3,246 72
Canadian Loan & Savings Co., London	74 85
Interest to May 28th	3 22
	$3,324 79

The report of the Board of Examiners was also submitted and referred to the Committee on Education, after which the Council adjourned for lunch.

The report of the Board of Examiners on the 53rd semi-annual examinations held in May stated that 121 candidates presented themselves; of these 118 entered for all subjects and three for supplementals. The names of the successful candidates have already been published in these columns.

The board reported having passed the following resolutions, which were submitted to the council for consideration:

1. The board would recommend that enough scales be secured to complete the equipment of the Pharmaceutical laboratory.

2. That the council make adequate provision for preservation of utensils used in practical examinations.

3. That no examination in practical chemistry be held in the December examinations.

4. That the remuneration for examiners be according to the following rates:—For setting paper and conducting examination on same, $20, and for conducting oral examination and examining papers, 50c. for each candidate, mileage being allowed as at present.

Third Day.

The council resumed at 10 o'clock Thursday morning with President Watters in the chair and all members present.

Messrs. Hargreaves and Roberts gave notice that at the February, 1898, meeting they would move to amend By-law 7, so that the number of standing committees be five instead of four, and that the new committee be a Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Roberts asked permission to withdraw his motion, of which notice was given at the last meeting, "That in view of the fact that the finances of the College are in such a prosperous condition, and that by the end of next year it is expected, its mortgage indebtedness will be provided for, a rebate of three dollars be allowed those chemists who pay their annual fee before the 1st May in each year."

In explanation of his request Mr. Roberts stated that after conversation with Mr. Snyder, chairman of the Executive and Finance Committees, he thought it would not be wise to press the proposal at this time.

A member,—"There is no election in sight just now" (Laughter).

The request was granted and the motion withdrawn accordingly.

Under the head of "Enquiries," Mr. Vice-President Karn asked if the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation proposed to seek legislation to make additions to the poison list (Schedule A). Mr. Karn also suggested that a new edition of the Poison Book be issued containing a copy of the revised Pharmacy Act, and further that a new edition of the By-Laws amended to date be forthwith printed.

Mr. Karn also called attention to the effect of the amendment to the License Act made at the last session of the Local Legislature. Under the amended law, alcohol is classed with other spirituous liquors, and druggists can only sell it upon production of a doctor's certificate. This, he declared, created great inconvenience in the sale of an article of general commercial use, and in proof of this quoted the case of an architect who wanted an ounce of alcohol to dissolve a pigment, but who could not purchase the liquor without a doctor's certificate, nor could he procure it elsewhere.

Mr. Karn added that he had communicated with the License department in the matter and had been assured that there was no question that alcohol came under the schedule, and in fact the officials had expressed a doubt as to whether a druggist could sell alcohol even with a doctor's order, unless he had a special license. In conclusion the vice-president advised the appointment of a committee to interview the government before the close of the present session of council.

Mr. Turner presented report No. 1 of the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation, which dealt with a number of letters from druggists respecting rebates and kindred matters, and from apprentices with reference to their registration, dating back of certificates, etc. The only case which created any discussion was that of a London druggist, who had sent his annual fee to the registrar in a letter dated "April 27." Mr. Lewis did not receive the letter until May 6, and promptly notified the member that he was overdue and must pay the full $4. This was disputed by the London man, who claimed exemption. The committee recommended that the request be granted, but this was strongly opposed by several members of the council, and the clause was referred back, the balance of the report being adopted.

Mr. Snyder presented Report No. 1 from the Executive and Finance Committee. It recommended the payment of accounts totalling $529.43, and called attention to the satisfactory condition of the College finances, the mortgage indebtedness having been reduced from $17,000 in 1891 to $5,000 at the present time. The report was adopted, and the council adjourned.

Upon reassembling after lunch, Mr. Mackenzie presented Report No. 1 of the Committee on Education. It recommended as follows, *inter alia*:

That diplomas be granted to the successful candidates named in the examiner's report.

That 32 scales and weights be procured to complete the equipment in the pharmaceutical laboratory.

That no examination in practical chemistry be held in December.

That the remuneration of examiners be according to the following scale, viz., for the first 50 candidates $35, and 40 cents for each candidate over fifty, mileage being allowed as at present.

With reference to the request of the examiners that the council make adequate provision for the preservation of utensils used in practical examinations, the committee reported that everything was satisfactory, and no changes necessary.

The report further recommended:

That in the awarding of the John Roberts' scholarship Messrs. H. H. Monkman and F. Smyth were equal, and that the scholarship of $100 be divided equally between them.

That the following examiners be appointed: Dispensing, W. Murchison, Toronto; Prescriptions, A. R. Fraser, Toronto; Materia Medica, D. S. Sager, Brantford; Botany, C. R. Sneath, Toronto; Pharmacy, F. T. Harrison, London; Chemistry, P. L Scott, Paris; Practical Chemistry, W. H. Ellis, Toronto University.

That the report of the examiners respecting the medals to the various students be adopted.

The report was adopted without discussion.

Mr. Graham urged the appointing of a special committee to wait upon the Attorney-General with reference to the sale of alcohol, and named the president, vice-president, Messrs. Mackenzie, Snyder and Curry to act on such a committee.

In amendment Messrs. Roberts and Karn moved, "That a committee composed of Messrs. Watters, Mackenzie, Turner, Hunter, Snyder and the mover be appointed to take into consideration the advisability of adding necessary poisons to Schedule A, also the desirability of issuing a book of revised by-laws, and also to consider the injustice under which we are placed by the present law regarding the sale of alcohol and other fermented liquors, and to report to the council at this session."

Mr. Graham withdrew his resolution in favor of the amendment, which was adopted *nem. con.*

The council then adjourned to allow committees to complete reports.

Fourth Day.

The council was a little tardy in starting business on Friday morning, but when once settled down the members got through considerable work.

Mr. Hargreaves presented Report No. 2 of the Committee on By Laws and

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Short Talks on Pharmacal Subjects No. II.

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Hæmoferrum is a natural proteid compound of iron, especially prepared from fresh bullock's blood, and thereby differing entirely from artificial mixtures of albumen or peptone with iron. It is very soluble, of sweet odor, of pleasant taste, neutral in reaction, and is non-styptic, non-irritating and non-constipating. In short, it is hæmoglobin, the concentrated active principle of the blood itself, in its best form, viz: oxyhæmoglobin.

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Legislation in the absence of Mr. Tuttle, the chairman, who had been called home that morning. The report dealt with a large number of applications from druggists and students for the various exemptions, special privileges, extensions of time, &c., so familiar to the council. The only case of much general interest was that of a druggist who had been in business from 1859 to 1864, since which he had only been intermittently engaged in business. Now he asks to be registered as a druggist on the ground that the Pharmacy Act passed in 1884 made provision for the registration of druggists who had been engaged in the business prior to that time. It was pointed out by the committee that such registration must be made within twelve months of the date of the passing of the act, but several years had elapsed in the case of the present application; the request was, therefore, refused. The matter of the London druggist who protested against being charged full fees because his money was not received until May 6, although he claimed to have sent it off April 27, was again reported on, and this time the committee reversed its former recommendation and now reported against the allowance of the rebate. With reference to the departmental store case (R. Simpson Co., Limited) the committee reported thus: "*Re* position of limited companies we recommend that in view of the opinion of our solicitors, if possible, the Infringement Committee be instructed to procure a similar action in another part of the province before a different magistrate in order, if possible, that an opinion may be obtained from the High Court on this issue."

Before allowing the report to pass, Mr. Karn called attention to the last quoted clause, and pointed out that the Infringement Committee had already searched the province through for a test case, but so far without success. He called attention to this fact that the druggists might be seized of the actual facts of the situation and not consider the council lax in its duty.

Mr. Karn then presented the report of the Infringement Committee, which is so interesting and important that we quote it in full:—

Toronto, August 5th, 1897.

To the president and members of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Your committee on infringements beg leave to submit the following report:—

Re communication of Mr. R. W. Elliott, we recommend that the request be granted, upon the Registrar endorsing the change upon the certificate.

Re communication of M. R. H. McNally, of Elmwood, the committee are of the opinion that fly pads come under the exemptions recorded in sec. 24 of the Pharmacy act, so long as the provisions of the said act is complied with.

Re communication of W. Bowers, J. P., Thessalon, concerning the conviction of D. A. McAlpine, your committee would recommend that the matter proceed to receive the fine.

Your committee have pleasure in reporting that they have continually endeavored to discharge all duties which have been entrusted to them, and all infringements have been attended to, and the rights and privileges of the college. In every instance when any violation of the act has been discovered we have done our utmost to bring the transgressors to account. The work of our inspector has, upon the whole, been eminently satisfactory to the committee, inasmuch as he has at all times shown an earnest disposition to carry out the advice and instructions of the committee. Through him we have visited every portion of the province duing the past six months, and endeavored to ferret out all the violations of a serious nature and to prosecute them, and in other cases of unconscious minor infringements to adjust matters in the simplest possible manner, until now we can assure the council and members of the college generally that the provisions of the act are being very well observed in every portion of the province.

Your committee instituted a trip of inspection from Toronto to the eastern portion of the province during February last, a visit to the south and western portion during March, another visit to the east in the first part of April, a trip from Toronto along the north shore as far as Rat Portage, lasting from April 27th to June 14th, and a trip through the west and northern portion of central Ontario during June and July.

The result of the work has been the examination of 144 cases, most of which were cases of arrears of fees. Fifty druggists were interviewed who were over one year in arrears, from among whom we have succeeded in collecting $310, that would have been difficult to secure in the usual way. Some cases were many years in arrears and one in particular who paid over fees for 9 years and who had never been registered on the books of the college.

We found two cases where druggists were conducting a business without a graduate in charge but who promptly complied with the law.

In two instances we found druggists endeavoring to run two stores for one fee, both of whom were brought to account.

Your committee have succeeded in securing convictions against seventeen parties for keeping open shops, and otherwise infringing the act, from whom we have collected in fines $280, while three cases are still in abeyance in the matter of payment of fines. The receipts through this source, however, are reduced by $20 through two "moieties."

The following is a list of convictions:

A. B. Carscallen, Enterprise,	fined	$20
Clayton Copeland,	"	20
W. T. Earl, Athens	"	20
R. A. Rappell,	"	20
John P. Foley, Westport	"	20
E. J. Hart,	"	20
F. H. Pearsall, Port Rowan	"	20
S. Stewart, M.D.,	"	
Herbert Oliver, Springvale	"	20
D. A. McAlkine, Thessalon	"	20
*Jas. Fitzgerald, London	"	
		$280

Three other informations have been laid, two of which stand, the other having been withdrawn on payment of back dues in full.

Your committee have further to report that the cost of prosecuting this work during the past six months has been large, amounting to $734.65 as per following statement:—

Travelling expenses	$374 85
Inspector's salary	280 00
Extra law costs	35 00
Analytical Works, &c.	22 80
Chairman's expenses, '96 '97	22 00
	$734 65

While this amount may appear large, yet, when the amount of territory covered and the results accomplished are taken into consideration, your committee feel satisfied that the money has been well spent. After deducting $280 in fines and $310 of long standing fees, our work shows a loss of $144.65, which we submit is a small outlay, when the results of increased protection to the members of the college are considered. Your committee are of the opinion that a much larger sum could be spent to advantage along lines that are now under consideration, and it is our hope that the committee on By-Laws and Legislation will be aggressive in the matter of legislation, in order to strengthen our hands in the work, and secure that protection to the members of the college which they are, or should be, entitled to under the act.

Your committee, in prosecuting their work have found eleven instances where no diploma was exhibited as required in sec. 21 of the act, and would respectfully warn all such transgressors of their liability as prescribed in sec. 28, and which it is the intention of your committee to have enforced.

We beg further to report the receipt of many enquiries *re* the sale of fly pads, by unqualified persons, and would here refer them to the opinion expressed in clause 2 of this report. We have also to report many enquiries *re* the sale of Paris Green, the clause referring to the sale of which seems to be less and less understood as the years roll by. Your committee regrets that they cannot find means of protecting the trade in the sale of such dangerous poison and refer them for consolation to the latter part of sec. 21 of the act as amended professedly in the public interest,

but contrary to the best judgment of the representatives of the college. Your committee beg to urge that all possible additions be speedily made to the poison list, and that new and revised poison books be procured containing full and complete amendments to the act proper and the by-laws as well. Your committee beg further to press upon the members of the college the necessity of complying with sec. 22 of the act in notifying the registrar of retirement from business, as we find many such cases existing and, which like other provisions of the act, must be enforced.

Re the case against The Robert Simpson Company, (Limited), your committee beg to report that, after many endeavors and much minor litigation, they have failed in their efforts to secure a judicial interpetration of the act. The result of the case in its different stages has been thoroughly explained and criticized in portions of the press, which will obviate the necessity of further explanation here. Your committee have done everything in their power, and regret to find themselves confronted with the unfortunate legal fact that without a conviction before a Police Magistrate, we have no power of appeal under our act or any other act. Your committee have in their possession communications from Messrs. Edgar & Malone and Mr. B. B. Osler, giving up the fight, and acknowledging that nothing further can be done, not, however, because we have no case, not, however, because we have been defeated, but simply for the want of legal machinery to properly meet the case. Your committee feel sorely disappointed in this case, and record their surprise that there is no legal means of finding out whether a corporation possesses legal privileges under our act that are denied to individual members of the college. Your committee acknowledge that they are powerless to do more in the matter as it now stands, and until the committee on By-Laws and Legislation supply us with better implements of war in the shape of a new act, or amendments to the act, your committee will be reluctantly forced to rest on their oars so far as the prosecution of the mammoth offenders are concerned.

Your committee further asks to be allowed to continue the services of an officer to prosecute their work, and authority to disburse, as usual, any funds required.

Your committee beg to record their appreciation of the fast increasing assistance which they are receiving from members of the College in every part of the province in the matter of protecting each other from the infringements of the unqualified, and desire their assistance still further during the ensuing term. The Chairman respectfully requests personal letters of information regarding any irregularities that may exist, and when received they will have prompt attention.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) W. A. KAEN, *Chairman.*

The report was received with applause and adopted after the president and several other members had congratulated the committee and its indefatigable chairman upon their energetic work and very excellent report.

In the absence of Chairman Snyder, Mr. Hunter presented Report No. 2 of the Executive and Finance Committee. It concurred in the recommendations of other committees in matters of which it took cognizance, and recommended that $35 be expended in repairs as requested by the Dean. The registrar was empowered to employ such help as was required by the janitor or himself to the amount of $200.

"In reference to the request of the Synod mortgagees *re* interest," continued the report, "your committee feel it is a very unjust demand (if not illegal), and we would respectfully recommend that the registrar tender three-fifths of the amount asked, without prejudice, and if not accepted our solicitor be consulted." There were a number of minor matters dealt with in the report, which was adopted without discussion.

Mr. Roberts presented the following report of the Special Committee appointed the previous day: —

Your Special Committee appointed to report on additions to the poison schedule, the revision of the by-laws, etc, and the restrictions recently placed upon the retail drug trade regarding the sale of alcohol and other fermented liquors, for art and medicinal purposes, recommend that on account of the short time at their disposal to consider these complicated matters the committee be continued to report at the next session of the council, or at a special session to be called if deemed advisable.

Respectfully Submitted,

J. F. ROBERTS, *Chairman.*

The report was adopted *nem. con.*

Some discussion arose on the proposal to send representatives to the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Messrs. Mackenzie and Hunter moved: "That the request for appointment of delegates to the American Pharmaceutial Association be laid on the table."

The vice-president demurred to the shelving of the affair in that way. He thought it would convey the impression that the council was indifferent to the scientific and progressive development of matters affecting the interests of the profession and of the retail druggists, and in his opinion the money would be well spent in sending their president to represent them again.

Mr. Mackenzie, as mover of the resolution, declared that the president was mistaken in supposing that the interests of the retail drug trade would be in any degree advanced by representation at the American association's meeting. As far as he had ever been able to learn, the association was in no way concerned or interested in the retail druggist, but that the meeting was attended by professors of various colleges whose sole aim and object was to boom their rival institutions.

Mr. Karn—"Then let us send one of the faculty to boom our college; we may as well keep up with the procession."

The president agreed with Mr. Mackenzie as the inutility of representation at the association meeting. For his part, when in attendance last year, he had found the official business very monotonous and unprofitable. So far from aiding the retail druggist, the fact of their electing a gentleman as president who had no connection with or interest in the retail trade, over the head of nominees who were equally able and, moreover, were in business, showed there was little regard for the druggist. These were not his ideas alone, but every member of the college who had attended the association meetings held the same opinion. Referring to the suggestion of the vice-president that he (the speaker) be credentialed to attend, he assured the council that he had no desire to be sent.

This closed the discussion and the resolution was adopted.

Upon motion of Messrs. Hargreaves and Dickey, the hearty thanks of the council were extended to Mr. Mackenzie for his services during his incumbency of the chair. Amid hearty applause Mr. Mackenzie acknowledged the compliment.

A number of routine resolutions were passed without comment.

The council then adjourned to meet again on the first Tuesday in February, 1898, or at the call of the president.

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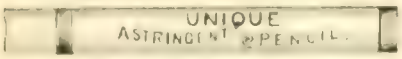

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The New Pharmacist and the Old Drug Store

The drug business of our day is not pharmacy. Pharmacy is something very much higher upon the scale. What passed for pharmacy years ago will no longer suffice. The pharmacist of the future must be an educated, scientific, technical expert—nothing less. Men unable to do chemical and microscopical work will no longer be recognized as competent pharmacists.

THE NEW CHARACTER WILL BE A SPECIE

as much unlike the average corner-store druggist as the printing-press of to-day is unlike that of the sixteenth century. The new pharmacist will not make or sell any secret nostrums; he will not sell cigars, soda water, soaps, perfumery, stationery, rubber goods, paints, glass, candies, chewing-gum and other merchandise having no relation to pharmacy. He will not be a salesman in any sense or degree. The "cut rates" problem, which seems to be the plague of the retail druggist of the day will no more affect the occupation and prosperity of the new pharmacist than the climate of Kamschatka. The new pharmacist will gladly and cheerfully recognize the fact that

THE SOLE MISSION OF PHARMACY

is to wait upon medicine. He will know and be able to demonstrate that the physician cannot be his own pharmacist without serious detriment to all concerned. He will know that the educated physician alone is competent to prescribe, and that the pharmacist's duty does not and should not clash with that of the physician. Jealousy or rivalry between them is ridiculous. They are as distinct from each other and as little subject to comparison as the odor of the rose and the color of the butterfly in its bosom. It is in no sense or degree derogatory to the pharmacist to admit that he is not the equal of the physician. The physician is not the equal of the pharmacist. But the pharmacist certainly is and must be an expert aid to the physician while the latter is in no sense an aid to the pharmacist. The pharmacist is in his right place when he devotes his knowledge and skill to the task of assisting the physician in every legitimate and useful way. The new pharmacist will enlarge his sphere of useful technical work and bring it to a higher degree of development. Any pharmacist who cannot work on the principle that pharmacy is the handmaid of medicine is like a tree with its crown in the soil and its roots in the air.

WILL TEST EVERYTHING HE USES.

The new pharmacist will possess the knowledge and training necessary to the unerring identification and intelligent selection of the medicinal substances employed by the physician. He will be able to determine for himself the purity and strength of all substances, the character of which admits of such determination. He will, in fact, test all the chemicals he uses, and will not put forth the absurd claim that the fulfilment of that duty is impracticable. He will faithfully and intelligently protect all his medical supplies from deterioration, and will religiously perform his plain duty to immediately reject any and every substance found to have become so altered or injured as to be no longer in accordance with the recognized requirements as to quality and effectiveness. He will renew his supplies of plant drugs every year, at the right season, throwing away what is left over of last season's stock, so far as to insure reliable remedies. He will employ sensitive and accurate balances and graduated measures, and will use them with skill. All his work will be governed by scientific principles.

The new pharmacist will further do all the laboratory work which the physician will require of him in medical and sanitary chemistry, bacteriology, etc. He will, moreover, be the public chemist of his community.

THE VILLAGE DRUG STORE OF TO-DAY

is a kind of department store or bazaar on a prominent corner. Most of its business is purely mercantile. The rent is high. The profits on its sales of merchandise are so small that a very large volume of trade is necessary to make the business pay. This in turn necessitates the investment of a large capital and the employment of salesmen. The soda fountain, cigar case, and candy case make the average drug store anything but a suitable place for such work as the careful, safe, and accurate dispensing of prescriptions.

The new pharmacist will not locate himself in a noisy, expensive corner store to catch the transient customer. He will not have any miscellaneous merchandise to sell. He will, instead, establish himself in a quiet place sufficiently accessible to those who require his services. His capital will be $1,000 instead of $10,000, and yet he will certainly be more prosperous and successful than the druggist who carries on the retail drug business as now conducted.

WILL BE A PROFESSIONAL MAN.

The new pharmacist will be able to command respect and recognition as a professional man. The difference between the new pharmacy and the old will be so great as to immediately attract the attention of thinking people, and there are enough thinking people in the world to give the new pharmacist abundant occupation.

The new pharmacy laws will in time be amended so as to make proper education for pharmaceutical work the most important qualification for registration, and the numerous druggists of the country will be divided into two distinct classes—those who have the requisite scientific training to be permitted to do all scientific, technical pharmaceutical work, and those who lack that training and, therefore, will not be permitted to [illegible] medicinal substance.

The necessity of this new style of pharmacy is a present necessity, and the pharmaceutical chemist will be the coming new pharmacist, by whatever name he may be called, for any graduate in pharmacy who has had proper and sufficient training in applied pharmaceutical chemistry and related laboratory work is just what we mean by the designation "pharmaceutical chemist," and no one else is one, even if he may be called so.—*Dr. [illegible] in The Pharmacy*

Contribution to the Knowledge of Strychnine Drugs.*

By G. Sander

Herr Sander has investigated the nature of strychnic or igasuric acid, and the different methods for the determination and separation of strychnine and brucine, as many varying and contradictory statements have been made on this subject.

The acid existing in the official strychnine drugs, nux vomica and Fabae St. Ignatii, has been generally described as "igasuric acid," and the plant bases as existing in the drug as igasurates. Although igasuric acid has been regarded as a form of tannic acid, it has not been ascertained to which class of tannins it belonged. In order to obtain further information respecting this acid, Herr G. Sander prepared in the first instance some purest possible material. The pure acid was obtained by fractional precipitation of a cold alcoholic extract with lead acetate, and the lead precipitated decomposed with sulphuretted hydrogen. The acid so prepared was an amorphous brownish-yellow substance, which could be easily rubbed down and powdered. The acids obtained from both drugs appear from many agreeing reactions to be identical. A series of reactions with ferric chloride, lead acetate, silver nitrate, bromine, etc., pointed to a marked agreement with caffetannic acid. When the "igasuric acid" is treated with potash it is split up into another acid with formation of a sugar. This acid proved to be caffeic acid. The so-called igasutric acid is, then, nothing more than caffetannic acid, but whether the alkaloids exist in the drugs in combination with this acid must remain for future investigation.

The various methods for determination of the total alkaloids in these drugs—dependent upon precipitation with Mayer's reagent, potassic ferrocynide, tannic acid, or on titrating with acid the residuary alkaloids extracted by solvents—are unsatisfactory. The titration value of the two alkaloids, strychnine and brucine, being different, correct results are only to be

* Inaugural dissertation from the [illegible] Institute of the University of Strassburg (Alsace). Pharm. J.

obtained when the proportion of the two alkaloids in the mixture is known. A method must therefore be sought that should give a pure alkalodial residue which could be weighed, as expressing accurately the amount of the total alkaloids. Keller's process was found to be the best to give a pure white crystalline alkaloid without any admixture of impurity, and this process he adopted.

For the determination of the relative proportion of the two alkaloids, he obtained very satisfactory results by the method which consists in destroying the brucine with potassic permanganate and estimating the strychnine by difference.

Sander in this way has found there is a constant proportion in the amount of strychnine and brucine existing in these drugs. In nux vomica and its preparations the percentage of strychnine in the total alkaloids varied between 43.9 to 45.6, and this corresponds for the higher figure to a mixture of one molecule of strychnine with one of brucine.

In St. Ignatius beans the proportion of beans is from 60.7 to 62.8, and for 62.9 this gives a ratio of one molecule of brucine to two molecules of strychnine.

It is, therefore, probable that in both seeds the alkaloids exist in a simple constant proportion.

The New Wound Cure—Oxygen.

A new treatment with oxygen of wounds of every description has occupied the attention of Dr. Stoker, the brother of the manager of Sir Henry Irving's Theatre, for some time past, and although little comparitively has been heard of it outside the experimentalist's circle, it is gratifying to find that Dr. Stoker has been enabled to convince a number of earnest people as to the importance of the discovery and to secure sufficient funds to establish a hospital in Fitzroy Square, where every attention may be given to the treatment and its virtues.

Dr. Stoker, strangely enough, obtained the idea, in which he has so much confidence, from the Zulus, and from the fact that these people when wounded climb an eminence and expose their wounds to the pure air of the mountain tops. During the Turko-Russian war he also observed that the wounded followed somewhat the same idea, exposing their wounds on board ship to the air. Scientifically developed, we are told, and with the addition of oxygen, one part oxygen to one part of air, the principle is now carried out at Fitzroy Square, and the result has been, so far, eminently satisfactory. Boxes or receptacles are filled with the mixture and attached to chambers inclosing the wounds. A visitor to the institution speaks of seeing a little boy afflicted with discharges from the ear running merrily about with a tube in each ear to which were affixed gas-bags that hung across his back like a satchel. A man with a diseased eye wore a covering somewhat like an eye-shade, while patients were in bed with their limbs in glass cases charged with the healing mixture. These patients are all doing well, and it is satisfactory to note that of 76 really bad, old, obstinate cases, some of them with years' histories, representing, in fact, an aggregate of 327 years of suffering, 46 have been cured and the rest are still under treatment, of whom, from their progress, the doctors have substantial hopes of speedy recovery. Reduced to an average, the cured patients are stated to have suffered for 5½ years each and to have been cured by the oxygen treatment in two months. This is, indeed, good news, and we shall hope to hear more of an equally encouraging kind from Dr. Stoker's excellent idea.—*Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy.*

Manufactures of Rubber.

Rubber is one of the most useful and staple articles in modern use. There are but few uses to which the wonderful product cannot be put. It can be made as pliable as putty or as hard as wood, and is just as adapted for use as a hair pin as for a golf ball or a waterproof jacket. Few people, however, are as familiar with the process of manufacture as with the product itself.

The larger part of our rubber comes from Brazil, which is the greatest rubber producing country in the world. Here, of course, rubber workers handle their elastic material with an ease and celerity which is a revelation to the man who has wasted the greater part of a forenoon trying to mend a hole in his punctured tire. Although the larger part of rubber manufacturing is done by machinery, there is still considerable done by hand. In making up goods for druggists, stationers and surgical supplies the best grades of Para rubber, the best in the world, are generally used.

The ordinary commercial rubber is gray, but its coloring is an easy matter. This is done by mechanically mixing with the rubber, after it is washed and dried, different kinds of pigments—oxide of zinc for white, lampblack for black, golden sulphuret of antimony for yellow, and vermillion for red. The rubber mixed with the pigment is run through heavy steam-heated rollers into thin sheets.

The making of rubber bands is a simple process. Thin sheets of pure gum are wrapped around a form until it is shaped into a flat tube of the required thickness. This tube is then vulcanized, when it is shipped off the form and run through a machine, which cuts it into strips.

Rubber erasers contain finely powdered pumice stone or emery dust. The abrasive materials are mixed with the rubber mechanically, which is then moulded into shape and vulcanized under steam heat.

One of the most interesting processes in the manufacture of rubber goods is that of bulbs. Long bulbs, such as syringes and atomizers, are made from two pieces of rubber, but round bulbs, such as pumps and balls, are made from three pieces. For cutting the rubber, zinc or galvanized iron patterns are used. Considerable care is necessary in this, as the strength of the seam depends upon the smooth fitting of the edges. The three parts for hollow balls may, however, be cut with a die. If the bulb has a neck, small pegs of iron are first prepared by being cemented and wound with strips of rubber as a nucleus.

After the rubber is cut into the proper parts it is then brushed with cement the whole length of the skived edges, and thoroughly heated. The bulbmaker then takes the softened rubber, and taking a prepared peg places the neck on one piece on one side of the rubber core, and another neck piece on the opposite side, then presses them firmly together, and, rolling the whole tube-shaped piece between thumb and forefinger, has finished the neck of the bulb. The next process is that of knitting the edges which form the seam. This is done by holding the finished neck toward the operator in his left hand, while with the thumb and forefinger of the right he pinches the edges together for nearly the whole distance around. Into the side aperture, which is left open, is poured a little water or liquid ammonia. The opening is then made still smaller, and as a final touch the maker puts his lips to the orifice, and blows full and hard into the bulb. The softened rubber under this pressure expands, the flattened shape is lost in a fuller and more rounded outline, while the operator, with a quick nip of his teeth, closes the opening, the imprisoned air and water holding the sides apart in symmetrical corpulency

The partly made bulb is now passed on to the turners, who, armed with scissors with curved blades, carefully circle the seams, cutting away all unevenness, till the whole exterior is ready for the mold.

The bulbs, as soon as they leave the trimmers' hands, are laid in shallow pans filled with chalk. When taken from here, they are carefully dusted with talc, so that the rubber will not adhere to the inside of the mold. A mold worker then takes one-half of the mold in his left hand and with his right gently forces a bulb into it, capping it with the second half. Each bulb, if the pattern worker is skilful, will fit its mold; otherwise the finished bulb is apt to be imperfect.

The molds are run upon small tracks into the vulcanizer. After they have been cured a sufficient time the vulcanizers are opened and the cans are run under an ordinary shower bath, which quickly cools them. They are then unkeyed, the molds twisted open and the bulbs taken out. If the work be well done, the swelling of the liquid within its rubber prison has exerted so intense a force that every line and letter within the mold is reproduced upon the outside of the bulb, while the sulphur, combining with the heat, accomplishes the vulcanization.

The final process takes place in the cylinder room, where an slowly revolving tumbling barrel the bulbs undergo a thorough scouring. When taken out of the cylinders, the dirty yellow color which the bulbs bore on leaving the mold has disappeared, and they are now smooth, white and finished. The neck being cut off the required length, the bulb is ready for market or for the various fittings which accompany it as adjuncts to the syringe or atomizer.

Perfume Extraction.

At Grasse, in the extraction of perfumes, the flowers are treated by two distinct processes. The first is maceration, as in the case of roses, orange flowers, etc. This consists of steeping the flowers in fat melted in the water bath, then separating mechanically the perfumed fat from the solid matter. In this process the fat acts as a solvent. The other process, known as *enfleurage*, employed for such flowers as jasmine and tuberose, consists in spreading the flowers on trays covered with fat. These are placed one on the other and in this way form enclosed spaces in which the flower diffuses its perfume. As the blooms wither they are replaced by fresh ones and the fat, which in this case acts as an absorbent, is finally charged very strongly with perfume. The reason of the two distinct processes is that flowers are divided into two categories as concerns perfume. The first, amongst which are the rose and the orange flower, contain completely formed perfume, or at least a notable reserve of it. These flowers, as a matter of fact, can be treated by three processes, distillation, maceration as above, or extraction with volatile solvents such as ether. These three processes give slightly varying results, but succeed because in all cases there is already formed perfume to extract. The second category of flowers which embraces the immense majority of them do not contain already formed perfume, or contain it only in an insignificant quantity. The flower manufactures it and emits it in a continued manner. Such flowers are treated by the second method described above, because by this process the flower is not killed at once, but gives off perfume constantly until it completely withers.

Passy, in the "Comptes-Rendus," now proposes a third process based upon the above reasons for the adoption of the second method. The problem is to preserve the life of the flower while at the same time the perfume is collected as it is given off. According to Passy it is possible to find a medium other than the air almost as inoffensive to the flower and helping at the same time the diffusion and collection of the perfume, and this is water. The flowers are completely steeped in it. As the water is charged with perfume it is replaced by fresh water and the life of the flower, moreover, can be prolonged by replacing pure water with a saline solution of the same strength [illegible] ing the tissues of the plant. The perfume can be easily extracted from the water with ether. Passy remarks that he has [illegible] has not been extracted, notably the lily of the valley [illegible]

Liberality or Selfishness?

There are two methods of conducting business, one of which may be styled the liberal and the other the selfish method, though the latter is generally styled "conservatism"—for the sake of euphemy perhaps.

Both are really based on motives of self interest, for very few people adopt business as an amusement or for altruistic reasons; but the liberal policy frankly recognizes the fact that good feeling and sentiment are valuable elements worthy of investment, while the illiberal policy endeavors to get without giving—to reap without sowing. The first is the method of "the social animal;" the second that of the oyster, the hermit crab, the parasite. The liberal man of business, frankly realizing the fact that nothing in this world is obtained without cost is willing to help in order that he may be helped. When inquiry is made of the illiberal man regarding the credit of a customer, he resents the inquiry and answers according to his honesty, either not at all or misleadingly; while the liberal man, realizing that reciprocity of information is valuable and that an evasive or misleading answer will eventually recoil upon himself, courteously and frankly responds to the inquiry. The illiberal man harries, mulcts, and suspects his salesmen; the liberal man treats them as factors in his success and worthy of confidence—if he finds one unworthy, that one he discharges. The illiberal man treats the salesman from other houses as intruders and bores to be refused with a snarl or dismissed with a sneer; the liberal man, realizing that his own reputation will be used as a guage of treatment, insures a courteous reception for his traveling representatives by treating all visiting salesmen as gentlemen. He remembers that though the visiting salesman may consume valuable time, it is more than balanced by the time and trouble saved the buyer by salesmen as a class. The illiberal man looks upon advertising either as a useless expenditure or as a derogation from his own dignity; while the liberal man knows that advertising is the key to reputation and success. In short the illiberal man is narrow, self-centred, conceited, vain and unprogressive; while the liberal man is broad, generous, energetic and receptive of new ideas and new methods.

Liberality pays in business as in social life. A man living in the world must assimilate with his kind or he will be eliminated, exactly as foreign matters are [illegible] important desideratum of information. [illegible] and it is to those who are willing to impart that earliest and fullest information comes from others.

Briefly, it pays in business and in daily life to be a gentleman.—*Drugs, [illegible]*

A Physician's Conception of Pharmacy.

The very fact that pharmacy exists is evidence of our inability to master everything pertaining to medicine and surgery within the limits of an ordinary lifetime. The progress of the sciences, for which the latter half of the nineteenth century will for ever be celebrated, may be referred with absolute certainty to the separation of the various sciences into specialties, and a division of labor in the study of these different branches. No medical man can be an expert surgeon, general physician, ophthalmologist, laryngologist, gyæncologist, neurologist, or other "ologists," at one and the same time, let alone a pharmacist. In the early times of medical empiricism, however, when superstition rather than scientific truth was the foundation on which the treatment of disease rested, one individual was capable of assuming the duties of both apothecary and physician.

The gradual evolution of the healing science brought about the separation of the pharmacist from the physician and surgeon, and these latter into a number of specialties to which reference has already been made. It is a lamentable fact however, that there are some in the practise of medicine as well as in pharmacy who fail to recognize the limitations of their abilities. We have thus physicians who attempt to combine the practise of medicine and pharmacy, and it is notorious that to some pharmacists counter prescribing has a great fascination. In both instances the best interests of the sick are not served. When it is remembered that it is within but very few years that any restrictions were placed on the practise of these two callings in this country, the wonder is that the conditions are as good as is the case.

The modern education of the pharmacist fits him in chemistry, botany, pharmacy proper, materia medica, microscopy, etc., together with some knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathology, and therapeutics. Such knowledge gives him a sense of the responsibility resting on his shoulders which, without the knowledge, it would be impossible for him to possess. Such knowledge makes his calling one that is more than a mere business, for strict business principles looking to the greatest financial gain are incompatible with the welfare of the sick and are

in conflict, therefore, with the conscientious principles of an honest, educated pharmacist.—*Dr. Adolph Kœnig, in Pittsburgh Medical Review.*

Paper Bottles.

Some years ago there was started in this city a company for the manufacture of paper bottles, says the New York *Mail and Express.* It was not the success that its promoters intended it to be. There was great difficulty in getting the right foothold. It was pointed out that paper was being used very extensively in the manufacture of car wheels, rowing shells, wash basins and half a dozen branches of the decorative art, but nobody would believe that the bottle scheme could possibly succeed, and there the matter was dropped as far as outside capital was concerned. Since that time another company has managed to push forward the idea with some degree of prosperity. Now, still another company is about to be formed and the manager of it says that it will have to be a success, because there is too much money behind the concern to make it otherwise.

This manager was asked what paper bottles were available for, and he answered quite promptly, but not altogether sarcastically: "Everything that glass is used for. We are now negotiating for the purchase of some of the finest machinery to be found in a newly established shop. We have this to claim for our bottle; it cannot be broken unless with unnecessary force. That is just where the saving is to come in. No more leakage or breakage, and consequently less loss to not only the consumer, but the merchant as well. We intend to make a big bid for the foreign trade. The wine merchants of Europe lose an immense sum annually through breakage in a ship's hold or otherwise. No matter where the glass bottles break, they are broken, and the loss is just as great all around.

"We can make a paper bottle for about one-half the cost of glass bottles, and, in addition, they will be found perfectly water tight, as well as air tight. We have made innumerable experiments, and in all of them we found that, while it was comparatively easy to make papier mache air tight around wine, it was not so easy to do so in the case of beer. Why this is so, the brewers may explain. But we have overcome that difficulty too. Another point that should be remembered in the manufacture of paper bottles is that there is little danger of freezing. Still another is that in packing them away absolutely no straw, waste, or such is required, and the absence of these means a large saving in space. In the next few years you will find paper bottles all over the world."

Microbe of Rheumatism.—Professor Riva, of the University of Parma, claims that he has found the microbe of articular rheumatism.

Prescriber vs. Dispenser.*

John F. Howard, Winnipeg.

Medicine and pharmacy are so dependent upon each other that they should go hand in hand, and should not allow minor differences to alienate them from each other. Recently a prominent medical journal has thrown out a hint that doctors might stock their offices with ready made prescriptions as a kind of retaliation upon druggists for prescribing. As an offset to this graduates in pharmacy, finding that they cannot obtain their share of prescription business, are taking degrees in medicine in order to practice both professions, still further crowding medicine without relieving pharmacy. It seems to me that this tendency from two opposite directions to unite the practice of medicine and pharmacy in the same individual is a retrogressive movement, and I venture to suggest that a more dispassionate view of our respective grievances is necessary if we would check the evils of which we complain.

Let us consider, then, in the first place, who should prescribe medicine? Upon this point there can be no two opinions. The physician, by his knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathology and other branches of medical science in which he has been educated, is the only competent person to diagnose disease and to prescribe treatment. But is he the only one who does prescribe? By no means. Many people prescribe for themselves, and if they are told the same truth concerning medicine that has become proverbial as applied to law, namely, that he who is his own doctor has a fool for his patient, they are apt to become indignant and reply that they know what they are about. There is another large class of persons who take pleasure in prescribing for their friends, and these persons again cannot be made to believe that, so far as the case in hand is concerned, they do not know more than all the doctors. The evils of such prescribing as this cannot be reached by codes of ethics or by any measure of reform instituted by physicians and pharmacists.

But there is a certain amount of prescribing done in drug stores by men who lay no claim to medical instruction, and whose practice in this regard cannot be defended. Reputable pharmacists, as well as physicians, are anxious to see this irregular practice abated, as it is an infringement upon the province of physicians, and, therefore, unfair, and also has the effect of lowering pharmacy in the esteem of the public as well as of physicians. In what way can this counter-prescribing be lessened? I suggest, in the first place, that it cannot be checked by abuse or by retaliation, but rather by cultivating more cordial relations between the two professions, and by a certain degree of concession on both sides. It is to be borne in mind that any retaliatory measures adopted by physicians in this matter will affect the reputable pharmacists who are not doing the counter-prescribeing, while those who are transgrssing will not be affected thereby.

It is not to be forgotten in a discussion of this question that some physicians are inordinately sensitive on this subject, so they would prohibit the dispensing of almost all drugs and medicines that are not ordered by physicians. Whatever our views of this case may be, whether we like it or dislike it, the fact cannot be denied that the American people will not submit to such stringent regulations. You cannot compel an American citizen to employ an architect when he wants to build a dog kennel. In regard to the use of drugs and medicines, they feel themselves free to consult a physician or not, according to their own judgment, and cannot be driven into it by the combined efforts of all the doctors and druggists in the country. Again, those who have had much experience behind the counter in a drug store will bear me witness that even when there is the most concientious and scrupulous regard for the rights of physicians and the most painstaking adherence to medical ethics, it is still impossible to answer many of the questions that are daily put to the druggist in regard to the nature, property and doses of medicines without appearing to suggest the use of certain ones in specified cases. Not only is the druggist consulted in regard to disinfectants, antiseptics and many other hygienic and remedial agencies, but his opinion is frequently asked in regard to the nature, use and doses of drugs, the best method and time of administration, etc. A refusal on his part to give the desired information would be attributed by the majority to ignorance, and by the remainder to boorishness. As a business man, he cannot afford to allow his patrons to leave his store with any such misapprehension concerning himself or his establishment. Furthermore, there are a few slight ailments which the public absolutely expect a druggist to prescribe for, which do not partake of the nature of medical treatment, since the patient diagnoses his own case, such, for instance, as a morning headache, slight bruises or trifling injuries; in fact, any such ailments as people are in the habit of prescribing for themselves. The druggist, when requested, is expected as a matter of course to suggest a remedy, and there is no more thought of medical treatment than when a barkeeper mixes a "pick-me-up," or a shoe dealer selects for you a shoe that will not hurt your corns. When physicians interpret ethical relations so rigidly as to prohibit druggists from performing these trifling courtesies for their customers, they widen the breach between the two professions, having no experimental knowledge of the injury the pharmacist does himself if he declines to render this service.

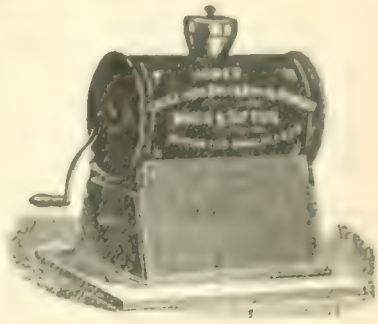
If we now ask the question, "Who shall dispense medicines?" the answer is no less positive than that given to our first query. The pharmacist is the proper dispenser of medicaments. This state-

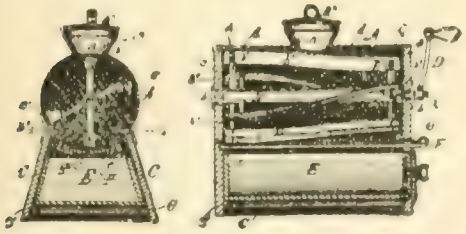
*Abstracts from article in *Manitoba Lancet.*

(Continued on page 186.)

For Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists.

Excelsior Mixer and Sifter





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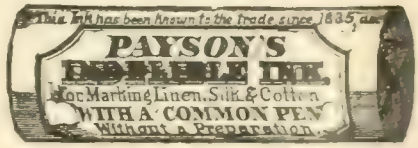
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Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba.

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba, which took the form of a convention for the first time, was held on Friday, the 23rd inst., in the Sons of England hall, Portage avenue, Winnipeg. The attendance, though well representative, numerically, of the province, would have been larger had there been fewer attractions for strangers on that day in the city.

Proceedings were opened by the president (Mr. Flexon), who extended, on behalf of the council, a cordial welcome to visiting members, and thanked them for their attendance. He remarked that the council had for some time noticed an attitude of indifference on the part of the Association, and had made this desperate effort to bring, if possible, all the members of the Association together to discuss matters of importance, commercial as well as pharmaceutical. Some papers of much value, he stated, would be read and discussed, and he was sure the writers of the papers had given their subjects thorough attention. He was equally sure the same gentlemen desired free criticism of the views contained in the papers. He lamented the fact that the annual meetings of the past had been attended by very few of the members, and felt aggrieved and ashamed that such indifference should exist. The council had taken the utmost pains to do its duty to the Association, and had it transacted the work of the Association with carelessness, or apathy, it could not have been blamed; but fidelity had been constant, not for the mere love of the work, but for the sole desire to bring the Association to a standard of recognition by the older and larger Pharmaceutical Associations of Ontario and Quebec. In concluding his preliminary remarks the president took occasion to tender the thanks of the council and of the Association to Messrs. Martin, Bole & Wynne Co. for their generous invitation to dinner at the Clarendon hotel.

The order of business then began, and, after the statement of the treasurer, and the reports of the registrar and auditors had been disposed of, the president, in his address, briefly reviewed the present conditions and declared himself well satisfied with the financial affairs of the Association, pointing out the large increase in the assets, and the steady decrease in the liabilities up to March 1st of this year, and which have been since reduced by $175. He believed the future prosperity of the Association was assured, if the members were true to their charter and lived up to its principles and were faithful to its by-laws. A comparison of the Acts of Quebec and Ontario was made, and though perhaps the Manitoba Act lacked the clearness of expression and the comprehensiveness of that of the first-named province, he considered it had so far well suited their needs. A few examples of clearness, showing not only the absence of

[illegible] features unlike anything in their own [illegible] be actively engaged in business for himself, and the following sub section relating to the territorial divisions of Ontario. By-law [illegible] to show that while in that province there are six examiners appointed on a salary of $20 each, for the six subjects, the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba employed but three examiners at a salary of $10 each. He proceeded to say that however well or indifferently framed acts and by-laws may be they do not and cannot control the ebb and flow of the drug trade. Causes are at work which will undermine any branch of commerce, one of the foremost and hardest to deal with in the drug trade being the alarming proportions of druggists to given populations, and while he could not understand the druggists of the lower province complaining with about one druggist to every 6,000 people, it was very easy to understand the protests which were heard in Ontario, where the proportions were one in 2,400, and still much easier to account for the pitiful cry which came from Toronto, in which city one druggist to every 1,300 people could be found struggling to make a living. There were other causes he had no doubt for the unwelcome conditions of the drug trade, but which would likely be presented during the day's discussion. The satisfactory work done in the lecture room for the last two courses was referred to. Dr. Hutton had been aided very much by the separation of the minor and major lectures—the two courses now running concurrently—the minor beginning in September and finishing at Christmas time, immediately followed by an examination, and the major beginning in January and expiring on May 1, followed by the major examination. Thus each term has four months, and a candidate, if he has been four years in the business, can take his minor lectures, and if at the end of the term he pass his examination can go at once into the major term. During the term of office of the present council thirty-two students had written on their minor examination, fifteen of whom had failed, and six out of seventeen had come to grief in their major. The slaughter he thought was no larger than with Pharmaceutical examinations elsewhere. The large percentage of failures could not be accounted for. The cause would not be due to the teaching, as the disasters were as proportionately as large in Philadelphia, Montreal, Toronto, and other large cities, where the very best of teachers are to be found, and where the most ample means for acquiring pharmaceutical knowledge are at the convenience of the student. Much he thought could justifiably be done by examiners in endeavoring to put the candidates at ease, and to calm their minds in the examination room. The improvements in the pharmaceutical

[illegible] duty of [illegible] president, under the next order, which [illegible] for the reading of papers. To say that the papers were exceedingly interesting would but ill define their remarkably clever authors. With the exception of Mr. Flexon's paper, which required no discussion, as it was simply a review of chem[illegible] reign, the papers of Mr F. E. Arkell, of Carberry; Mr. A T. Andrews, of Gladstone, and Dr. Hutton and Mr. John F. Howard, of this city, were proofs of the practical minds of these gentlemen. Some such scheme as that advocated by the first-named in his "Drug Trade of the West and How to Protect It," would undoubtedly prove beneficial to the drug trade of the province, and would just as certainly regulate the elections, and in this way prevent any connivance of members of the Association situated in Winnipeg in running a ticket to suit themselves; but it is a question if the membership of 95 is large enough to divide the province into six or any other number of districts for the purposes mentioned. The subject, considering its breadth and scope, could not at the limited time of the convention, receive the exhaustive treatment which it deserves; but the proper attention will be given to it at the next council meeting. "Side Lines that Pay" is a very absorbing topic, especially in the hands of Mr. Andrews. Living, as he says, in a country town he has naturally written from his own standpoint, and very skilfully has he accomplished the task. Some of his fellow country druggists might receive inspiration by a perusal of his paper. The views of Dr. Hutton on "Pharmaceutical Training and Education" were listened to with a great deal of pleasure, and if his suggestions were acted upon there would be no mentally unripe youths entering drug stores. He laid great stress on the necessity of a student possessing a grounded habit of study. The doctor was particulaly happy and to the point in speaking of the apprentice in the following terms: "If he shows a willingness to work and to learn, and his employer takes an interest in him, and sees that he is enabled to devote say an hour a day in directed study. If he is fortunate enough to be in a store where the tinctures are not all made from fluid extracts, and where as many as possible of the galenical preparations are made on the premises, and where the various steps in their manufacture are explained to him. If the prescriptions received at the store are written by several men who think for themselves when they prescribe, and are dispensed by the mixture of preparations which he has seen made—then will that apprentice render an account of himself

of which all concerned may well feel proud, when he goes up to attend his lectures and pass (for he will) his examinations." But the paper should be read in its entirety to judge of its value, and this may just as truthfully be said of the lengthy paper of John F. Howard. There possibly is no man in the Association better able than he to preach and put into practical shape the old saying "United we stand, divided we fall." He strongly recommends the petitioning of the government to pass "an act compelling the manufacturers of patent medicines to print on the label the formula from which the medicine is made." This is done in England in the case of all medicines containing poisonous drugs. Its advantages both to the community at large and to the druggists are obivious. Why then should not the operation of such an act be extended to patent medicines and put in force in Canada? The gentleman, in his usual pleasing manner, refers "to the continuous cordial relations between the physicians and pharmacists of this province," and he is right. We will not make further reference to the papers, as they are to be printed in pamphlet form, so as to give interested readers an opportunity of judging for themselves. Recommendations regarding the raising of the standard of the preliminary examinations, and of the division of the province into districts, were placed in the hands of Mr. Mcdougall, the registrar, for that gentleman to lay on the table at the next council meeting. The convention, to say the least, was such a success that an effort will be made to have a regular annual convention to be held at the same time of the year as the first one.

At 6 o'clock there was an hour's recess, during which time refreshments and instrumental and vocal music were served ad libitum. The discussion afterwards was continued until 9 o'clock, when the following resolutions were carried, and the meeting then adjourned to the Clarendon for dinner.

Moved by E. T. Howard, seconded by B. M. Canniff, that the papers be printed in pamphlet form and mailed to all members of the Association.

Moved by J. F. Howard, seconded by A. R. Leonard, that the Association send the president as a representative to the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Lake Minnetonka to be held in August.

Moved by A. T. Andrews, seconded by J. K. Patton, that, as visiting members, they wished to thank the council and city members for the kind way in which they have been received and entertained.

Moved by B. M. Canniff, seconded by W. R. Bartlett, that a vote of thanks be given to those who have read papers during the convention.

ALCARNOSE.—A new nutritive preparation.

The Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association Dined.

The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co. entertained at dinner the members of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba attending the first annual convention, on the evening of Friday, July 23rd, at the Clarendon Hotel, Winnipeg. Covers were laid for 50 guests.

Among those who were present were: C. Flexon, E. A. Garrett, B. M. Canniff, Dr. Pennyfather, Dr. Hughes, J. F. Howard, J. K. Patton, A. R. Leonard, J. E. Arkell, W. D. Macdougall, W. Pulford, F. T. Howard, H. E. Mitchell, M. R. Dixon, W. W. Bole, C. M. Vanston, A. J. W. Allen, Mr. Austin, H. Campbell, C. C. McGlashan, A. T. Andrews, Mr. Colcleugh, W. R. Bartlett, S. L. Taylor, H. E. Bletcher, and others.

After justice had been done to the many good things provided, the menu being all that could have been desired, the toasting was commenced. In the absence of the president of the company, Mr. E. D. Martin, Mr. D. W. Bole occupied the chair, while Mr. J. R. Wynne occupied the vice chair.

After the health of the Queen had been most heartily drunk, Mr. Bole announced "The Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba," coupling the names of President Flexon and Mr. B. M. Canniff, of Portage la Prairie.

Mr. Flexon reviewed the history of the association and its work, making a very pleasing address.

Mr. Canniff spoke briefly of the association's work, and hoped that the idea of an annual convention would be retained.

"The Medical Profession" was the next toast proposed, to which Dr. Pennyfather, of Winnipeg, and Dr. Hughes, of Souris, responded.

The former made a very happy and pleasing address, and was warmly applauded on resuming his seat. Dr. Hughes also made a good reply.

Mr. Bole next, in a few chosen words, proposed "The Pharmaceutical Profession," coupling the names of Mr. J. E. Arkell, of Carberry, and Mr. W. R. Bartlett, of Brandon.

Mr. Arkell spoke in pleasing terms of the profession, and hoped the members would remain true to the association, which was of great value to the members of the profession.

Mr. Bartlett, who is known to the members of the association as an entertaining after-dinner speaker, was warmly applauded on rising. He made a good reply to the toast, speaking in his usual humorous way of the financial troubles of the profession. He hoped to see a large number at the second annual convention, it being understood, of course, that a dinner would follow.

The Pharmaceutical College was next proposed, and was ably championed by Dr. W. O. B. Hutton and Mr. E. A. Garrett.

Mr. Wynne next proposed "The Northwest Members," which was responded to by Mr. W. W. Bole, ex-President of the Northwest Association, and Mr. R. A. Patrick, of Saltcoats.

Mr. Bole spoke of the early history of Territories Association, and of its prospects, making a good speech.

Dr. Pennyfather at this juncture rose and proposed "The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., who had so ably and so pleasingly entertained the members of the association upon this occasion.

This toast was enthusiastically drunk, after which Mr. Bole and Mr. Wynne made fitting replies, suggesting that the dinner might be a part of the programme for 1898.

Mr. Crick, one of Winnipeg's leading bassos, sung very acceptably, and Prof. Evans' orchestra provided the instrumental music.

Changes at Evans & Sons, Toronto House.

Several changes were made in the staff of the Toronto house of Evans & Sons, wholesale druggists, last month. Mr. J. C. Hedley, who has for a number of years been connected with the house, both as travelling representative and warehouse manager, has left the firm.

C. W. Armstrong, who has been in the firm's employ for the past 13 years is now business manager.

A. E. Ragg, from the Montreal house, and formerly with Evans, Sons & Co., of Liverpool, Eng., is now in charge of the office. J. P. Shaw is city traveller.

Mr. A. B. Evans, managing director of Evans & Sons, Montreal and Toronto, is at present in England.

Ontario Society of Retail Druggists.

We have been requested by the secretary of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists to inform the druggists of the province that the annual meeting of the society will be held in the College of Pharmacy Building, Toronto, on Sept. 8th, the meeting to commence at 2 p.m. It is requested that all who possibly can will make it a point to be present on that occasion.

SUBSTITUTES FOR IODOFORM.—Among the countless substitutes which have been suggested to replace iodoform, the following have some claim to distinction as preparations which have proved themselves of really good effect:—Iodol, trichlorphenol, tribromphenol, tribromphenol bismuth, sodium sozoiodol, zincum sulfocarbolicum, sulfaminol, aristol, euphorin, pyoktannin, dermatol, salol, europhen, guaiacolcinnamate, thioform, loretin, airol, iodoformin, nosophenactol, itrol, glutol, glutoform, and many others.—*Journ. d. Pharm. v. Elsaas Loth*, xxiv., 5, after *Pharm. Post.—Pharm. Jour.*

Cohen Brothers.

The growth of practical optics in the last decade consequent upon the important discoveries of the modern scientist has been truly phenomenal.

The natural sequence of the simplification of the means and appliances for the correction of defective vision has been to create a demand for spectacles, eyeglasses, and kindred appliances which a few years ago would have seemed incredible.

The vast output necessary to supply the North American continent is largely the product of four or five factories, the expensive and complicated machinery, together with the necessary scientific knowledge of practical optics, combining to make this one of the select industries.

That Canada possesses a factory capable of turning out this delicate and scientific work is a matter for congratulation, and a short sketch of its career will no doubt prove interesting to our readers.

J. S. Cohen.

In 1889 Messrs. J. S. & E. D. Cohen, of this city, engaged in a small way in the manufacture of gold spectacle frames, for the jobbing trade only. The machinery was crude and their experience limited. They, however, continued experimenting, improving the old and inventing new machinery to suit their requirements. One member of the firm went abroad to study the workings of the large factories, and upon his return the ideas he had gathered were engrafted into their own plant, a greatly increased output as well as improved product being the result.

But it soon became evident that the manufacture of frames exclusively could not be made a success in this country on account of the limited market. Consequently they decided to add a complete lens department to their business, and sell their goods direct to the retail trade.

On the 1st September, 1894, they acquired extensive factory premises in the Osgoodby Building, placed in position a regular outfit for the manufacture of gold and silver goods, as well as the appliances for doing stock and prescription lens work.

They associated with them (as manager

L. G. Amsden.

of the prescription department) Mr. L. G. Amsden, a gentleman of wide experience in practical optics, and Mr. M. M. Cohen, to represent the firm on the road.

That their judgment was sound is evidenced by the fact that the venture was a success from the start, so much so that by the 1st January, 1895, they were considering the advisability of enlarging their plant, when the disastrous fire that destroyed that portion of the city swept their business completely out of existence.

Messrs. Cohen, however, lost no time in contracting for the erection of new and much more extensive premises being specially built for them and adapted to their requirements.

E. DeV. Cohen.

In the spring of the present year after several months experimenting they placed on the market the now famous "C. Bros." filled frame. This article is made of entirely one tenth gold, excepting the [illegible] gold. They guarantee the frame for ten years. In these goods no attempt is made to produce the "Cheapest." In the words of the [illegible] "We [illegible] stow on our filled goods the same care and skill that has been the means of placing our gold goods 'above reproach.'"

A visit to the factory will well repay the time spent. For the shipping of their product spacious warerooms and commodious offices have been provided, but it is in the manufacturing department that special provision has been made.

The rear portion of the factory is devoted to prescription work. Upon entering this room, shelf upon shelf of uncut lenses meet the eye, awaiting the diamond of the operator. Great stone wheels revolving rapidly with their edges smooth as silk, under the manipulation of skilful fingers, convert the rough lenses into the beautiful oval discs with their fine V

M. M. Cohen.

shaped edge, which is the wonder of the uninitiated.

In the gold room can be witnessed the complete process of frame making, from the time the bullion is melted and poured into ingots, through the various interesting stages of rolling, drawing, swaging, stamping and finishing the completed article.

To an outsider such a visit is in the nature of a revelation, while to the optician it is a post graduate course. The simple methods employed to adapt a spectacle frame of one measurement to different orders being sufficient repayment for the time spent in inspecting the factory.

As Messrs. Cohen Bros. extend a cordial invitation to the trade, none of our readers need feel at all diffident in availing himself of the opportunity afforded by this invitation to visit their factory

Their address is 34 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

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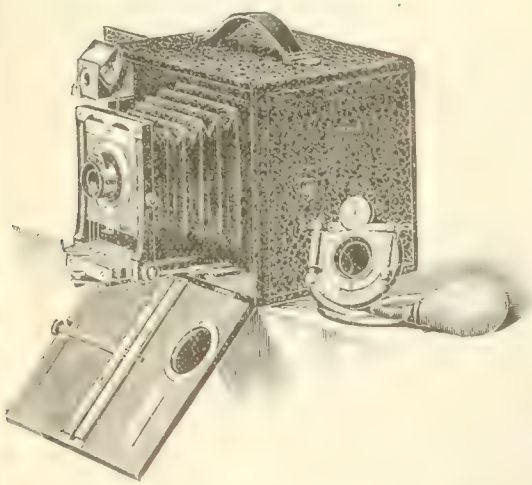

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PhotographicNotes

GELATINE, NON-SETTING.—There are many purposes for which a non-setting gelatine is of considerable value, the direct carbon or pigment printing being one. The following, recommended by Dr. F. Mallmann, will be found both simple and good :

Take of	
Water	100 parts.
Chloral Hydrate	150 "
Gelatine	100 "

L'AMATEUR "PHOTOGRAPHE" recommends the following formula, which is said to give black tones to prints :

Ammonium sulphocyanide	30 parts.
Gold chloride	3 "
Caustic potash	3 "
Water	1000 "

MOUNTANTS.—Dr. Miethe has suggested the following as a substitute for aqueous mountants for gelatino-chloride prints which have a high gloss :

Alcohol	100 parts.
Shellac	30 "
Mastic	5 "

WARM TONED LANTERN SLIDES.—For bromide plates for a peculiar warm purple color there is nothing to beat the plain washing soda developer, composed of washing soda, 2 ounces ; ammonium bromide, 20 grains ; and water, 16 ounces, to every ounce of which just before use add 1 grain of dry pyro. For those who, objecting to pyro and its stain, prefer hydroquinone and yet want warm tones, we can advise the use of hydroquinone, 2 grains ; ammonium carbonate, 24 grains ; ammonium bromide, ½ grain ; and distilled water, 1 oz. —*Photographic Record.*

MOUNTING GELATINE PRINTS.—Sometimes a little difficulty is found in mounting these prints, as the surface is tender, and liable to be damaged ; but the following plan makes matters quite easy. A solution is prepared of chrome alum 1 part to 32 parts of water. To this solution a small quantity of ammonia is added. This will produce a light green precipitate, which will disappear on stirring the solution. More ammonia is then added until this precipitate ceases to be dissolved on stirring. The solution is now allowed to stand, and after the clear liquid is poured away for use, or the solution may be filtered. The prints, washed as usual after fixing, are immersed in the chrome alum solution for five minutes, and are then washed for half an hour. They may then be mounted just as easily as ordinary albumen prints. They may also be squeegeed to talced glass, and will come away with certainty when dry, with a [illegible] for obtaining the surface required on the print. The prints when squeegeed on to the plate should be quite wet, and they must not be interfered with until they are dry enough to peel off by themselves. Care must be taken that no air bubbles are left between the print and the ferrotype plate, or an ugly place will be the result. An enamelled surface subsequently matted with powdered pumice stone gives an almost ideal surface. The loss of detail seems to be nothing compared to the loss suffered by printing out on ordinary matt paper. The secret of successful enamelling is cleanliness in all the manipulations.—*Photo Beacon.*

GLOSS PRINTS.—A glossy surface on prints will always be a *sine qua non* with some workers, and to secure a uniformly good result and a perfect surface very little care is required. Ferrotype plates (glued or cemented down on to cardboard to prevent damage to the thin iron) are perhaps the best medium, and are certainly cheaper than patent plate or other glass with a good level surface. The plate before use must be rubbed with a soft cloth and a few drops of pure oil olive, or a little bit of encaustic cerate made of white wax and oil of lavender, or else spermaceti and benzine. All the oil or wax must be rubbed off again, at least to all appearance it is so rubbed off, but the slight film that does remain is the agent

My Bull Terrier

F. B. [illegible]

quantities of saturated solutions (all that will dissolve in [illegible] and sulphate of [illegible]. The sulphate may be in good crystals.) Of this mixture take one-half ounce and add to it one and one half ounces of water and six grains of dry pyro. This makes two ounces of developer sufficient to develop two 4x5 plates. A six grain quinine capsule will hold the exact quantity of pyro if packed hard. By hydrometer test this mixture is the same as the Stanley pyro developer formula, and I have used it with great success. My experience with developing pocket kodak films is thus : Cut the films apart so as to have two negatives on each strip ; then take a 4x5 plate of clear glass and put two of these strips on the plate, and then close to each end put a small rubber band to hold the strips on to the glass. Soak in water and develop the same as any ordinary plate. This method will do away with the annoying curling of the strips, and at the same time the films can be easily examined by the developing light. The negatives can then be fixed, washed, soaked in glycerine solution and dried on the same plate.

J. M. REES.

CARBON PRINTS. — Carbon printers sometimes get confused as to whether tissue has been exposed or not, because—unlike printing out papers—the image is latent after exposure. The fact may, however, be easily ascertained by breathing on the tissue ; if it has been exposed the picture instantly appears and then soon vanishes ; if, on the other hand, the tissue be unexposed, no change will be seen.—R. P.

A QUICK DRYING BACKING MIXTURE.—A clean, quick-drying and economical backing mixture for the prevention of halation : 1 drachm of Bismarck brown mixed with 1 oz. tincture of tolu ; shake until thoroughly mixed. For use, pour a small quantity of above mixture on to centre of back of plate and spread toward edges with finger, then set up to dry for a minute or two. I have used mixture as above for last twelve months and find it answers admirably.—R. D.

EASY METHOD OF BACKING PLATES.—Plates are easily backed without fear of injuring the sensitive surface by placing them in an ordinary printing frame and closing it ; the medium can then be dabbed or brushed over the glass surface. The inner edge of the frame prevents any of the medium reaching the sensitive surface, and the closed back firmly holding the plate in position prevents any possible finger-marks and reduces the possibility of fogging to a minimum. I usually place a piece of waxed paper between the film and the back, and do not remove the plate until dry.—G. A. F.

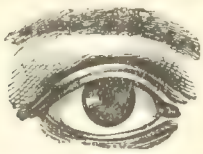
Hints for Amateurs.

(From Photo-American.)

DEVELOPERS.—Those who do not wish to go to the trouble of weighing or have weighed carbonate of soda, sulphite of

Optical Department.

Conducted by W. F. Hall, M.D., Toronto.



Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries, it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J. S., male; age 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{20}{20}$
L.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

H.H.W.: In case of cataract which has been removed in one eye where $\frac{20}{30}$ and No. 4 Jaeger can *be* secured by proper correction, what can be done while the other eye is not ripe enough to operate on and yet sees too much to allow the other eye to work with it?

Answer.—In these cases where the unoperated eye is too far advanced to be of use, and good results as above can be obtained in the operated eye, it is best to fit the operated eye and close off the vision of the unoperated eye by means of a translucent glass.

A.D.M.: Aged 19, young lady.

R.V. $\frac{20}{120}$ with − 2.00 sph. = $\frac{20}{80}$.
L.V. $\frac{20}{200}$ with − 2.00 sph. = $\frac{20}{70}$

Astigmatic test indicates ast., but cyls. improve very little. She has never worn glasses. What line will I pursue?

Answer.—I would advise giving the weakest concave glass with which she sees best at the distant test, and let her wear them for six months and test again, adding the proper cylinders if they improve vision. The retina in the meantime will have become more acute and able to interpret images better.

F.E.T.: A little girl, aged 14, has convergent squint, but a plus glass blurs in the best eye, while a minus glass improves by one line at Snellen's distant test type—but as I was taught that convergent squint was nearly always due to hypermetropia, I hesitate to give the concave glasses indicated.

Answer.—I would also hesitate before thoroughly paralyzing the Acc. with atropine so as to make sure that there was no spasm of Acc. In those cases when so young the case is better placed in the hands of an oculist, because the muscle may either require rythmic exercises or tenotomy.

Prescriber v. Dispenser.

(Continued from page 185.)

ment will bear no more qualification than my previous assertion that the physician is the proper person to prescribe. And yet there are circumstances in which physicians may dispense medicine with advantage to themselves and their patients. Common sense again puts in a plea and prevents a too rigid application of the rule. We cannot raise any valid objection to a physician having in his office or in his residence a few remedies for emergencies. Other cases will suggest themselves to the minds of those present where physicians may advantageously dispense remedies for temporary use. But these exceptions to the general rule do not constitute an argument for the abrogation of the rule itself.

The drift of the times in all professions and businesses is towards specialism. Particularly is this the case in the practice of medicine, in which we have almost every organ of the body a subject of special study, and every class of diseases treated by specialists. If the study of medicine is so large, so vast, so difficult, so comprehensive, that no man can accomplish it at all, why should the physician seek to add to his already overburdened curriculum a knowledge of pharmacy?

The sciences upon which pharmacy is dependent are advancing with strides no less marked than those of medicine. Pharmaceutical manipulations and processes are continually being improved, and these improvements are largely dependent on a better knowledge of organic chemistry and of the constitution of drugs. Busy pharmacists even find it difficult to keep pace with the times both in these branches of knowledge and in improved methods of administration; how, then, shall a physician, already overburdened with his practice, keep himself up in these studies?

Strictly speaking, then, physicians are the only ones who should prescribe. Any deviation from this rule, such as I have hinted at, would only apply to trivial, common, every-day experiences, and the pharmacist should always use his influence as far as he can, not only to avoid prescribing himself, but to dissuade his customers from doing the same. He should seek to check the pernicious habit many persons have of repeating their own prescriptions ad infinitum, and particularly of allowing these same prescriptions to be repeated for the benefit of other people, "friends of the family," and so on. A great injury is often done to physicians by this practice, and it must be admitted that where the medicine is not of a dangerous character, such as preparations of cocaine, morphine, chloral, etc., druggists are not so careful to prevent repetition as they ought to be in justice to the doctors. Only by a more friendly relation between them can this habit be checked.

Formulary.

CORYZA.

The Practitioner recommends the following in the treatment of coryza; it is to be sprayed into the nose:

	Parts.
Ichthyol	1
Ether	1
Alcohol	1
Distilled water	97

POWDER FOR CORYZA.

R. Subnitrate of bismuth	1 drachm.
Powdered camphor	6 grains.
Finely powdered boric acid	3 "
Hydrochlorate of morphine	½ "
Hydrochlorate of cocaine	¼ "
Powdered benzoin	15 "

This to be snuffed up the nose.—*Journal de Practiciens.*

HEADACHE POWDERS.

Sparteine sulphate	0.02 gm. (⅓ gr.)
Caffeine	0.1 " (1½ ")
Antipyrin	0.5 " (7½ ")

Taken at intervals of two hours until four have been taken, even though the pain has disappeared. *American Press Medical.*

SALICYLIC ACID COLLODIUM.

Salicylic acid	16 grains
Spirit of ether, U.S.P.	½ drachm.
Collodion, a sufficient quantity to make	1 fl. ounce.

Dissolve the salicylic acid in the spirit, and add the solution to the collodion.

BUTTER OF PHOSPHORUS.

This is suggested as a substitute for cod liver oil in hot weather:

Fresh butter	17½ ounces.
Pot. iodide	4 grs.
Pot. bromid	15 "
Sodium chloride	2 drachms.
Phosphorus	1 "

About one-third of an ounce is advised as the dose, spread on bread.—*Ind. Pharmacist.*

CONDURANGO WINE.

The following formula makes a palatable and efficient wine, according to a foreign authority:

	Parts.
Sherry	2,500
Condurango bark	750
Peel of young oranges	25
Cinnamon	25
Gentian root	15
Hydrochloric acid	15

Mix and macerate for eight days; strain, press off, and add 600 parts of simple syrup, after which filter.

NON-GRITTY SOLUBLE TOOTH PASTE.

Thymol	0.25
Extracti Ratanhiæ, solve in	1.0
Glycerini fervidi add	6.0
Magnesiæ ustæ	0.5
Natrii biboracici	4.0
Saponis medicati, aa	30.0
Olei menthæ piperitæ	1.0

M. To be used after dinner and at night.

—*Pharm. Centralh.*

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REMOVING LICE FROM HOUSE PLANTS.

Take of

Salicylic acid	1 gram.
Soft soap	2 grams.
Quassia	1 oz.
Alcohol	1 "

Make a tincture and use as a spray.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CREOSOTE.

The *Journal des Practiciens* of December 12th, 1896, recommends the following formula for the administration of creosote, the prescription being put up in cachets:

R. Creosote.
Benzoin, of each 15 grams.
Powdered charcoal, 1½ drachms.

Triturate the creosote and the benzoin for a moment together and add by degrees the charcoal. This mass is then to be divided into five or ten cachets, each one of which will contain a proper dose. It is claimed that this prescription is very well borne by the stomach.

VARNISH FOR CAPPING BOTTLES.

	Parts.
Shellac, ruby	25
Venice turpentine	5
Methylated spirits	120

Dissolve.

This is used by dipping the article to be coated.

Various Insecticides.

ANTS.

1. Cape aloes	4 oz.
Water	1 pt.
Boil together and add to the mixture camphor, in small pieces	1½ oz.

This can also be used for other insects by means of a water-sprinkler.

The use of turpentine by means of an oil can, or powdered borax, sprinkled around the infested places, is also said to be very effective.

	Parts.
2. Quicklime, powdered	20
Camphor, "	1

BEDBUGS.

1 Kerosene	1 qt.
Common soap	1 oz.
Water	1 qt.

Heat the solution of the soap in the water, and when boiling hot add the kerosene, churning constantly until a perfect emulsion results.

This solution may be diluted with from 10 to 15 parts of water, if desirable, and can be used for plant lice and other insects as well.

This is considered to be a most excellent preparation.

	Parts.
2. Soft soap	1
Soda lye (10 per cent.)	5
Water	15

	Parts.
1 [illegible]	1
[illegible]	[illegible]
Ether	[illegible]
Alcohol	1

Dissolve the expressed oil of bay in the ether, and the oil of eucalyptus in the alcohol. Mix the two solutions, and filter rapidly in a covered funnel. This compound may be used for domestic animals as well as man, or it may be placed about the house.

This preparation is also good for banishing flies and mosquitoes.

2 Ox gall	[illegible]
Oil camphor	[illegible]
Oil pennyroyal	[illegible]
Extract gentian	[illegible]
Alcohol	equal parts.

The above is especially intended for fleas on dogs, horses, and cattle.

MOSQUITOES AND FLIES.

1. Oil patchouli	0.015
Oil cinnamon	0.015
Oil sandal wood	4.0
Alcohol	100.0
2 Sodium boro-salicylate	1 part.
Decoction quassia	50 parts.
3. Carbolic acid, liquefied	1 vol.
Oil pennyroyal	2 vol.
Spirit camphor	2 vol.
Oil tar	4 vol.
Glycerin	2 vol.
Lard oil	4 vol.

The above is known as "mosquito oil," and is largely used to keep flies and mosquitoes off horses and cattle.

MOTHS.

	Parts.
1 Powdered pyrethrum	16
" camphor	16
" colocynth	16
Oil lavender	1
2. Oil patchouli	1
Oil cloves	5
Oil bergamot	5
Carbolic acid	10
Alcohol	150

MOTH PAPER.

	Parts.
1. Carbolic acid	1
Ceresin	1
Naphthalin	2

Melt, immerse pieces of bibulous paper, and dry these on plates.

2 Carbolic acid	1 oz.
Camphor	1 oz.
Benzin	to make 1 pt.

Saturate pieces of blotting paper, and apply or use the liquid in the form of spray by means of an atomizer.

CEDAR BAR CAMPHOR.

	Parts.
Powdered naphthalin	10
Oil cedar	1

MOTH POWDER.

	Parts.
1 Naphthalin	2
Camphor	4
Oil cinnamon	2
Oil eucalyptus	2
Patchouli	10
Valerian	5
Tobacco	2
Orris root	5
Sumbul root	5

All the ingredients to be powdered.

	Parts.
[illegible]	[illegible]
Coumarin	2
[illegible]	[illegible]
3 [illegible]	[illegible]

Sprinkle the powdered drugs with

Oil cassia	2
Oil bergamot	2

Previously dissolved in

Ether	[illegible]

Then mix with

Ammonium carbonate	[illegible]
Orris root	20

MOTH ESSENCE.

	Parts.
1 Naphthalin	[illegible]
Carbolic acid	10
Camphor	5
Alcohol	500
Spirit lemon	5
Oil thyme	2
Oil lavender	2
Oil savine	2

This may be used by sprinkling, or, better still, by means of an atomizer.

	Parts.
2. Oil patchouli	1
Nitrobenzine	9
Naphthalin	20
Carbolic acid	20
Camphor	50
Oil turpentine	50
Alcohol	850

Mix, let stand for several days, and filter.—*Merck's Report.*

Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the first meeting of the new Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held recently in Montreal, the following officers were duly appointed: R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, president (re-elected), S. Lachance, Montreal, 1st vice-president (re-elected), J. Emile Roy, Quebec, 2nd vice-president, C. J. Covernton, Montreal, treasurer, (re-elected).

Board of examiners for major and minor candidates, W. H. Chapman, A. J. Laurence, J. R. Parkin, Montreal, R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo, J. Emile Roy, Quebec.

Preliminary board of examiners, Prof. Isaac Gammell of the High School, Montreal and the Rev'd L'Abbe Verreau, Principal of Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal, with Mr. J. E. Dubie of Quebec as supervisor of examinations for Quebec city and district.

Auditors, James Douglas Webb and J. A. Pisotte, E. Muir, Secretary-Registrar and Assistant Treasurer.

Triphenin.—A substance prepared by heating paraphenetidin and propionic acid, and homologous to phenacetin.

The Science of Optics.

By LIONEL LAURANCE.

Entered according to Act of Parliament in the year 1896, by Lionel Laurance, at the Department of Agriculture.

Myopia.

M is very prevalent in cities and countries where education is more highly developed, in rural districts and villages it is rarely met with, and among savages or uneducated races it is practically unknown. The inhabitants of towns and cities have their V limited by their surroundings, and seldom exercise their sight at long distances, they are also much more given to reading and writing, so that their children are therefore more liable to acquire M, and the grown-up people to transmit the tendency to it.

Occasionally, however, extremely bad cases of M are met with in people whose surroundings, education and mode of life, would not seem to indicate its possible existence. Colored people seem less liable to M than are white people.

Apart from other reasons for its acquirement there will always be found among children a greater percentage of M and worse degrees of the defect in those schools where the desks are low and unsuitable and the light bad, thus necessitating much more stooping than in those where these things are arranged in accordance with common sense.

The percentage of myopes in village schools is very small, in higher educational establishments it is considerable, and in the highest it is very great. In some parts of Germany it is said that 50 per cent. of the population is myopic, so that it seems that if in a few generations the whole of it would be so, if the present rate of increase of the defect be maintained.

Fortunately for mankind science generally finds a remedy when the necessity for it arises, and as M has increased so much of late years, so also has the knowledge of how to combat it.

There never need be a case of M if parents and teachers would apply to children, before the defect is acquired, those regulations that have to be observed afterwards.

When once started, as the M feeds itself, it increases indefinitely unless something happens to arrest its progress. When the increase is especially rapid, or when there is an increase in the defect, notwithstanding correction, it is termed "Progressive M" and must be regarded as a highly dangerous condition of the eyes, leading on to partial blindness, as when it is allowed to run unchecked, several important changes take place in the eye, in addition to the increased length of the globe, and the bulging out of the cornea These are:

The myopic crescent—a white patch caused by atropy of the choroid, at the optic disc, on the side towards the macula. This crescent is found in most cases of M of say over 6 D, but it does not always cause much or any impairment of visual acuteness. In severe cases it might extend right round the disc, or over most of the fundus towards the macula, causing scotomata—blind patches.

Posterior staphyloma—a bulging backwards of the sclerotic at the optic disc, this being the weakest part of the sclerotic.

Inflammation, atrophy and hæmorrhage of the choroid. If these occur at the macula, there is very much reduced acuteness of vision.

Fluidity and inflammation of the vitreous, with muscæ volitantes. These are common in high degrees of M.

Retinal detachments, due to fluidity of the vitreous cataract—to which the highly myopic eye is very liable; it is generally of slow development.

It is not, however, every case of M that even if not corrected passes on to conditions so serious.

Generally, after a certain age is passed, the coats of the eye harden and the defect becomes stationary, still there is always danger of complications and trouble, so long as it is not corrected. It is known that if the proper glasses be fitted and the necessary rules as to the use of the eyes observed, the defect can be cut short and never become worse, or only so to a very slight extent.

There is rarely any increase in M after 20 or 25 years of age, indeed it generally ceases growing with the stoppage of growth of the body, but some malignant cases have been known that have continued progressing up to a very advanced age, ending of course in practical blindness. As a rule, it might be said that, if at 20 years the M does not exceed 4 D it will not increase, but that a higher degree than 4 D might progress at any period of life.

Cases of high degrees of M sometimes have periods of progression, then become stationary for some years, then progress again, and so on. Increase of M of high degree in middle age and which previously was stationary is more frequent among women than men.

In old age, however, stationary M decreases just as H increases, through the flattening of the cornea and crystalline (Acquired H) and low degrees of M may entirely disappear. As it is caused by defective shape of the globe there can be no cure for M but it can be corrected by the proper lenses. The correction is for the purpose of:—

(1) Preventing an increase of the defect.

(2) Improving the sight.

(3) Curing the attendant evils, such as asthenopia, heterophoria, strabismus, etc.

M may for convenience be divided into three classes:

M of low degree—up to 2.50 D.

M of medium degree—from 2.50 to 5.00 D.

M of high degree—over 5 D.

In M of low degree there are complaints of only defective distant V. The client will say that he cannot make the details of distant objects. For instance, he cannot recognize people across the street or read signs unless in very large letters, he cannot see the time on a public clock or on an ordinary one if at the other side of a room. If a school child, he is unable to read on the blackboard unless he be placed nearer than is usual. He will also very likely say that for close work the sight is excellent, and generally reading for an unlimited time can be indulged in without fatigue.

On testing the sight it will be found that the V of each eye is anything between $\frac{20}{70}$ and $\frac{20}{200}$. A weak sph makes an immediate improvement, and, as before stated, the measure of the defect is found by making $V = \frac{20}{20}$ or $\frac{20}{15}$ with the weakest possible – sph. lens, each eye separately, and reducing the strength if possible by the binocular test.

Lenses slightly stronger are not to be given when the client is young because the No. 20 or 15 line is read more clearly with them.

The line of letters which represents the greatest visual acuteness should be only barely legible, a full correction is apt to increase the defect. If the myope, however, be over 20 years of age sharp distant V may be given, as there is then no probability of the M increasing.

For close work no lenses are required, because there is neither necessity, nor inclination as a rule to bring the reading nearer than 14 or 16 in., and when the M is less than 2 D and uncomplicated the near V is excellent. It is true that Con. is used in excess of Ac., but this is done without discomfort.

There are, however, exceptional cases of low degrees of M in which the disturbance of the harmony between Ac. and Con. causes asthenopia.

Although glasses are not needed usually for close work in M of low degree it is by no means a bad habit to use them, the Ac. being exerted as in Em., the eyes are rendered more nearly normal. Moreover the lenses are to be used for near as well as distant V if

(1) There be asthenopia without them.

(2) The V for close work be better or more comfortable with them.

(3) There be ocular headaches.

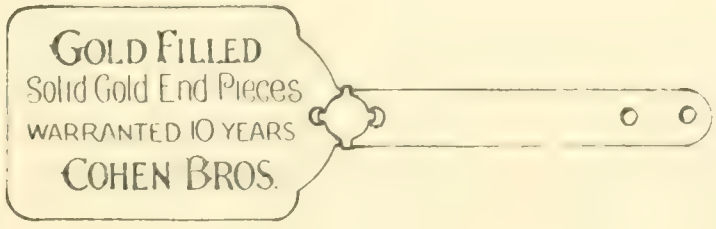
(4) There be anisometropia.

(5) There be exophoria.

(6) There be a tendency to bring work too close to the eyes, especially with children.

When the glasses are prescribed for constant wear they should be made rather weaker—say those that make $V = \frac{20}{30}$ or $\frac{20}{40}$—if the client be under 20 years and even after 20, if the P.P. with the glasses be not at so near a point as it would be in Em. at the same age.

By this tag you shall know them



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In Bridge

They are not "As good as gold," but they are "The next best thing to gold."

COHEN BROS.

The only Manufacturing Opticians in the Dominion

The SEPTEMBER Issue

OF THE

Canadian Druggist

WILL BE THE

FALL NUMBER

And will be issued about the 10th of September

• • • • • •

ADVERTISEMENTS **for this issue should reach us not later than the 1st inst. to insure proper position.**

• • • • • •

This number, reaching all the druggists of the entire Dominion, will be an especially valuable one for advertisers, as it will be read just when the demand for Fall and Winter Goods commences. We would solicit early enquiries for rates and space.

Canadian Druggist

15 Toronto St. *Toronto, Canada.*

To Stop Cutting in Prices

The Pabst Brewing Co. of Milwaukee, early in the year issued a circular offering cash prizes to the amount of $5,000 for "the best plan to be submitted by the members of the retail drug trade for preventing the cutting of prices on proprietary articles." A very large number of papers were received, but the donors did not consider that any of those submitted could be "considered perfect" nor which they felt they "could champion before the National Wholesale Druggists' Association." They, therefore, submitted them to a committee of four gentlemen, Messrs. Gordman of the University of Illinois; Van Shaack of P. Van Shaack & Co., wholesale druggists, Chicago; Ebert, retail druggist, Chicago; Kathreus, proprietary manufacturer, Milwaukee.

This committee presented a voluminous report, and also a plan which they proposed, based on the suggestions contained in the more meritorious of the papers submitted.

The following is the committee's plan, and we would ask our readers' careful perusal of it, and an expression of opinion for our next issue:—

THE COMMITTEE'S PLAN.

The Proprietors' Association is to agree upon some thoroughly capable person not engaged in manufacturing, but conversant or familiar with pharmacy in the three branches, manufacturing, jobbing and retailing—a broadly intelligent exmember of each branch being competent to serve as manager and pretor.

All manufacturers, whether great or small, regardless of any existing organization, are requested to give their active and moral support, by filling out a blank form, on honor, to carry out instructions conveyed to them by said pretor.

The pretor shall adopt a number or combination of letter and number for each and every wholesale druggist. This list of emblems he will furnish each member, who shall conspicuously stamp them on the label and wrapper of each and every bottle, box or package furnished each and every wholesale druggist, according to said list.

Each and every bottle, box or package shall be numbered consecutively. All bottles, boxes or packages sold in less than dozen quantities shall be put up in quarter dozens, which may be parceled and cased to suit the convenience of the manufacturer.

The wrapper of each quarter dozen shall be marked with the highest number contained, thus affording a package number.

The highest package number shall be marked on the case, constituting the case number.

Manufacturers must bill all goods to wholesale dealers by case number.

They must refuse all orders from firms or individuals not placed on the emblematic list by the pretor, and the pretor will cause notice to be sent to wholesale druggists.

Manufacturers will, until instructed to the contrary, furnish a uniform price regardless of quantity purchased.

We are aware that this is asking for the rejection of well established business rules, but it does not necessarily follow that because a rule has been adopted it is a good one, or that some other scheme might not be more advantageous. The difference in price thus gained to the manufacturer will enable him to deliver his goods, freight paid, so that the wholesale price will be the same in Texas as in New York.

If cutting in prices is reported to any manufacturer, he or they will report it at once to the pretor, who will request a bottle, box or package sent by express, and upon locating the wholesale dealer, will communicate with him, urging him to trace the goods after they left his hands, and, unless fully satisfied with the sincerity of the wholesaler, said pretor will remove his emblem from the list and instruct each and every manufacturer to cease sending goods to said wholesaler.

Manufacturers will not accept any provision of this plan till the pretor has satisfactory evidence of faithful and determined allegiance on the part of pharmacists. Manufacturers must regard wholesalers and retailers as their agents.

The pretor will collect an annual fee of .....dollars from each manufacturer, and will file a due and sufficient bond.

Wholesale druggists are desirable as distributing agents, and this plan expects the National Wholesale Druggists' Association to appoint or elect a manager or pretor, of the character and as provided under Proprietors' Association above mentioned.

They shall indicate earnestness and fealty by filing an agreement with their pretor to carry out all orders from him to their utmost ability; to faithfully act as agent for manufacturers, controlling the sale of their goods and confining them to their legitimate channel.

Wholesalers must bill all goods by name and package number, and under no circumstances are they to open an original package.

They will sell only to pharmacists and will control, as far as possible, their supply by the known capacity of each.

They may exchange goods with each other on such terms as they may make among themselves; provided, such sale or exchange does not release the firm whose emblem is displayed on the wrapper, if such goods are subsequently found in the hands of cutters.

Under the same conditions they may supply goods to country pharmacists through wholesale dealers, provided the name, location and registration number of said pharmacist is given.

No goods, within the meaning of this plan, shall be furnished anyone not a pharmacist, except at full retail price; and not to a pharmacist, if he is known to cut prices or to be in the employ of a [illegible] who will investigate the matter and direct all wholesalers to refuse the goods of all manufacturers to the guilty party, or if the pretor is satisfied the wholesaler is guilty, he will request the manufacturers, through their pretor, to cease selling him goods of each and every manufacturer.

The pretor shall file a bond as provided for above, and shall collect a fee of ... dollars from each and every wholesaler. We suggest in this case also, the fee be as nominal as possible and the agreement be made on honor.

Retailers. As this class is more numerous, and as a consequence more difficult to control, we hope to band them together without any organization. Each man must be reached in his own shop and never asked to leave it.

In the interest of the present movement one pharmacist in every village and town and several in larger cities must agree to act as collector. Each will record the name and address of all the pharmacists who are willing to accept the agreement, and then send his own name and address, together with the number under his control, to one agreeing to be collector for the county seat, who, in like manner, will report to one in the State capital, and these from the several States will report to one elected at a meeting of the Proprietors' Association and National Wholesale Druggists' Association as retail pretor.

All pharmacists must agree on honor to carry out the instructions of their pretor conveyed to them by their respective collectors.

They must maintain prices, not sell to cutters, report cases of cutting as soon as possible to their pretor, who will investigate without fear or favor, and call upon the pretors of the wholesalers and manufacturers for assistance in cutting off the supply of all goods to the offender.

The retailers must pledge themselves to buy only of wholesale druggists. The retailer must not expect cutting to wholly cease, for department stores will cut more or less, even though they pay full retail price for the goods.

The pretor will receive, through the collectors, an annual fee of....dollars from each and every pharmacist, file a sufficient bond with the treasurer of the N.W.D.A. All funds collected shall be deposited with the treasurer of the P. A., will pay all bills and warrants that may be presented, properly endorsed by a pretor.

Collectors and pretors will conduct their business by mail. Collectors will draw on pretors for postage expenses. Pretors will furnish all printed matter, forms, agreements, etc., and will draw salaries from the united fees, which become a general fund for the three branches. The three pretors are to constitute a committee of last appeal.

Your committee would add: That they regard wholesalers and retailers as agents or carriers, just as an express company, who, for a fee, agrees to deliver certain goods when called for. That while we are at work on the subject we must seek and insist upon legislative assistance, compelling firms to sell all a person wants of any article advertised, at the advertised price.

We would also ask manufacturers to state on their labels that genuine goods can be had only at pharmacists.

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

Copyrighted, 1895, by Charles Austin Bates, New York.

A great many men seem to think that catching the reader's eye and getting his attention is the most that an advertisement can do, and that when it has done this, there is nothing more to be desired.

This is undoubtedly true in some cases, but not as a general thing. Of course, if an ad. doesn't attract attention, it will not be read, and, therefore, will be useless, but any ad. in any newspaper will be sure to get some readers, whether it is displayed or not, and I would rather take my chance of convincing a few than of merely attracting a great many without telling them anything or convincing them of anything in particular.

* * *

Advertisers complain of the difficulty of getting display from many printing shops. Now, I have never seen an outfit of type in an office so bad that good display could not have been gotten out of it. I don't mean fancy display—I mean merely display.

"The way to display an ad. is to display it."

Display means prominence. It doesn't mean prettiness, although sometimes prettiness is prominent. When an ad. catches your eye, it is well displayed. If it stands out of the mass of ads., it is well displayed. The display lines may be set in French Clarendon—which is the ugliest type that ever was cast—and yet, if it is a prominent ad., that is proof positive that it is well displayed.

Display means prominence, and it doesn't mean anything else. A well-set ad. is one that is prominent. It doesn't make any difference whether it is pretty or not. If it is prominent and looks readable, that is all that it need be.

In some papers an ad. must be handsome to gain attention. Sometimes the nature of the goods makes a pretty ad. more effective than a plain one. This is purely incidental, however, and has nothing to do with display.

If printers will stick to plain type, and perhaps one simple border around the ad., they will have no trouble about getting a good display. Three kinds of display type are as much as ought ever to go into an ad., and two kinds are better—one kind is better yet. Only a very exceptional ad. should have more than three lines of display in it. Two lines are better—one line is best.

Let the display be simple and strong; let the type and the white space contrast in bunches; concentrate the white space so that it can be seen. If you scatter type all over it, nobody will know it is there.

* * *

In no place has the improvement in advertising been so marked as in the magazines. Almost every month one or more advertisers break away from the old stereotyped styles and come out with something attractive and pretty. The advertising of the future will, I think, be more like the reading matter of to-day. It will be more interesting and more entertaining and more convincing, because it will give information, and in a more definite way than now. If you have an interesting story to tell, and people know it from past experience with your advertisements, they will be sure to read them, whether they are displayed or not.

* * *

The old style job printer and the old style ad. compositor can hardly be made to believe that the advertiser's name should not be the biggest thing in the ad. The name and address, in almost every case, may better be the smallest thing instead of the largest.

If something desirable is told about in the advertisement, and people decide that they want to buy it, they will look for the name and address if necessary. It ought not to be so small as to be indistinguishable, of course, but, as a general rule, I should say that if the name were set in bold-face pica and the address in bold-face brevier, that would be about as large as it would ever be necessary to make it, no matter what the size of the ad.

There are exceptions to this rule, of course, but they are very few. As a general thing, a man advertises for the purpose of selling his goods and not to bring himself personally into prominence. If he has told all he has to say about his goods, there is no need of taking valuable space for the purpose of putting in his name in six-line pica gothic.

One of the strangest things in advertising or in printing is that a man will start out with the intention of having the best thing he can get. He will find, let us say, that it is going to cost $105, but that by skimping it a little bit he can get it for $100. Taking that $5 off the price and out of the quality is just like taking the

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

Advertisements under the head of Business Wanted Situations Wanted, Situations Vacant, Business for Sale, etc., will be inserted once free of charge. *Answers must not be sent in care of this office unless postage stamps are forwarded to re-mail replies.*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED ON OR ABOUT FIRST September, by drug clerk with four years' experience, one year in city. Good dispenser. Telegraph operator. References furnished. Address H. C. Cook, Hanover, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK three years' experience, both city and country. At credentials. Address Drug Clerk, Box 333, P. O., Oshawa.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

FOR SALE DRUG AND STATIONERY BUSIness, stock $[illegible]. This is one of the best businesses in Ontario and a rare chance. Owner going to Rossland, B.C., to look after his interests there. Terms 100 cents on $, half cash, balance approved notes. None but those with capital and meaning business need apply. Address Success, c/o Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST located and best established drug businesses in Toronto. Fullest investigation invited. A splendid chance for active man. Write for details etc. W. Murchison, [illegible] Bay street, Toronto.

FOR SALE—DRUG BUSINESS RUNNING ABOUT $[illegible], all the stock in good shape and well assorted. Good reasons for selling. Address Acacia, c/o London Drug Co., London, Ont.

Canadian Druggists' Exchange

Drug Stores and Stocks bought, sold, and exchanged. Vendors blank form furnished gratis, and full information for self-addressed envelope, address,

Dr. W. E. HAMILL, - - Toronto.

To the Trade:

We are wholesale agents for

Moxon's Celebrated Liniment

We have a large quantity in stock. No extra duty to pay. Prices same as the American prices.

Write us for Prices.

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

342 Richmond St., LONDON

Seely, the American Perfumer

(ESTABLISHED IN 1862)

SEELY'S WHITE ROSE nd VIOLET FLOWERS

Perfumes are true to nature, and guaranteed the best Violet and Rose odors on the market.

Price

WHITE ROSE, $4 00 PER LB
VIOLET FLOWERS, $6 00 PER LB

TRADE MARK

SEELY'S LILLIAN RUSSELL

[illegible] produced.

One bottle sold creates a demand for another.

PRICE, $4 00 PER LB

Seely's Ave Maria Perfume

Is remembered because of its uniqueness, originality, and quality combined. It is creating quite a furore in the hearts of American society.

PRICES: 1 oz Glass Stoppered Bottle, 2 in Box $4 80 per dozen
1 oz. Screw Top Bottle 1 in Box $5 00 per dozen
2 oz " " $8 00

Not sold in bu k

SEELY MANUFACTURING CO.

Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. - Windsor, Ont.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to August 10th, 1897.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

Alcohol, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
Allspice, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
Aloes, oz	40	45
Anodyne, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
Arrowroot, Bermuda, lb	50	55
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
Balsam, Fir, lb	40	45
Copaiba, lb	85	1 10
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	90	95
Bark, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara, Sagrada	25	30
Cascarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
Beans, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb	11 00	12 00
Berries, Cubeb, sifted, lb	25	30
powdered, lb	30	35
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
Buds, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
Butter, Cacao, lb	75	80
Camphor, lb	68	70
Cantharides, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
Capsicum, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
Carbon, Bisulphide, lb	17	18
Catechu, No. 1, oz	40	50
Cayenne, Fiber, lb	20 00	20 00
Chalk, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
Charcoal, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
Cloves, lb	16	17
Powdered, lb	17	18
Cochineal, S.G., lb	40	45
Collodion, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
Confection, Senna, lb	40	45
Creosote, Wood, lb	2 00	2 50
Cuttlefish Bone, lb	25	30
Dextrine, lb	10	12
Dover's Powder, lb	1 50	1 60
Ergot, Spanish, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
Extract Logwood, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
Flowers, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Valez, oz	1 00	1 25
Gelatine, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
Glycerine, lb	18½	22
Guaiacum	1 75	2 00
Powdered, lb	2 00	2 25
Gum Aloes, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	85
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	95
Kino, true, lb	4 25	4 50
Myrrh	4	5
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 15	4 30
Powdered, lb	5 50	5 75
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	40	45
Bleached, lb	45	50
Spruce, true, lb	50	60
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	5	10
Herb, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	30	40
Burdock, lb	10	15
Boneset, ozs, lb	15	20
Catnip, ozs, lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz, lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, ozs., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	35	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, ozs, lb	15	20
Motherwort, ozs., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs., lb	18	20
Peppermint, ozs., lb	21	22
Rue, ozs., lb	30	35
Sage, ozs., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	24	25
Thyme, ozs., lb	18	20
Tansy, ozs., lb	15	18
Wormwood, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb	38	44
Honey	15	18
Hops, fresh, lb	20	25
Indigo, Madras, lb	75	80
Insect Powder, lb	35	38
Isinglass, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	7 00
Leaf, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	55
Short, lb	25	30
Coca, lb	35	40
Digitalis, lb	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb	15	20
Hyoscyamus	20	30
Matico, lb	70	75

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 25	$ 30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Strammonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
Leeches, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
Licorice, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Panty, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Panty, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
Lobelia, oz	30	35
Lycopodium, lb	70	80
Mace, lb	1 20	1 25
Manna, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
Musk, Tonquin, oz	40 00	50 00
Nutgalls, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Nutmegs, lb	1 00	1 10
Nux Vomica, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	25	27
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Merc., lb. ½ and ¼	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz	20	22
Pepper, black, lb	12	13
Powdered, lb	15	16
Pitch, black, lb	3	4
Burgundy, true, lb	10	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl. cash	25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
Resorcin, white, oz	25	30
Rochelle Salt, lb	25	28
Root, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	30	32
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	15	18
Elecampane, lb	15	20
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	13
Ground, lb	13	14
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	27	30
Po., lb	30	35
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 75
Golden Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	90	95
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	12	15
Indian Hemp	18	20
Ipecac, lb	1 75	2 00
Powdered, lb	2 00	2 25
Jalap, lb	55	60
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	18
Marshmallow, lb	10	40
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleurisy, lb	20	25
Poke, lb	15	18
Queen of the Meadow, lb	$ 18	$ 20
Rhatany, lb	20	30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
Rum, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
Saccharin, oz	1 25	1 50
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 25	1 50
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	25
Spermaceti, lb	60	65
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Woods, Guiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	13	14
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	50	55
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 00
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2½	2¾
Bottles, lb	5	6
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	40	45
Acetanilid, lb	70	75
Aconitine, grain	4	5
Alum, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
Ammonium, Bromide, lb	80	85
Carbonate, lb	14	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	$ 55	$ 60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	18
Antinervin, oz	85	00
Antikamnia	1 30	1 35
Antipyrin, oz	1 10	1 20
Aristol, oz	1 85	2 00
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
Atropine, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
Borax, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
Bromine, oz	8	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
Caffeine, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	45	50
Calcium, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	18
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 30
Croton, oz	75	80
Chloroform, lb	60	1 90
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz	25	30
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	15	20
Cocaine, Mur., oz	3 50	4 00
Codeia, ½ oz	70	75
Collodion, lb	65	70
Copper, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb	6	7
Iodide, oz	65	70
Copperas, lb	1	3
Diuretin, oz	1 60	1 65
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
Exalgine, oz	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	4 75	5 50
Iodoform, lb	6 00	7 00
Iodol, oz	1 40	1 50
Iron, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry., oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
Lithium, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb	5	7
Menthol, oz	40	45
Mercury, lb	75	80
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	85	90
Calomel, lb	90	1 00
With Chalk, lb	60	65

edge off a knife. You can cut some things with a dull knife, but there are some things you can't cut with it and you can't cut anything with it as quickly, smoothly, cleanly and effectively as you can with a sharp knife. Advertising ought to have a razor edge, even if it does a little bit for grinding. It ought to be keen enough to enter the brain of greatest resistence.

* * *

It is the last few dollars that are spent on advertising that give it value. It is the last pound of power that lifts a weight. If it takes a strain of 1,000 pounds to break a chain, 999 pounds won't do any good. You can spend 999 pounds on it and leave off just where you started. If you want to break that chain, you will have to spend those 999 pounds over again and add the other pound to it after all. It would have been better to have used 1,002 pounds at the start. It is better to spend $105 for a thoroughly effective booklet than to spend $100 for one that is inefficient.

There is a point of excellence below which no printed matter should go. There is also a point where the expenditure of money is really waste. Let nobody misunderstand me—I believe in good printing. I believe in spending all the money for printing that its objects and uses and possible profitability will justify, but I do not believe in spending $15 when $10 will do just as well, neither do I believe in wasting $15 when it takes $20 to accomplish my object.

* * *

I think it is safe to say that nine-tenths of all the money paid for dodgers and hand-bills is wasted. It is, figuratively and literally, "throwing money into the street."

If a business man thinks it advisable to get out any sort of printed matter, he ought to spend money enough to have it nicely printed on good paper, and should try to make it of such a character as will insure preservation for a short time at least. A mere dodger thrown into the yard or doorway is generally regarded as more of a nuisance than anything else, and I think really hurts the business oftener than it helps it.

Books.

"The Opticians' Manual," second edition, by C. H. Brown, M.D., published by *The Keystone*, Philadelphia, has been sent to us for review. It is much ahead of the admirable first edition, inasmuch as valuable additions are made to several chapters, an appendix of optical symbols and abbreviations, and glossary of optical terms being included, which did not appear in first edition. This work has been a favorite with the optical student from the first, being concise and clear, with much left out which is really of no importance in optics outside of medicine. We commend this work as a companion it to his library without delay.

Send for a Copy.

We have just received a copy of a very handsome and artistic 48 page illustrated catalogue issued by William A. Gilbert Co., the reliable and well-known manufacturer of tin boxes and cans, of Columbus, Ohio, which will be sent post paid to any address upon application. They have recently been granted a patent on a Rounded Corner Seamless Box, and have gotten out many new styles of boxes and cans that will be of interest to the drug trade generally. Their goods are sold at manufacturer's prices by all the leading wholesale druggists of the United States and Canada.

Magazines.

Professor J. M. Good at Editorial Work

Mr. James M. Good, Ph. G., Hon. M D., Professor of Pharmacy and Dean of the faculty of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, is now associated with the editorial work of the *Meyer Brothers Druggist*. The professor has charge of the Prescription Case Department.

Leslie's Monthly for August.

A special fiction number is *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for August. There are seven complete stories, all illustrated, and all are bright and clever, the one by Margaret E. Sangster being particularly noticeable for its sweet simplicity. But the number is not given up entirely to fiction. There is an attractively illustrated paper entitled "A Grandee of the Fields," in which Martha McCulloch-Williams chats entertainingly of tobacco, its history and cultivation. Harvey Rowell describes "Summer Logging in Wisconsin"; there is a most interesting account of a visit to Japan, under the title "In the Land of the Mikado," by Dr. J. Simms, with capital half-tone cuts; Colonel Alexander E. Sweet tells of an exciting German student duel of which he was a witness; "Beasts of Burden" is the subject of an article by the well-known traveller-author, Frederick A. Ober: the department for young people contains a story, a paper on stamp-collecting, and the continuation of Horatio Alger's serial. Then there are illustrated poems, talks about books, comments on pictures, and the Leslie Portfolio.—Frank Leslie's Publishing House, New York.

Canada's Greatest Celebration of the Jubilee Year.

Fully alive to the times the management of the Toronto Exhibition, or as the title runs this year, "Canada's Great Victorian-Era Exposition and Industrial Fair," is to be conducted on a scale, from

nual show held on this continent. Already space and of notifications of entries have been received to warrant the highest expectations. The management have increased the number of awards awarded, and have made many improvements to the buildings and grounds, showing that they are resolved to leave nothing undone that will enhance the pleasure and comfort of both patrons and exhibitors. They have [illegible] special feature that promises to prove the greatest outdoor spectacle in the way of entertainment that Toronto or any other city has ever known, outside the world's metropolis itself. This spectacle will take the form of a reproduction of the wondrous Diamond Jubilee procession in London. Agents are now across the water hiring and buying the necessary properties and costumes, which will be an exact replica of the uniforms and costumes worn by the soldiery, the sailors, the nobility and the yeomen of the guard in the magnificent procession. Scenes will also be reproduced of the ceremonies at Buckingham Palace, St. Paul's Cathedral and other places along the line of route. Many interesting specialties will also be introduced, while at night the effect will be heightened and magnified by brilliant illuminations and fireworks. Not only will spectators have brought home to them the grandeur and unity of the empire, but they will be practically taken home to Old London. While dwelling on this grand feature the material aspect of the Exhibition must not be lost sight of, therefore it is well to mention that entries of live stock, and the majority of the departments close on Saturday, August 7th. Programmes containing all details of the attractions will be issued about the 10th of August.

Meetings to be Held.

Aug. 18-26.—Annual meeting of the British Association at Toronto, Ont.

Aug. 24-28.—Annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Assocation at Lake Minnetonka, Minn.

Aug. 31 to Sept 4.—Annual meeting of the British Medical Association at Montreal, Que.

Sept. 8.—Annual meeting of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists at Toronto, Ont.

Sept.—Annual meeting of the Wholesale Drug and Proprietary Medicine Dealers' Association at Toronto, Ont. (Date not yet fixed.)

INDIA-RUBBER.—The immense demand for rubber arising from the bicycle craze resulted in the destruction of millions of trees last year, and the unfortunate part of the business is that few new trees are being planted.

Iodide, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Nitrate, oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 15	1 20
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
Milk Sugar, powdered, lb	30	35
Morphine, Acetate, oz	1 80	1 85
Muriate, oz	1 80	1 85
Sulphate, oz	1 85	1 90
Pepsin, Saccharated, oz	35	40
Phenacetine, oz	40	42
Pilocarpine, Muriate, gram	35	38
Piperin, oz	1 00	1 10
Phosphorus, lb	90	1 10
Potassa, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
Potassium, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	65	70
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	75
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
Prophylamine, oz	35	46
Quinine, Sulph, bulk	21	28
Ozs., oz	30	35
Quinidine, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
Salicin, lb	75	4 00
Santonin, oz	20	22
Silver, Nitrate, cryst, oz	90	1 00
Fused, oz	1 00	1 10
Sodium, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	65	70
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 45
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
Somnal, oz	85	90
Spirit Nitre, lb	38	68
Strontium, Nitrate	18	20
Strychnine, crystal	80	85
Sulfonal, oz	28	3
Sulphur, Flowers	2	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
Tartar Emetic, lb	50	55
Thymol (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
Veratrine, oz	2 00	2 10
Zinc, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Oil, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 75	3 00
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 10	1 20
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Frigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75
Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 80
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 00
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	1 50	1 75
Lemon, lb	1 90	2 00
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 60
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	65
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 50
Orange, lb	2 75	3 00
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	70
Patchouli, oz	80	85
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 75
Peppermint, lb	2 25	2 50
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 75
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 00
Rosemary, lb	70	75
Rue, oz	25	30
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 50
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 75
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 00
Spruce, lb	65	70
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 90
Wintergreen, lb	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 70
Wormwood, lb	4 25	4 55

FIXED OILS.

Castor, lb	11	12
Cod Liver, N.F., gal	80	1 00
Norwegian, gal	130	1 50
Cottonseed, gal	1 10	1 20
Lard, gal	90	1 00
Linseed, boiled, gal	50	59
Raw, gal	55	58
Neatsfoot, gal	1 20	1 30
Olive, gal	1 20	1 25
Salad, gal	2 50	2 60
Palm, lb	12	13
Sperm, gal	1 35	1 40
Turpentine, gal	60	65

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business is improving and money coming in more freely. Values generally are improving. Sulphurs are evidently going to be higher, and heavy goods will likely sympathize with them. Quinine, after a long time remaining steady at a low price, has now commenced to advance; there is no doubt it has been selling at too low a figure. Cod liver oils, at prices being offered, are worth looking after; no doubt they will be higher later on. Glycerine is easier; it appears a good time for winter supplies. Camphor, dull. Tartaric acid, firm. Cream tartar, somewhat easier. Castor and olive oils firm, and indications are for higher figures. Lubin's perfumes are now, on the rebate prices—1 oz., $7.50; 2 oz., $11.50; 4 oz., $21; 8 oz., $42; 27 oz., $108.

England.

London, July 30th, 1897.

This is the dull time of the year in the markets. There is consequently very little fluctuation to record, our prices remain firm on the whole. Acetanilide is dearer. Citric and Tartaric have advanced slightly, but Cream of Tartar is easier. Calcutta root is dearer, but new crop arrival of Belladonna and Gentian have brought the prices down. Jamaica Honey is in plentiful supply, and cheaper rates prevail. Speculative movements affected Star Anise Oil, and it is dearer on the spot. Quinine and Morphia dull.

Druggists as Insurance Agents.

A correspondent of one of our contemporaries in speaking of the present state of the drug trade and the necessity in many places for some additional source of income outside of the drug business proper, suggests that of insurance agencies.

He speaks, he says, from personal experience and claims that a nice addition to his income has been the result of his experiment. This is a matter which should commend itself to many of our readers. There are comparatively few who could not devote a portion of their time to such work without neglecting their regular business, and reliable companies, both in fire and life insurance, will be only too glad to place their interests in the hands of those who are not only so eminently qualified by education and business ability, but are also held in high esteem by the community in which they live.

Good advertising brings good buyers.

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To please the eye.
We Bind
To beautify.
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'Phone 2377.

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. IX. TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1897. No. [illegible]

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

Under Eminent Scientific Control.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"We know of no stronger or more favorably-constituted Natural Aperient Water."

L. Liebermann

Royal Councillor, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Royal Hungarian State Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

PRICES TO RETAILERS:

$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
$8.50 " 50 small " "
$8.50 " 100 glass quarter "

"APENTA"

SEE that the Labels bear the well-known RED DIAMOND MARK of the

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,
LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:
WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,
Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

The Canadian Druggist [illegible] of the 1st of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

Now advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,
[illegible] Toronto Street,
TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:
London, England [illegible] Fleet Street, E.C.
Paris, France [illegible] Rue de la Grange Batelière.

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DRUG REPORTS.

"I predict that at the close of this century we are to have three years of such prosperity as the oldest of those here present has not before witnessed."

Mr. Edward Gurney, ex-President of the Toronto Board of Trade, Sept. 6th, 1897.

That we are on the eve of a genuine business revival, no one who is at all conversant with the condition of affairs throughout the length and breadth of Canada can deny. For some years a depression has existed not only in commercial centres but everywhere throughout the land, permeating all ranks, and making its effects felt by the man of business, the professional man and the husbandman. The financially weak have had to succumb, while even the wealthier portion of the community have suddenly found themselves in a position calling for additional capital and more extended credits. Happily these times appear now to be coming to an end, and a feeling of confidence and hopefulness pervades the community.

For Canada the prospects appear to be particularly bright. Our crops are very abundant, the farmer is receiving higher prices for the products of the farm, which prices are more than likely to be maintained, owing in some part, to the fact that other countries have not been so highly favored, and the influx of foreign capital is making itself felt, not only in the mining districts of Canada, but in all business operations.

This bright outlook is one that should and will gladden the hearts of all, and tend still further to confirm the faith of citizens in the grand future of the Dominion.

The unusual prominence which Canada has attained during the past year, by the announcement of her wonderful mineral wealth, the attaining the foremost place as the leading colony of Great Britain, and the almost universal attention give to our fiscal affairs by foreign nations as well as by the motherland, owing to the bold

stand taken in framing our tariff laws, have all conduced to a still further feeling of confidence and buoyancy as to the future. Good times, increased business and general prosperity are now in our grasp, and it behoves us all to make the best use of them without delay.

Hold Together.

The average druggist is still at a loss to know what policy he should pursue in trade matters. The conditions which affect the dealer are such as to make it somewhat difficult to decide, yet at no time could he point his finger at a confrere and say: "You are responsible for the origin of a portion of this." We believe that, with the exception of those who have prostituted their profession by lending their names and abilities to soulless capitalists, every druggist in Canada desires to maintain for himself and his associates a fair and remunerative price for each and every article he sells. Those who doubt the unanimity of sentiment which prevails in the ranks of the druggists of this country would do well to interview them personally, particularly in a town or city where a number are established. The druggists have maintained a united policy of aggressive watchfulness without as a body aiming to do so. It did not take long for each one to learn that a new condition of trade was being established, that the cause of its origin was the presence of traitors in the camp, that the effect was financially a serious one, and that the cure would ultimately rest with themselves. Trade difficulties always have a cementing effect with those most deeply interested, and we question if there has ever been a period in the history of the drug trade when a desire to hold together was more clearly manifested. The various meetings which have been held have done more or less good in that they served to maintain a degree of hopeful confidence until matters gradually assumed a righting condition. Nothing is more sure than that time and patient effort on the part of each druggist to protect himself will prove in the end the true remedy. The aggressive efforts so far put forth have shown the power which can be wielded, and each druggist is beginning to realize that he is becoming master of the situation. With improvement in general trade and the advent of good times, the outlook will become still brighter, and an era of renewed prosperity will again be felt.

The present difficulty has been a very instructive one, and has shown the wisdom of collectively maintaining the principle of self-defence and of individually asserting it.

We congratulate our confreres upon the outlook and the generous forbearance they have shown to one another during a period of trial which, under similar circumstances in other places, has proved so destructive to the peace and harmony of the trade.

An Act Further to Improve the License Laws.

At the last session of the Ontario Legislature an Act was passed to which the above title was given, which we have already referred to in these columns. It would be very difficult, we think, for any one of ordinary intelligence to discover the "improvement" in the clauses relating to the sale of liquor by druggists; in fact, the provisions in this respect seem so utterly absurd that one cannot understand how they ever passed the legislature, or how any good could have been expected to result therefrom.

A perusal of these provisions of the Act shows the following somewhat extraordinary position of affairs:

Formerly druggists were permitted to sell pure liquors in quantities of not more than six ounces at any one time, such sales to be registered in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and there was no restriction whatever on the sale of mixtures containing liquors, but since the Act was "amended" and "improved" druggists are forbidden to sell not only pure liquors, but mixtures containing liquors, in any quantity or under any circumstances except "under a bona fide prescription of such liquor or mixture duly signed by a legally qualified medical practitioner."

A medical practitioner may, in case of necessity, prescribe liquor, but the legislature in its wisdom has seen fit to place a limit upon the quantity which may be prescribed, namely, six ounces of pure liquor or one pint of mixture containing liquor; in other words, the doctor may name the medicine but the legislature fixes the dose. If a doctor deems it necessary to prescribe more than the above quantities, and the druggist fills the order, he is liable to the penalties of the Act for so doing.

But the evil effects of this "improved Act" do not appear to end here. The term "mixture containing liquors" would cover all tinctures and medicinal preparations in the manufacture of which liquor is used, as well as a very large number of patent medicines and proprietary articles. Heretofore a druggist was at perfect liberty to sell tinctures, patent medicines, and proprietary articles containing liquors without any restrictions, but under the present condition of the law he incurs the liability to the penalty imposed by the Act if he makes any such sale without a bona fide prescription duly signed, etc.

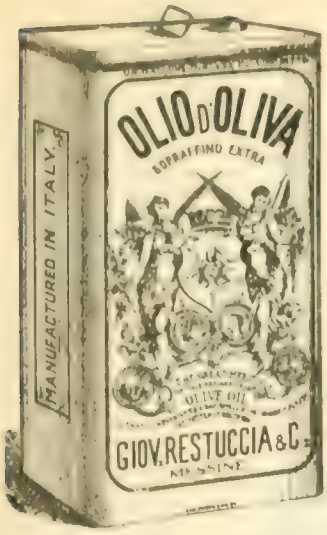
Moreover, some of these patent medicines are put up in bottles containing more than one pint, and apparently the provisions of this Act would require that a druggist making a sale thereof, even under a doctor's prescription, should measure and sell not more than one pint, unless he is willing to incur the penalty.

Alcohol, which is obtainable only from druggists, is put to almost innumerable uses in the household, in the arts, etc., and why should anyone requiring this spirit be compelled to procure a prescription for it?

The attention of the Government has been called to the far-reaching effects of this Act since it came into force, and in May last a circular of instruction was issued to License Inspectors throughout the Province, a copy of which we published recently, stating that it was not the intention under Section 52 of the Ontario License Law to prohibit the sales of established and well-known patent or proprietary articles containing liquors without the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner. Notwithstanding the issue of this circular, a prosecution under the Act has taken place, as will be seen by reference to the report in another column of this issue, of the case of Queen vs. Holgate.

This subject should engage the earnest attention of the drug trade throughout the Province, and steps should at once be taken to have the obnoxious provisions of the Liquor License Act repealed at the earliest possible moment during the next session of the Legislature, and no efforts should be spared to procure legislation favorable to the trade in regard to the sale of liquors. This might well be taken up by the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The legislation enacted was evidently done to the entire ignorance of that body or its committee on legislation, and in order to prevent anything of the kind happening in the future, we should sug-



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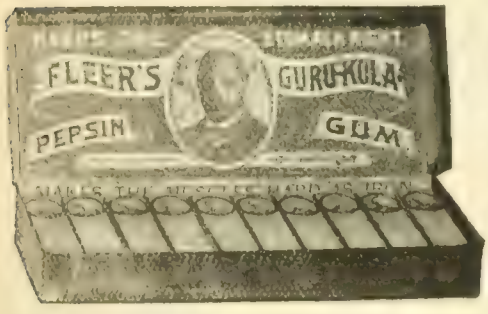

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Kola Gum

In boxes, 24 5c packages . . $1.20
In glass jars 100 5c packages . . 4.00
Queen (new), 24 5c packages . . 1.20
Tiger (new), 24 5c packages . . 1.20

And the Best line of

Chewing Gums

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO., - TORONTO

Hold To The Light

AND

SEE THE DEEP RED COLOR OF

Welch's Grape Juice

It is a Blood Maker and a Waste Restorer—a nutrient tonic. Always clear and bright, showing the true Grape color of the full ripe Concord Grape

It is without a drop of water or a particle of alcohol. Being pressed, sterilized, and hermetically sealed in new glass bottles, by the cleanest possible methods.

It is a ready seller by the bottle, for Medicinal, Beverage, and Communion purposes.

It is the most desirable, healthful, and satisfying drink that can be dispensed at the Soda Fountain.

Lyman Bros. & Co. Toronto
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Distributors for ONTARIO, QUEBEC

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Our goods are more profitable to you than those of any other maker. Your particular attention is invited to the following:

Pil. Anti-Diarrhœa, E. & Co., 3 gr. (100s)
R. P. O., Cascara Cathartic, Calomel, Capsicum, Ipecac, Ext. Hyoscyamus, Ol. Ricini, Camphor, Opium.

Cathartic and Liver Granules (pink) (1000's)
R. Aloin, Podophyllin, Ipecac, Ext. Hyoscyamus, Ol. Ricini, Camphor.

Pil. Chalybeate (Ferringinous Blaud's), 3 gr. and 5. gr.
Pil. Chalybeate, Modified with Arsenious Acid, 5 gr.
Pil. Chalybeate Compound, 3½ gr.

Elixir Adjuvans. Intended as a vehicle for acrid or saline remedies.
Elixir Aromaticus (Simple Elixir). Pink and white.
Elixir Alteris Co. Uterine Tonic and Restorative.
Elixir Cascara Sag. Dose 15 to 60 minims.
Elixir Kola Co. Kola, Celery, and Coca. Etc., etc.

Fl. Extract Bay Laurel, for making Bay Rum.
Fl. Extract Buchu, miscible with water.
Fl. Extract Cascara Aromat. Dose 30 to 120 minims.
Fl. Extract Celery Seed. Nervine.
Fl. Extract Glycyrrhiza. Demulcent.
Distilled Witch Hazel, with 15 per cent. alcohol.
Fl. Extract Hydrastis Aqueous.
Fl. Extract Hydrastis, Colorless, does not stain.
Fl. Extract Kola Co. Nervine, stimulant, for exhaustion.
Fl. Extract Saw Palmetto. Nutrient tonic, sedative.
Fl. Extract Tolu (soluble) for making syrup.

Syrup Acid Hydriodic, 1 per cent., alterative, antipyretic.
Syrup White Pine Compound, Obstinate coughs, etc.
Syrup White Pine and Tar Compound, Obstinate coughs.

And full line of others.

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WINES, OINTMENTS, ETC.

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Excellent Quality

Copies of "Handbook" have been mailed to every address obtainable. If yours has miscarried, please advise us, and we will send another at once. Hoping for a careful inspection, and for your specifications of our preparations, we remain,

Yours faithfully,

ELLIOT & CO.

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To Dealers.

New Wall Papers for 1898

Our travellers are on the road; they are carrying a fine lot of samples, in more popular papers, at lower prices than ever have been shown; it will pay you to delay ordering until you've inspected our lines.

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Will Cure DRUNKENNESS

A secret, safe and positive remedy. No taste, no odor. Can be given without the patient's knowledge. It destroys the diseased appetite for stimulants and restores to the victim his powers of resistance to temptation. Cure guaranteed.

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PEARL SHAPED CAPSULES.

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PLANTEN'S Comp. C & C. or Black and Sandal Wood Oil CAPSULES
Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability.
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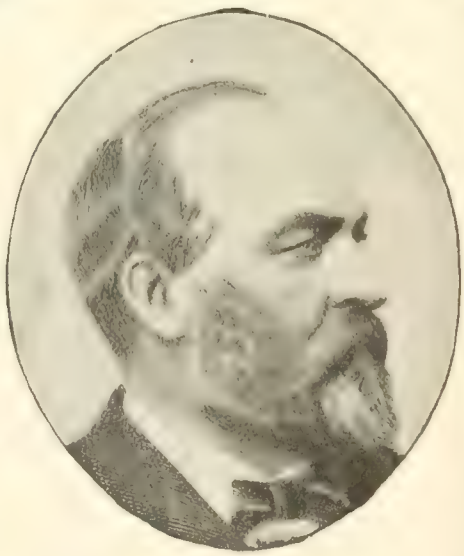
Garfield Fig Syrup



Sick Babies and Children

Errors in diet of the nursing mother upset the stomach and bowels of the nursing infant. This causes sour stomach, wind colic, constipation or diarrhœa, with crying and loss of sleep—the baby becomes ill. *Our Fig Syrup always quickly helps and usually cures.*

FOR THE COMPLEXION

is unrivalled. It not only *restores to the skin that freshness and brilliancy which belongs to youth;* it brings that nameless hue which *health alone paints,* and which is only coarsely imitated by cosmetics. *The blood is purified* by continued use of the syrup; improvement is *often seen in a week.* **No Increase** in the dose is necessary.

J. A. Garfield

The Standard Blood Purifier

For Adults, Children, Infants

TO THE DRUG TRADE

This preparation, since its introduction in Canada, has met with very encouraging success, both in point of sales and the genuine satisfaction given to the public.

If you have not yet placed it in stock, write for terms and free advertising matter.

A Trial Order Solicited

Garfield Tea Co.

263 QUEEN ST. E.
TORONTO

gest that counsel should be employed whose duty it would be to watch all legislation that in any wise affects the drug trade. We also think that in the present prosecution (Queen vs. Holgate) the Council should take the responsibility of the defence, as it is clearly an act aimed at the whole drug trade of this Province. Should conviction be obtained, the prosecutions will be numerous, and seeing that the fault is not that of the individual druggist but of unfair legislation it should certainly be in the province of the Council to appoint some one to watch proceedings on behalf of the trade of the province. Too much credit cannot be given the counsel for the defence in the case mentioned for the way in which he managed it, and we think the Council of the O. C. P. would act wisely in securing Mr. Le Vesconte to look after their interests also in this matter.

Editorial Notes.

One of the latest ventures in Philadelphia is said to be that of a new corporation entitled the "Puritan Drug Company," with a capital of $150,000. The company propose buying in large quantities and selling at a slight advance through a number of small drug stores to be opened throughout the city, and also furnishing gratuitous medical advice, having a resident physician in each store.

"The J. A. Pozzoni Medicated Complexion Powder Company," of St. Louis, Mo., has secured an injunction against August F. Herrmann *et al.* restraining them from selling or offering for sale any box or package upon which is stamped, engraved or printed the name of the "J. A. Pozzoni Medicated Complexion Powder Company"; or the name "Pozzoni," or the phrase "Medicated Complexion Powder." Costs were also given to the plaintiffs in the case.

Dr. Lucas Championiere, of Paris, who has devoted a good deal of time to the medical aspect of cycling, gives an opinion relative to the diet of cyclists, and in speaking of the recent Paris-Bordeaux contest says that the competitors were right in not eating food containing nitrogen.

But though they did not eat, they drank enormous quantities of liquid—tea, beef-tea and milk—to replace the liquid or weight lost by the perspiration. It is useless, he says, to eat during violent exercise, but it is important to drink, and if the body is in good working order the only result of the effort is a decrease in weight.

"Prof." Chamberlin, who has advertised himself largely as an Optician, and has been in the habit of using some of the drug stores of the province as a rendezvous and headquarters while in the locality, was before the police magistrate, of Toronto, recently, on a charge of fraud. The complainant, James Cook, an employee of the Gutta Percha Rubber Company, charged Chamberlain with selling him a pair of spectacles, which he stated to be "pebbles" and for which he paid him $3—but they were ordinary glass. The Crown attorney said he had received many complaints of a similar nature against Chamberlain. The case was adjourned until Aug. 23rd, but at that date Mr. Chamberlain could not be found, and his bonds were estreated.

A duty of fifty cents a pound on Tonka beans is a feature of the new United States tariff. The Tonka bean comes from South America, particularly Venezuela. It is used as an ingredient of perfumery and largely to flavor tobacco. The annual consumption in this country (*N. E. Druggist*) is about a hundred and twenty thousand pounds. The article has always been on the free list. It was left there by the Dingley Bill and was not disturbed by the Senate Bill, as it was reported by the Finance Committee. But the few importers who handle it are said to have quietly laid in a three years' supply, amounting to 360,000 pounds, and then as quietly and unostentatiously labored to get the large duty put on. If this is a correct statement of the case, the Government will get no revenue for three years to come, but the public will pay more for the article and the real beneficiaries will be the shrewd and successful gentlemen who have cornered the Tonka bean market.

Ontario Society of Retail Druggists.

The annual meeting of the O. S. of R. D. was held in the Ontario College of Pharmacy building, Toronto, Sept. 8th. The attendance was fair, and thoroughly representative of all parts of the Province.

The President, G. E. Gibbard, delivered an address, dealing with the work of the Society during the past year. In the course of his remarks he said that although he could not report as favorable progress as he wished, still the work done had, he believed, strengthened the hands of the retail trade and had laid the foundation for a successful issue. That issue depended a good deal upon the individual exertions of each retail druggist, for co-operation was necessary, and active, aggressive work must be done to obtain what they were all working for, viz., the improvement of present conditions in business affairs.

The plan which the executive committee had placed before the Association respecting the Wholesale Druggists and the Proprietary Medicine manufacturers had been accepted by the former but rejected by the latter. The latter body had now submitted a proposition which proposition, which created a good deal of discussion amongst those present, particularly when it was thought that reflections were made on the retail druggists which were quite uncalled for. The principal clauses in the proposition were considerably altered on resolution of the members, and the adoption of the plan, as amended, was carried

We have been requested by the officers not to publish the proposed plan as yet, awaiting the action of the Proprietary Medicine Association—as its announcement at the present time might be injudicious.

The Secretary's report shewed the following:

RECEIPTS.

Fees from retail druggists	$6[illegible] 50
Donation from Wholesale Druggists	[illegible] 00
Donation from Northrop Lyman Co.	25 00
Donation from T. Milburn Co.	25 00
Balance from last year	67 35
	$[illegible]4 85

EXPENDITURE.

Organizer	$53[illegible] 20
Secretary Treasurer	2[illegible] 00
Executive	[illegible] 54
Postage and Printing	47 75
Cash on hand	36
	$884 85

During the progress of discussion one fact was prominently brought out, viz., the distinct repudiation of the "substitution" idea, and it was stated most positively that such a thing in its real sense did not exist except in a very small percentage of cases.

The meeting was most harmonious, and apparently determined that no effort would be spared to protect the interests of the trade in every particular.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, G. E. Gibbard, Toronto; Vice Pres., R. Ferrah, Galt; Sec. Treas., J. T. Pepper, Woodstock; Executive Committee, District No. 1, W. A. Lloyd, Ottawa; No. 2, D. M. Waters, Belleville; No. 3, H. S. MacDonald, Peterborough; No. 4, I. Curry, Toronto; No. 5, F. W. Flett, Toronto; No. 6, George Monkman, Barrie; No. 7, T Stevenson, Orangeville; No. 8, W. W. Greenwood, St. Catharines; No. 9, D. S. Sager, Brantford; No. 10, C. A. Austin, Simcoe; No. 11, J. E. Richards, Aylmer; No. 12, R. Wightman, Owen Sound.

A motion was adopted requesting the council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy be recommended to collect the $4 annual fee as formerly, and give the rebate of $2 to the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists. All druggists are requested to remit $1 to the Secretary-Treasurer at once.

A resolution was passed appointing a committee to draft a resolution of condolence to Mrs. L. W. Yeomans, on the death of her husband, who was the former Vice-President of the Society.

Trade Notes.

J. H. Vanstom has opened a new drug store at Nelson, B.C.

W. H. Hamilton is opening a new drug store at Neepawa, Man.

W. Colcleugh is opening a new drug store at Wabigoon, Ont.

M. E. Shaw & Co., druggists, Rockwood, Ont., have made an assignment

Dr. McKay has purchased the drug business of J. Stewart, Cookstown, Ont.

B. I. Sharp has purchased the drug business of G. F. Johnson, Sussex, N.B.

F. J. Abey has moved his drug business from Revelstoke, B.C., to Ferguson, B.C.

J. W. Dougherty has purchased the drug business of D. D. Reid, Port Elgin, Ont.

J. R. Bond has moved his drug business from 448 to 453 Yonge street, Toronto.

Jos. Dilworth has opened a new drug store on Jarvis street, north of King street, Toronto, Ont.

McAnally & Coleman, druggists, Trail, B.C., have dissolved partnership. Mr. McAnally continues the business.

Fire caused damage to the extent of $50,000 in the laboratory of H. K. Wampole & Co., Philadelphia, August 20th.

H. S. Monkman, Phm.B., O. C. P. class '97, is now manager of the drug business of Witmer & Derby, Hamilton, North Dakota.

Dr. Smith, of 338 Spadina avenue, Toronto, is removing his drug stock to London, Ont. He will open a new store in London East.

The drug store of Dr. Scott, Newmarket, Ont., was entered by burglars, August 28th. The only articles stolen were about twenty pairs of gold-rimmed spectacles.

The F. G. Wheaton Company, proprietary medicine manufacturers, Folly Village, N.S., and the Champion Medicine Company of Tusket, N.S., have been incorporated.

J. C. Hedley, recently manager of the Toronto house of Evans and Sons, has purchased the drug business of Hugh Brown, corner of Wilton ave. and Parliament street, Toronto.

G. A. McCann, of 208 Dundas street, this city, has sold his business to Mr. Bald. This sale was conducted quietly through the Druggists' Exchange, of which Dr. Hamill is in charge.

W. J. Ross, who has represented the J. Stevens & Son Co., Limited, Toronto, in the cities of Canada, has now taken charge of the sundries department for this firm. His long experience on the road and knowledge of the requirements of the trade will do much to increase the output of this department.

The warehouse of Messrs. Brayley & Sons Co., wholesale druggists, 43 and 45 William street, Montreal, was completely destroyed by fire on the morning of August 29th. Loss, about $25,000. Insurance on building and stock, $17,500. We believe it is the intention of the firm to secure new premises and resume business at once.

Wholesale Drug and Proprietary Medicine Dealers' Association.

The annual meeting of the wholesale Drug and Proprietary Medicine Dealers' Association of Canada was held at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on Tuesday, September the 7th, at 10.30 a. m., President Hay in the chair. The following officers were re-elected:—Chas. McD. Hay, Managing Director out of the Lyman Bros. & Co., limited, Toronto, President; David Watson, of Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal, and George Rutherford, of J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, Vice-Presidents; W. S. Elliot, of Elliot & Co., Toronto, Secretary-Treasurer. Special notice was taken of the loss the association sustained during the year by the death of Mr. John Kerry and Mr. Henry Lyman, of Montreal, both pioneers of the drug business in Canada, and by the retirement from the drug business of Mr. John Henderson, Toronto, who was the first President of the association. Routine business was transacted and the association adjourned to meet at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Tuesday, December 28th.

International Pharmaceutical Congress.

The eighth International Congress of Pharmacy took place at Brussels, Belgium, beginning August 14th. Over 200 delegates were present—amongst other topics discussed was that of an International Pharmacopœia, and a motion by M. Petit to enlarge the scope of the "Pharmacopœia of patent remedies" as adopted at the Chicago Congress, and make it a complete Pharmacopœia, was carried by a substantial majority.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at Lake Minnetonka, Minn., commencing August 24th. There was a fair attendance of members.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows:

President, H. M. Whitney, Lawrence, Mass.

First Vice President, Geo. C. Bartells, Camp Point, Ill.

Second Vice-President, W. S. Thompson, Washington, D. C.

Third Vice-President, J. A. Miller, Harrisburg, Pa.

Treasurer, S. A. D. Sheppard, Boston, Mass.

General Secretary, Chas. Caspari, Jr. Baltimore, Md.

Reporter on Progress of Pharmacy, C. Lewis Diehl, Louisville, Ky.

Council members (for three years), C. A. Mayo, New York City; Geo. F. Payne, Atlanta, Ga.; W. A. Frost, St. Paul, Minn.

The next meeting of the association will be held in Baltimore, Md., the date being the last Monday in August, 1898.

The next annual meeting (1898) of the British Pharmaceutical Conference will be held at Belfast, Ireland.

The Association of Manufacturers and Dealers in Proprietary Articles (U.S.) will hold their fifteenth annual meeting in Richmond, Va., October 11-15.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

Correspondents must in all cases send name and address, not necessarily for publication.

A Prompt Remittance Requested.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—I would like to call the attention of all retail druggists to the following motion: "It was moved by W. Hargreaves, Toronto, and seconded by T. P. Smith, Elora, that all members be requested to remit $1 to the secretary and treasurer, J. T. Pepper, Woodstock, at once." Carried.

If the membership would take note of this, and act on it at once, it would help me very much in my work and would save the expense of the society. The fee is a very small one, but we would like to have every druggist respond promptly. As soon as you become aware of the fee required sit down and put the dollar bill in a letter at once and send it to me and I will send you postal card receipt at once. The Society expects every druggist to do his duty.

Very truly yours,

J. T. PEPPER,
Secy-Treas. Ontario
Society Retail Druggists.

Woodstock, Sept. 10th, 1897.

Noxinol.—This is the commercial name of sodium rosolate. It is a photographic developer. A small quantity of sulphur added to chloroform will preserve it.

Anisidin Citric Acid.—This is a substance possessed of therapeutic properties similar to those of phenetidincitric acid; but, as an analgetic, it is said to be superior.

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FLY PADS

Sold in September than in any other month of the year.

You can buy FLY PADS from any Wholesale Drug firm in Canada, but

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So much is said nowadays regarding low prices, cut rates and cheap goods that it is a wonder that confidence has a chance to grow at all. In such matters as Surgical Dressings it is not until they have been established, tried and proven to be what they claim that confidence is established.

This trying and proving is expensive, both for the surgeon's reputation and the patient's welfare. If there is any doubt as to the integrity of dressings, the druggist may also come in for a share of the blame.

Our goods have been tried for ten years. Thousands of booklets have gone to physicians and surgeons telling them about them. They know them and have confidence in them. If you handle them they will gain for you the confidence and good will of the surgeon and his patients. Your trade in them will be sure, safe and steadfast—the range of profit in them will be the same and even better than for other kinds.

If your trade in these goods is not as large as you would like to have it, write us. Send us a list of physicians who trade at your store or ought to trade there. We will induce them to go to you for our products. We can do this—you can do the rest.

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A COACHMAN'S STORY.

"Rheumatism," said a leading physician not long since, "may attack anybody, but is especially the disease of age and poverty. The immediate cause is an irritant poison in the blood, which, becoming lodged in those parts of the system where the circulation has the least force, sets up a more or less violent inflammation. This poison is always associated with impaired digestion on the part of the stomach and liver, and the amount of it in the system is increased by the inactivity of the excretive organs, particularly the skin, bowels and kidneys."

Assuming the correctness of this view, the following conclusion is clearly deducible from it, namely, that to relieve or cure a case of rheumatism we should seek, *first*, to prevent the formation of the poison by correcting the impaired digestion, and *second*, to stimulate the skin, bowels and kidneys, that they may throw it off; or, in other words, we must try to purify the blood. Outward applications, although they may, and do, mollify pain at certain inflamed spots, cannot, in the nature of things, eradicate the cause of the disease.

The following case illustrates the truth of this theory, and should be attentively studied by all who are afflicted with gout and rheumatism —the two ailments being, under different names—practically the same thing.

"Sixteen years ago I had an attack of rheumatic gout which affected all my joints, giving me intense pain. My hands, feet and shoulders were puffed up and swollen, and for many weeks I suffered martyrdom. After this I was from time to time subject to rheumatism, which moved about my system, sometimes appearing in one part and then another. For five years I suffered like this.

"In the autumn of 1885, whilst in the employment of a doctor at Bayswater as coachman, my eyes became affected and I was almost blind, not being able to see either the numbers or names of the streets I drove along. My eyes were like a piece of liver, and the doctor I was with sent me first to an eye specialist, and afterwards gave me a note, and I went to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, where I attended as an outdoor patient for nine months.

"I was so bad I had to give up my employment. The doctors at the hospital made a thorough examination of my eyes, and said they were sound, and that my affection was caused by rheumatic gout. They gave me medicines and drops for the eyes, also placed blisters behind the ears and on the temples, but I was little better for anything.

"Some days I was better and then worse, and I feared I should lose my sight altogether. In July, 1886, my brother came to London on a visit, and urged me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, as he thought it would drive the rheumatism out of my system, I got a bottle of this medicine from Whiteley's, in Westbourne Grove, and after taking two bottles I was wonderfully better. My *sight returned*, and I felt better of myself. *When I had taken six bottles I was well as ever*, and have since been well. You can publish this letter, and refer anyone to me. (Signed) Joseph Parker, 21 Blomfield Street, Westbourne Square, Bayswater, July 1st, 1896."

Mr. Parker is a respectable man and worthy of implicit confidence. He is now in the employment of Mr Whiteley, the famous purveyor, of whom he bought Mother Seigel's Syrup in the time of his necessity. The cure is certainly remarkable, and demonstrates the truth of the proposition, now admitted by the highest medical authorities, that rheumatism is a disease of the blood, caused, at the root of it, by chronic dyspepsia and indigestion. Mother Seigel's Syrup, being the most successful medicine in the world for all ailments of the digestion, consequently prevents the further formation of the rheumatic poison, expels it from all places where it has produced inflamation in the body, and *hence cures rheumatism.* The reader will note that it is now *ten years* since Mr. Parker's recovery, during which period he has had no relapse. Therefore, the cure was real and radical.

The Important Constituents of Taraxacum Root.

According to the promise made at the meeting of this section last year the investigation upon taraxacum has been continued. It was begun, not without considerable misgiving, but with the hope that some process for crystallizing the bitter principle would be found, so that a more accurate study of its chemical and physical properties could be accomplished, and that a method of accurately standardizing this much-used drug could be furnished.

Briefly summarizing the work of which this is a continuation, it will be seen, by referring to the papers previously published in the association proceedings,* that the following constituents, among others less important, have been identified: (1) A resin soluble in chloroform and ether, insoluble in alcohol; (2) A resin soluble in alcohol; (3) Taraxacerin, a white, waxy, substance, separating from alcoholic solution in cauliflower-like forms; (4) A bitter principle which, in somewhat concentrated solution, is precipitated by a number of alkaloidal reagents. Solutions containing the seemingly pure principle, when evaporated, produce a film which, under the microscope, revealed oftentimes crystals of acicular form mixed with globules of eleo-resinous appearance. When this mixture was treated with oxidizing agents—even by hydrogen peroxide—it was gradually converted into a crystalline mass, which proved to be oxalic acid. Attempts to separate the crystals found in the unoxidized evaporate were unsuccessful. To decide whether these crystals or the oily globules were the bitter principle, or whether the one was derived from the other, was little more than a conjecture. Slow evaporations of chloroformic, ethereal, alcoholic, and aqueous solution failed to produce crystals free from oleo-resinous globules. Evaporation of aqueous solution in vacuo was no more successful.

The work was begun this year by making an ultimate analysis of taraxacerin. Slowly evaporating its impure alcoholic solution, the cauliflower-like crystals separated as stated in paper of last year. The taraxacerin thus freed from extraneous matter was collected, dried over sulphuric acid, and a number of combustions made. The result of these combustions will be subjoined to this paper. A quantitative analysis of the inorganic constituents of taraxacum root will also be appended.

For the further investigation of the bitter principle an extraction of taraxacum root was made for me by J. U. Lloyd, as follows: Forty pounds of the powdered root were percolated with chloroform, and the dregs were then exhausted with alcohol. The chloroformic and alcoholic tinctures were separately distilled, leaving behind in each case a residue of thick, syrupy consistence. The syrupy extract was used as a starting-point for the further investigation of taraxacin and other constituents.

Taraxacin.—Further efforts have been made to bring the bitter principle to the crystalline form. Thus far these efforts have been only partially successful; a detailed description of this work is unnecessary. Suffice it to say for the present, acetone as a solvent seems to promise some aid in its isolation. An acetone solution of the yellowish, amorphous, viscid, and extremely bitter extractive (corresponding to crude taraxacin) was made. On slowly evaporating this solution, a thin, syrupy, transparent film was left which contained imperfectly-formed stellar crystals—tufts imbedded in viscid media. On adding a drop of water, the film and crystals immediately broke down into yellowish oleo-resinous-like globules. The most satisfactory method thus far employed for purifying this principle is to dissolve crude principle (extractive) in twenty per cent. alcohol; treat this with specially-purified animal charcoal until the solution loses its bitterness; carefully wash the carbon with water; dry, and treat it with boiling alcohol; evaporate the alcoholic solution at a low temperature, and dry the residue over sulphuric acid. This has, however, the disadvantage of being a wasteful process. The dried product dissolved in acetone behaves as stated above.

Although the crystallization of taraxacin at present seems almost impossible, it has not been given up as hopeless.

Analysis of Taraxacerin.—The result of the combustion of this principle may be here stated. Several combustions were made, but only three recorded; of these three, the second and third seemed to be the most reliable. A tabular statement of the percentages is as follows:

	1.	2.	3.
Carbon	77.30	77.19	77.32
Hydrogen	11.55	11.13	11.13
Oxygen	11.09	11.71	11.55

Mean of 1, 2, 3:		Mean of 2 and 3:	
C	77.28	C	77.24
H	11.27	H	11.13
O	11.45	O	11.03

Reducing the percentages of the last table, the following amounts appear:

$$C = \frac{77.24}{11.92} = 6.483 \qquad \frac{6.483}{.7324} = 8.85$$

$$H = \frac{11.13}{1} = 11.13 \qquad \frac{11.13}{.7324} = 15.20$$

$$O = \frac{11.03}{15.88} = .732 \qquad \frac{.7324}{.7324} = 1.00$$

Taraxacerin would, therefore, correspond to the empirical formula $C_9H_{13}O$, or a multiple thereof.

The melting point of this substance was about 45° C. Its chemistry will probably be worked out in detail in the future. For aid in this work in combustion I am especially indebted to Mr. W. M. Whitten, Assistant in Chemistry of the Kansas University, who promises in the future to aid in its further study.

*See Proc. A. Ph. A. 1896, p. 160.

[illegible] gum ..... 11.13 per cent.

CONSTITUENTS OF ASH.

[illegible]

Total 100.27

This latter work was performed by Mr. C. M. Palmer, a senior student of the School of Pharmacy.

The examination of the chloroformic and alcoholic extractions was carried beyond the report made in this communication, but the interesting work is not yet completed, and will be made the subject of another paper at the coming meeting of the society.

Patents Recently Granted of Interest to Pharmacists.

Solomin Ganelin, Philadelphia, Pa., making oxysalts of lead from lead sulfate and lead chlorid, 587808.

Peter Jermain, School Hill, Wis., invalid bed, 587736.

Michael McCormick, San Francisco, Cal., surgical appliance, 587994.

Ignaz Rosenberg and F. Krecke, Biebrich, Germany, naphthylenediamin-sulfo-acid and making it, 587757.

Hercules Sanche, Detroit, Mich., therapeutic apparatus, 588091.

Albert A. Stoll, Louisville, Ky., combined water pillow and douche, 587767.

Gustav Tresenreuter, Berlin, Germany, apparatus for producing carbonic acid, 588037.

James C. Walker, Waco, Tex., resuscitating apparatus, 587891.

Harry B. Weaver, Macungie, Pa., atomizer, 587890.

Zenjiro Yamabe, San Francisco, Cal., hot water bag, 588043.

Geo. F. Zacher, Hamburg, Germany, obtaining oxalic acid, 587777.

Auguste Roedel, New York City, electric herb pad, 588479.

Hercules Sanche, Detroit, Mich., apparatus for treatment of disease, 588483.

Martin Ekenburg, Stockholm, Sweden, making perfumes. 588766.

James J. Hicks, London, England, clinical thermometer, 588796.

Otto Hoffmann, Manchester, England, humidifying apparatus, 588643.

Samuel Ide, Medina, New York, truss, 588578.

Trade marks:

Angene & Vene, Clarksville, West Va., certain named mineral water, 30488.

Fahlberg, List & Co., Salbke-Westerhusen, Germany, impure and pure, or refined benzoic sulfinid, or benzoic sulfinid combined with sodium oxid, 30524.

A Review of Chemistry for Sixty Years.

By C. Flexon, Winnipeg.

In contemplating the subject of a paper to read before the members of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba, it was with many misgivings that I undertook to outline a review of chemistry embracing the sixty years of Her Majesty's reign—a reign as renowned for its illustrious men of British blood and magnificent deeds, as it has been for its remarkable length. Should there be any wonder that the recent congratulations of the civilized world were so richly bestowed on the commemoration of the greatest historical event of our times?

A search for the causes of the high standard of chemistry among the sciences of to-day, or to trace the progress of science generally throughout the Victorian era, would occupy too much of our time. We shall, however, be aided in the estimate of our subject at the outset by a rapid glance at the social conditions of Her Majesty's subjects in 1837, and contrasting them with the well-known comforts of the people in the present year. Are we not forced to admit the foremost and most important factors to be the marvellous improvements in the panorama of locomotion, and the binding together of the nations by electricity? Those are the factors, as a great writer has said, which "diminish local ignorance and prejudice, and create common interests among the most widely separated people." Modern progress, indeed, is but a history of contrasts. We cannot talk of comparisons with the past. Think for a moment of the old methods of travelling either by land or water fifty or sixty years ago. In fact, nobody would be so bold as to deny the astonishing achievements of mankind in these days to be the products of rapid transit, and of that unknown agent which we have named electricity. Daily and hourly intercommunication of thought throughout the world has resulted in competition among the nations, and markedly so among the eminent minds of the nations. No sooner is a discovery made than it is heralded abroad before the setting of the sun. Our imaginations fail in predicting what will follow from all the vast enterprise known to us. One thing certain is, that chemistry has kept pace in the struggle with the other sciences, and there are reasons to suppose will ultimately secure the most prominent position in the ranks of the world's triumphant march towards the goal of earthly bliss.

To form anything like a conception of the present status of chemistry we should start by peeping into a document in the Chinese historical records, dated 4,000 years ago, which mentions the elements as earth, fire, metal, and wood. Then, skipping over the next 2,000 years we reach the school of Aristotle, which considered the elements as dry or humid, warm or cold, light or heavy. The modern view of the elements is not exactly like that of our immortal sage. The properties of substances in those times were solely physical; chemical properties did not dawn upon men's minds. The Hindoo considered the elements as earth, fire, water, and ether, and those ideas soon invaded Europe. The next stage of our journey finds us perhaps in the more chaotic age of alchemy, when astronomy and magic held the unmolested reins of power; but whether for good or evil, it is none the less true that in the contentions and confusions of the alchemists there were born the problems "which science is still engaged in solving." Time will not permit us to speak of the cosmogonies and philosophies, the sacred art of the alchemy of the middle ages, and of Paracelsus and his influence, and the subsequent overthrow of the Paracelsian doctrine by Van Helmont, and the inauguration of the great work of Robert Boyle. We must pass on to consider the more decided and more illustrious work of a few men within our scope. In its introduction during the latter part of the 18th century, and the first ten years of the present, modern chemistry was applied to no practical purpose, and it cannot be said of the great scientists of that period that they had in view the betterment of mankind, in the sense that we would speak of our chemists and their synthetic work of to-day. Priestley, who was born in the small hamlet of Fieldhead in the year 1733, "a man so various, that he seemed to be, not one, but all mankind's epitome," published over 100 works, embracing politics, theology, philosophy, chemistry, and other subjects. One of his well-known works is the "Doctrine of Phlogiston Established." His laborious investigations of gaseous bodies earned him the title of the father of pneumatic chemistry—he having devised the well-known pneumatic trough, and with it experimented with fixed air known to us as carbon dioxide or carbonic acid. He observed that the gas conferred "a pleasant acidulous taste on water." Priestley, you see, "suggests the idea of the manufacture of soda water," a beverage, says Mr. Huxley, "to naturally and still more to artificially thirsty souls, which those whose parched throats and hot heads are cooled by morning draughts of that beverage, cannot too gratefully acknowledge." He was much absorbed in experimenting with inflammable air, as it was then called, but now known as hydrogen, and he says that "phlogiston is the same thing as inflammable air, and is contained in a combined state in metals, just as fixed air is contained in chalk and the other calcareous substances, both being equally capable of being expelled again in the form of air." We are indebted to him for nitric oxide, to which he gave the name of nitrous air, and for vitriolic acid air, now called sulphur dioxide. Also fluoride of silicon, nitrous oxide, and last, but not least, for the discovery of dephlogisticated air. It required, however, the eminent French chemist, Lavoisier, whose powerful arguments dealt a death blow to the Phlogiston doctrine, to assign the name oxygen to that gas. It is remarkable that at a time when this same Frenchman reigned supreme in the realm of chemistry in his own country, Cavendish, of equal renown, held full sway in England, though they represented two distinct schools. Both were men of great wealth. To the honor of England be it said that though her great countryman lived as a hermit in the pursuit of his immortal work, cold and indifferent as he ever was to the social progress of his fellow people, the close of his long life of 80 years was deeply regretted, and his burial was marked with the utmost respect. But alas, for our popular and generous Lavoisier, the founder of modern chemistry. At the age of 51, in the days of the "Great Terror," his country led him to the guillotine. A greater martyr or a more illustrious man has not been found. The world became indebted to him as the inventor of the gasometer, and to a great extent for the calorimeter, though in this he received the assistance of his coadjutor, Laplace. His experiments were numerous and marvellous. History will not support the claim of Bertholet, the eminent French chemist, that Lavoisier was the discoverer of the composition of water. Long and bitter as the water controversy was, there is no doubt in the minds of English historians that Cavendish was the first to prove the non-elemental nature of water. Professor Thorpe says, in 1781 Cavendish discovered that "a mixture of two vols. of inflammable air (the gas now called hydrogen) with one vol. of the dephogisticated air of Priestley, combined together under the influence of the electric spark to form the same weight of water," and the professor further on nobly remarks "that the honor of our ancestors is in our keeping, and we should be unworthy of our heritage and false to our heart if we were slow to resent or slack to repel any attempt to rob them of that glory which is their just right, and our proud boast." We shall always cherish a warm regard for the Swedish chemist Scheele, a contemporary of Priestley and Cavendish and the discoverer of tartaric, benzoic, molybedic, lactic, muric, oxalic, malic, and gallic acids, chlorine and glycerine. The first decade of this century was indeed an auspicious one for chemistry. In 1804, when Emperor Napoleon and Josephine were crowned by the Pope, and Spain declared war against Great Britain, Dalton communicated his atomic theory, and four years later, when he published his "New System of Chemical Philosophy," Gay Lussac came forward with the laws of the combinations of gases by volume, and three years still later Avogudro with his hypothesis that equal volumes of any gas contain the same number of atoms. The names of Dalton and Avogudro are as familiar to the pharmaceutical students of the world as are their own fathers. Fast

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and important friends as these professors have always been, and will continue to be to the weary student, I believe they have been the cause of much profanity. Another immense service rendered by Dalton, in the words of Huxley, "as a corollary of the new atomic doctrine, was the creation of a system of symbolic notation, which not only made the nature of chemical compounds and processes easily intelligible and easy of recollection, but by its very form suggested new lines of enquiry. The atomic notation was as serviceable to chemistry as the binomial nomenclature of Linneus was to zoology and botany." On Dalton's foundation chemistry has erected a mighty monument of possibilities. To that docrine, indeed, is due the great advance of chemical knowledge in recent times. But for that doctrine synthetical chemistry would have been denied us. The artificial production of substances or active principles which were formerly regarded as belonging only to plants and animals, and in the changes produced after death are truly the productions of the Victorian era. Methods now are numerous for the synthesis of urea and uric acid. We find chemistry engaged on an extended scale in supplying the human race, for instance, with caffeine, tartaric and citric acids, conine, atropine, oil of bitter almonds, oil of mustard, salicylic acid, vanillan, and the sugars dextrose and levulose. The non poisonous animal alkaloid "choline," originally found in bile and in the yolk of an egg, can now be made, as can also the poisonous "neurine," a derivative of brain substance. One of the great bases for synthetical work is coal tar. The artificial production of "alizarin," a derivative from coal tar, was due to two Germans; but the dye stuff "aniline violet" was patented in 1858 by Perkins, a Britisher, and from that year we must date the rise of the production of coal tar colors, which is now an enormous chemical industry, giving employment to hundreds of thousands of our fellow-creatures. Indigo has also been produced by synthesis; but the process is too expensive to manufacture that important dye commercially. Chemists, however, do not despair of simplifying the process, and so the world is awaiting the inception of another industry. Intensely interesting as organic chemistry is in its wonderful complexity, and has ever been since the work of Berzelius in 1814, and Liebig and Wohler in 1832, and Dumas in 1837, much more delightful must it be to work at the boundless problems of organic synthesis, and at which the chemists of to-day are devoting their energies. To quote a passage from a valuable article on the theory of Professor Bertholet by Henry Dam, in *McClure's Magazine* of September, 1894: "Wheat fields and corn fields are to disappear from the face of the earth, because flour and meal will no longer be grown, but made. Herds of cattle, flocks of sheep, and droves of swine will cease to be bred, because beef, mutton, and pork will be manufactured direct from the elements. Fruits and flowers will doubtless continue to be grown as cheap decorative luxuries, but no longer as necessities of food or ornament. Coal will no longer be dug, except perhaps with the object of transforming it into bread or meat. The engines of the great food factories will be driven not by artificial combustion, but by the underlying heat of the globe. In order to clearly conceive these impending changes, it must be remembered that milk, eggs, flour, meat, and indeed all edibles, consist almost entirely of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. Oxygen and hydrogen are the two gases which, when combined, form water. Oxygen and nitrogen mixed are the air we breathe. Carbon forms the charcoal of wood, is the main constituent of coal, and as carbonic acid gas in the air is the chief food of the vegetable world. These four elements, universally existing, are destined to furnish all the food now grown by nature, through the rapid and steady advance of synthetic chemistry." To make proper reference to the brilliant and monumental researches of Mendeleeff, the Sibtrian philosopher and the living idol of chemists throughout the world, would make this paper too lengthy. We know him through his great work on the "Principles of Chemistry," in which he has given us the Periodic Law. In his famous lecture, delivered before the Fellows of the Chemical Society in the theatre of the Royal Institution, on Tuesday, June 4th, 1889, he announced the propositions of that law as follows: (1) The elements if arranged according to their atomic weights, exhibit an even periodicity of properties; (2) elements which are similar as regards their chemical properties, have atomic weights which are either of nearly the same value (*e.g.* platinum, iridium, osinium), or which increase regularly (*e.g.* potassium, rubidium, caesium); (3) the arrangement of the elements, or of groups of elements, in the order of their atomic weights, corresponds to their so-called valencies as well as to some extent to their distinctive chemical properties, as is apparent among other series in that of lithium, beryllium, barium, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and iron; (4) the elements which are the most widely diffused have small atomic weights; (5) the magnitude of the atomic weights determines the character of the element, just as the magnitude of the molecule determines the character of a compound; (6) we must expect the discovery of many yet unknown elements, for example, elements analogous to aluminium and silicon, whose atomic weight would be between 65 and 70; (7) The atomic weight of an element may sometimes be amended by a knowledge of those of the contiguous elements. Thus, the atomic weight of tellurium must lie between 123 and 126, and cannot be 128. (8) certain characteristic properties of the elements can be foretold from their atomic weights.

In the words of Britain's great philoso-

[illegible] preside."

A cursory review, such as this paper contains, can give but a superficial knowledge of what has been effected in the world of chemistry. Regarding the accomplishments herein mentioned of a few, out of a multitude of great men, past and present, we can but wonder what the ultimate results will be. Men of the pharmaceutical profession, no matter where they be found, and trained as they are in this grand science, cannot be expected to hope for much recognition. Much as pharmaceutical chemists may try to emulate such men of whom we have read, they are debarred, just so long as seclusion is denied them from the petty worries and trials of the drug trade, in which they are engaged. As much abuse as you like can be levied against the professors of pharmaceutical colleges, in spite of some bright stars of budding brilliancy which they turn out, still the unwelcome feature of vain plodding for a brighter future dominates every business of a chemist and druggist, and must continue thus, until an esprit de corps shall pervade and take deep root within the Pharmaceutical Associations, not only of this continent, but of the entire world.

The Problems of Pharmacy

By John F. Howard, Winnipeg, Man.

To judge from the articles in pharmaceutical journals, the papers read at conventions, and complaints of druggists themselves, an alarming state of affairs exists in the East as far as the drug businesss is concerned. And really there seems to be grave grounds for these fears. With dry goods stores handling toilet articles and general sundries, grocers selling patent medicines and a large variety of drugs, medical men dispensing their own medicines, dispensaries giving away drugs without any enquiry as to the circumstances of the applicant, there will soon be no place left for the legitimate pharmacist. The place that knew him once, will know him no more, unless it be that he remain faithful to his post, performing the shadow of his former functions by furnishing a directory and a telephone for the free use of the public.

But while these are the problems with which the Eastern druggist is confronted, I am happy to state that, as yet, the Western druggist has scarcely yet been called upon to face them. However, while we have every reason to congratulate ourselves that our business has suffered few reverses in the past, this should not blind us to the necessity of taking immediate steps to prevent in this West-

ern country a condition of affairs which unfortunately exists in the East. That we have not been troubled in the past, is no guarantee that we shall be entirely left to ourselves in the future. It may be that when the same conditions exist in Manitoba as exist in the East at the present time, we shall be called upon to grapple with the same problems with which they are now striving. The object of this paper is to draw attention to these points in order that we may be able to consider them, and take measures to obviate these difficulties, if not entirely prevent them.

It seems to me that the best augury for the future is that up to the present time we have had very little cause for complaint. We have good reason to congratulate ourselves on the present standing of our profession and to be thankful for the continued prosperity we have enjoyed. There are several reasons for this, to some of which I would like to call your attention. In the first place let me refer to the cordial relations existing among the druggists themselves—relations of personal good-will and business confidence. In the past there has been no ruinous competition, no cutting of prices to secure an advantage over a fellow druggist, but on all hands a feeling of sincere good-will and trust. Our profession has not been called upon to suffer on account of the action of any of its members. This I look upon as one of the most important factors in our continued prosperity. "United we stand, divided we fall," is an old saying and a trite one, but for all that none the less true. It will be an evil day for the druggists of the country should the elements of discord and mistrust be found within the ranks.

Another cause for congratulation in the past, as well as a hopeful sign for the future, is the high standard maintained by the profession in Manitoba. Our profession is one which demands the highest order of intelligence, while we have not unduly sought to be a close corporation, we have insisted on high qualifications on the part of those whom we admit to our ranks. The stand which we have taken has been justified by the results. It is an easy matter to get apprentices—and those the very best apprentices—young men, gentlemanly and well-educated, whom we shall be pleased to welcome into our ranks when they have completed their apprenticeship. This cannot but operate for our good by increasing public respect and confidence.

But there is still another cause for congratulation and an even more hopeful sign for the future in the continuous cordial relations between the physicians and pharmacists of the province. That these two professions are dependent, the one upon the other, goes without saying. That the prosperity of the one means the prosperity of the other is also true. I am happy to say that I am not aware that there is at any point in the province any friction between the pharmacists and the members of the medical profession. And here I would like to bear testimony to the good work accomplished in this direction by the institution of the pharmacy lectures in connection with the Manitoba Medical College. The association of the students in pharmacy and medicine cannot but have a beneficial effect, both in the formation of acquaintances and in the mutual respect which such associations are sure to engender.

Before proceeding to the consideration of the graver problem before us, let us consider for a moment the sale of sundries, patent medicines, etc., by grocers, drygoods merchants, and departmental stores. This, of course, is a very difficult question to deal with, and requires very careful consideration. In regard to the sale of toilet articles, etc., about the only remedy that can be recommended is to manage business on the strictest business principles. It may be that in the past the percentage of profit has been too large. If so, a reduction must be made to compete with other businesses carrying this line. Another method is to watch the wholesale houses and refuse to patronize those houses that deal with other businesses than the drug trade. This is extensively done in Eastern cities, and with measurable success.

In regard to the sale of patent medicines, there is one method of prevention which it seems to me might be healthy in its effect. I have long considered this question, and in the proposed solution I am quite certain we would have the support of the most influential men in that influential body—the medical men. It is not necessary for me here to say anything about the evils of the indiscriminate use of patent medicines, the harm they do when taken into a system not in need of them, the bad effects wrought in numberless cases. Interested as the druggist is in the preservation of the public health and the prevention of disease, I do not think that we, as druggists, could do better than urge upon the government the necessity of passing an Act compelling the manufacturers of patent medicines to print on the label the formula from which the medicine is made. This is done in England in the case of all medicines containing poisonous drugs. Its advantages both to the community at large and to the druggist are obvious. Why, then, should not the operation of such an Act be extended to patent medicines and put in force in Canada?

Within the last few years there has been growing a new industry, one scarcely heard of a decade ago, but which at the present time is assuming enormous proportions. I refer to the manufacture of elegant pharmaceutical preparations and tablet-triturates. It is to the interest of the vendors of these articles to create a mutual distrust between the doctors and the druggists, to endeavor to make the doctor believe that the druggist is working against his interests and in addition reaping profits which might as well be in the pocket of the doctor himself. This brings us back to the question of the relations between the doctor and the druggist.

Here let me deal with several charges made against the druggist as a profession by men interested in creating a breach between the pharmacist and the physician, in undermining the confidence of the latter in the former. The principal of these charges are the substitution of drugs, counter prescribing, and the making known to the public of a large number of ready-made preparations.

In regard to the question of substitution, it is urged by interested individuals that the druggist is in most cases, if not in all, a substitutioner, that he cannot be depended upon to dispense the drugs ordered. This charge would be absurd were it not so serious. It is a downright falsehood in every particular and a personal insult to every member of the profession. It does not become us to laud ourselves, but the interest of self-preservation must make us pause and reflect on the character of the men in our profession. I think I am safe in saying that as a class the druggists are men of more than average education, ability, and integrity, men who can be depended upon to conduct their business fairly and honestly, men who enjoy the confidence of their customers and fellow-citizens as largely as any other business class in the community. Even were this not so, were the druggists men who could not be depended upon to act honestly, a little common sense and consideration would show that the interests of the pharmacist and the physician are so closely related that the druggist in substituting would simply be defeating his own end. It is to the interest of the druggist that the physician should get the results he looks for when writing a prescription. If not he begins to ask the reason why. In my own experience I know that doctors appreciate the time spent and care taken in selecting and preparing the purest, freshest, and most active drugs and pharmaceutical preparations. I am very glad, however, to state that never in Manitoba have I heard these charges made by a physician against a druggist. Our good friends the doctors may be depended upon to stand up in our favor when this contemptible charge is made against us.

The next charge is that of counter prescribing, and in this we must admit that there is some truth. There is no doubt that counter prescribing is done in drug stores, but I am safe in saying that when done it is against the wishes of the druggist and forced upon him by the exigencies of the case. That it can be done away with entirely I very much doubt. The efforts of the druggist will have to be directed towards minimizing the number of prescriptions so given. There is no doubt in the world that the druggist is not the man to prescribe. The doctor by his special knowledge is the

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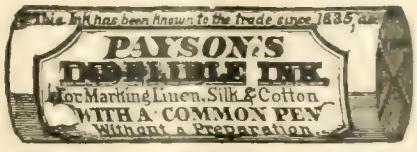
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I WISH to call the attention of the Retail Druggists to the fact that I have been elected the **Sole Agent of the concern of D. RANSOM, SON & COMPANY,** for the Dominion of Canada and Great Britain, and manufacture the following preparations: **Ransom's Hive Syrup, Trask's Magnetic Ointment,** and **Ransom's King of the Blood.** I am desirous of securing the co-operation of the Retail Druggists, and to that end I beg to ask all who are interested in these preparations, and wish to secure advertising matter, to write to me for my special offer. It is my purpose to advertise extensively, thereby enhancing your sales. I am sure we can be of much service to you. These preparations have been upon the market in the neighborhood of about 50 years. They are true and trustworthy, and the Druggist that recommends them is sure to give his patrons the very best remedies that are upon the market. We believe "The laborer is worthy of his hire and the merchant of his profits," and to that end we ask to be put in direct touch with the retailer himself.

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only competent person to diagnose a disease and prescribe the proper remedy. The druggist cheerfully admits this, but what is he to do when a customer comes into the store and complains about a headache or a slight indisposition and asks the druggist to suggest a remedy? The customer would not think of consulting a doctor for such a slight attack, he is able to pay a doctor, has no wish to save a fee, and he asks the question without any more thought than he would have in asking a grocer to recommend some particular brand of tea, or a tailor a particular kind of cloth. In a case like this, a case in constant occurrence, what is the druggist to do? He cannot refuse to give the required information. If he does so it is set down either to ignorance or to boorishness and a good customer is lost. It would be just as reasonable to charge the physician with breach of faith in carrying a hypodermic syringe as to make a similar charge against the druggist for being compelled to answer in such a case. There will always be more or less counter prescribing, but I would urge that the amount done be as little as possible, and discouraged in every way consistent with business interests.

Another serious charge against the druggist is that of a breach of confidence in making known to the public a large number of ready-made prescriptions. These are then bought in bulk, thus depriving the physician of his consultation fee. A few moments' reflection will show that this charge has no foundation. There is no use denying that this knowledge is in possession of the public, but that they obtained it through the medium of the druggist I deny. There are several ways in which this knowledge may have been distributed. In the first place all the more popular weekly newspapers, such as the *Family Herald, Montreal Witness*, etc., have medical columns, and prescribe these remedies. These papers have thousands of readers. The persons prescribed for may be benefited; he tells his friends, and so the news is spread. Again, an indiscreet physician may tell a friendly patient to purchase some Fellow's syrup or a couple of ounces of Listerine. He does so, and finding it does him good, advises his friends to use the remedy, stating that Dr. Blank recommends it. Again a very large number of these preparations are openly advertised in the newspapers, in fact, the medical journals themselves are simply swarming with such advertisements. By these means and various others, the remedies become known and the druggist is blamed therefore without being in the least guilty.

As I said before, the manufacture of special preparations and tablet-triturates is assuming alarming proportions. These manufacturers are either wealthy men or large corporations. They have unlimited capital at their command, which they use to trade upon the weakness of humanity. By means of their immense wealth they are able to obtain the control not only over a large number of doctors who in turn influence others, but even to subsidize, if not purchase outright, medical journals. Their preparations are advertized by means of these journals and through the public journals. Lazy and careless physicians are induced to prescribe their medicines. The intelligent customer soon finds out that he is buying a ready-made compound. He repeats the prescription and recommends it to his friends. The mischief is done. Both physician and druggist suffer, the one in his fee, the other in percentage of profit.

I cannot understand the action of physicians in prescribing patent medicines and other specially prepared compounds. The medical man must surely see that he is doing himself an irreparable injury. The proprietor of these medicines is not working for the good of the physician, not even for his convenience. It is the public the manufacturer is interested in, and once his medicines are well-known to the public to the public he will go direct, and the doctor is left lamenting. It might be well also to note that the increase in the number of special preparations increases the temptation to counter dispensing.

There is a side, however, both to the tablet-triturate trade, and to that in elegant pharmaceutical specialties which is never mentioned by the vendors of these wares. The rapidity with which the tablets deteriorate and become inert is remarkable. You will notice in many instances, in comparing the tablets next the glass, with those in the centre of the bottle, that there is a material difference in the color. In addition to this many tablets become broken or rubbed, so that they vary considerably in weight. It is also contended by analytical chemists that many of the tablets do not contain the amount of active ingredients they are supposed to represent. Again, in the case of the elegant pharmaceutical preparations, very frequently the principal elegance is in the wrapper. Manufactured by machinery, mixed by inexperienced labor and produced by the hundreds of gallons, the medicine cannot be of a satisfactory nature. I have in my possession at present preparations so manufactured, that would be a disgrace to a second year apprentice. Of what use is our special preparation for the profession, of what benefit is the long and careful training we give our apprentices, if such stuff is allowed to sway? The medical man, if he wishes to obtain a result from the drugs prescribed, will never depend upon these forms of medication. If he continues to place faith in them, I am satisfied that in the hour when he is anxiously waiting the results from the medicine prescribed, he will be doomed to bitter disappointment, perhaps losing the patient, whose life he otherwise might have saved. It is the moral duty of every physician to give this subject the serious consideration its importance deserves.

The whole effort of the tablet-triturate manufacturers seems to be directed towards destroying the confidence of the physician in the druggist. The suave and gentlemanly agent approaches the [illegible] in order to secure [illegible] compatible with the desire to [illegible] efforts to relieve human suffering, and [illegible] by patronizing the house he represents, he may be even more successful in his calling. He also proceeds to sympathize with him, always in the same agreeable manner, in the way in which his efforts for the good of his patients are thwarted by the unfortunate tendency towards substitution on the part of the druggist, urges upon him the convenience of carrying his own stock of drugs and the time saved thereby, and finally draws an alluring picture of the profit he will make by acting as his own druggist. Convinced of the perfidy and untruthfulness of the pharmacist, the physician buys from the tender-hearted drummer, the result being a direct injury to himself as well as to the druggist.

This kind of talk, however, has very little effect on the intelligent physician. Medicine is advancing with such gigantic strides, there is so much to know that men who were specialists ten years ago have been forced to become now what might be called sub-specialists. The Manitoba physician, striving as he does to keep abreast of the times, to keep in touch with the latest and best in the medical world, has no time to add a thorough working knowledge of pharmacy to his already over-burdened curriculum. Pharmacy is advancing in its line almost as rapidly as medicine. "Pharmaceutical processes are being constantly improved, and these improvements are largely dependent on a better knowledge of organic chemistry and of the constitution of drugs." "If the pharmacist finds it difficult to keep up with the latest discoveries in his own special subject, how then shall a busy physician keep himself up in these strides?" Pharmacy is a distinct and separate business and our Manitoba physicians are wise enough to recognize this.

In summing up what I have said in this paper, let me repeat that I have not attempted to solve any of the problems specified. I have merely tried to lay these questions before you, that we may see the difficulties which may start up before us at any moment. The main point is that the physician and pharmacist must support one another. Let once the confidence existing between these two professions be impaired, and both will suffer. Each must help the other. If one branch have a grievance against the other an effort should be made by joint consultation to remedy that grievance. Each profession has a separate function. The physician may help the pharmacist by frowning upon the prescribing of pharmaceutical specialties. The druggist must do his best to avoid usurping the legitimate province of the physician by discouraging by every means in his power counter prescribing. But let me insist again that the most thorough confidence must exist. The moment that mutual confidence is shattered, trouble is in store for both physician and pharmacist.

Pharmaceutical Training and Education.

By W. A. B. Herron, Winnipeg.

Sixteen years is probably about the average (and in my opinion should be the minimum) age at which a boy enters a drug store for the purpose of learning a combination of a business and a profession, the qualifications which make for success in which are, in very many respects, decidedly unique. He is expected as a rule to do the work of a character required to be done by a grocer's or a butcher's boy; yet he is supposed to have an education above the average and has to enter badly handicapped on a lengthy course of study. His hours are necessarily long—the early closing by-laws are not for him — even on Sundays and holidays his stint is demanded of him. I have said he is supposed to have an education above the average, and so he would if a thorough knowledge of the work laid down in the curriculum of the association were demanded of him. If a high standard of pharmaceutical education is to obtain in Manitoba the beginning must be made by requiring proper qualification on the part of the candidate before registering him as a certified apprentice.

If before being allowed to start his pharmaceutical training he is compelled to pass his examination, and such a one as shall prove that he really has been studying, not merely cramming for a few weeks, it will go far towards securing a student possessed of a grounded habit of study. Unless he does possess this habit we all know what happens when his evening off comes. Then his mind naturally does not turn to study, and if from a sense of duty he overcomes his desire to go out and amuse himself, and instead takes down his books, the chances are that he will do a little desultory reading and after becoming thoroughly muddled, either go to sleep or start in on something more congenial to his taste. The total result being unmethodical and spasmodic efforts not to learn but to get together sufficient scraps of knowledge to enable him to get through his examination somehow.

That in the past our certified apprentice has not had the qualifications which he should possess I am quite confident and I am sure that examiners of the association will agree with me that there has been abundant evidence in the papers they have examined in the shape of spelling, which sometimes could not even be classified as phonetic—the lack of ability to express himself intelligently, and as for his arithmetic, a question involving only a rudimentary knowledge of mathematics, has seemed to produce profound cerebral inertia.

The council of the association require that he shall pass a satisfactory examination on physics. During my experience as a teacher I have repeatedly found that his ideas about the simplest natural phenomena were of the vaguest character—even the rise and fall of the barometer has been as Greek to him.

The question is how to remedy this state of affairs. I have already indicated the cause and I am satisfied that if the members of the association refused to have a boy in the store until he had passed his examination it would in the end be better for all concerned.

I have heard it urged that if the standard of entrance were raised there would be a difficulty, particularly in country districts, in obtaining apprentices. Surely this must be a mistake. If for a moment you consider the very large number of students attending the high school and university to-day and the overcrowding of the professions, you cannot believe it possible that difficulty will be met with in obtaining boys with fair education to recruit your ranks.

I will not dwell longer on this part of the subject for I have a few words to say with reference to the course of the apprentice after starting on his work proper. Supposing him to be equipped with a good preliminary education, how best can he make use of his time? At the start his work is anything but interesting and often decidedly menial, but necessary that he may be taught obedience, care and cleanliness. Here at the very beginning his employer can do much to make or mar his future success. If he is treated as an errand boy and as rather a necessary nuisance, and provided he accomplishes more or less satisfactorily the tasks set before him, is let severely alone, then indeed, he is to be pitied, and a very crude product will be the result.

If, on the contrary, he shows a willingness to work and and to learn, and his employer takes an interest in him and sees that he is enabled to devote say an hour a day in directed study. If he is fortunate enough to be in a store where the tinctures are not all made from fluid extracts and where as many as possible of the galenical preparations are made on the premises, and where the various steps in their manufacture are explained to him. If the prescriptions received at that store are written by medical men who think for themselves when they prescribe and are dispensed by the mixture of preparations he has seen made, then will that apprentice render an account of himself of which all concerned may well feel proud, when he goes up to attend his lectures and pass (for he will) his examinations.

There are certain studies to be taken up before attending lectures, such as reading and dispensing prescriptions and more or less practical pharmacy. English weights and measures should of course be mastered, and if in addition he is familiar with the metric system he will find it of great help to him when taking his course of lectures. Until the Association is able to build and equip a suitable college, students must depend chiefly on their employers for instruction in practical pharmacy and it is strongly to be hoped that members will bear this in mind.

Whether the student decides to take his lectures one course at a time or follow the minor immediately by the major, he should arrange to devote his whole time to his studies and not attempt to work in a store while preparing for examination.

The question of the advisability of leaving the lectures to the last or taking the minor course early, say just before the time he is permitted to go up for his minor examination, is open to a difference of opinion. In the latter case he should certainly be able to make better use of his time in the store, and should have a better idea what to read for his method of study will have been increasingly systematized.

Chemistry is one of the subjects giving most difficulty to the beginner, but if he has diligently studied his text book on Physics not a few of the rough places will have been made smooth for him. He should read carefully the first portions of Attfield, particularly the pages dealing with chemical philosophy, then the names, symbols and atomic weights of the chief elements used in a pharmacy should occupy his attention and if his employer will occasionally question him in the time set apart for study, so that the student's progress may be judged, the results will amply justify the time and trouble spent.

There are some things which I think we are all apt to lose sight of, and one of these is, I am afraid that we have not been just as progressive as we might have been. In the East, Canada as well as the States, higher pharmaceutical education has made rapid strides of late and I am inclined to think that the inducement of a well-earned university degree is proving very attractive to a superior class of student, and the progressive influence wielded by these men will be more and more apparent, and I should not be surprised if it should prove to be not little of an off-set to the encroachment on legitimate business by department stores and grocery-store-patent-medicine competition.

Why should not the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba give to her students the opportunity of obtaining a university degree, I know not. Our university has by its charter the power to grant such a degree.

There is only one real obstacle in the way that I know of—the standard of matriculation. The university entrance examination is really but a slight advance on the one required by the Association (comparison of requirements).

If it be thought too much to compel all students to obtain a degree in order to procure a license, why not try for some arrangement similar to that which the Ontario College has? This would give two classes—Association Licentiates and University Graduates.

Frederick Stearns & Co.

Short Talks on Pharmacal Subjects—No. 23.

Cod Liver Oil

"AUTHORITIES AGREE that long before they came in contact with civilization, the Greenlanders, Laplanders and Esquimaux employed Cod Liver Oil as a medicine. The method used by these primitive people in catching the fish and obtaining the oil was exceedingly crude. The livers after being taken from the fish were exposed to the sun until the liver substance was gradually disintegrated and the oil exuded. The introduction of iron vessels, which occurred later, rendered the application of heat possible, and a larger amount of oil was obtained. The improvement in the process was one of quantity, but it is a question whether it was one of quality. In 1853 a new process for the manufacturing of Cod Liver Oil was introduced known as the steam process. The colorless oil produced by it was so completely different from the light brown oils hitherto in use and manufactured by the old process, that, according to its inventor, it was difficult to get people to believe that it was Cod Liver Oil at all. With the advent of the steam process there has not only been a great change in the color of the medicinal Cod Liver Oil from light brown to a very pale straw color, but something has been left out of the oil, namely, what is known by chemists as extractive matter. Richter, Schenck, De Jongh, Trousseau and Pidoux, Walsche, Oberghaus, Bouchardat, and a great number of other French, Dutch and German medical men consider the light brown Cod Liver Oil to be the most efficacious, and while it is admitted that the pale oil is more sightly in appearance, some of the best European physicians of to-day are protesting against it, and urging with good show of reason, that the active curative constituents which distinguish Cod Liver Oil from other oils and fats, such as butter, cream, the fat of meat, etc., etc., reside in the extractive matter left out of the oil by the modern steam process. They are accordingly prescribing the light brown oils of De Jongh, Isdahlt, *et al*, and claim to obtain much better therapeutic effects therefrom.

"Now, when it is considered that the reputation of Cod Liver Oil was made several hundred years before the advent of the steam process, and that during all these years it maintained its high position as a medicinal agent, it must be admitted that the old time Cod Liver Oil possessed great value. Many of the virtues ascribed to Cod Liver Oil cannot be accounted for on the plea that it is simply a valuable fatty food, because no other fat has produced the same effects on the system as the oil derived from the liver of the cod. Since 1822 leading scientific men in various parts of the world have been investigating the subject of Cod Liver Oil chemistry for the purpose of ascertaining if possible to what principle, or principles, the peculiar alterative or stimulating properties of the oil were due. These researches have finally established the fact that the source of the extractive matter found in the oil is the liver parenchyma, and its occurrence in the oil is purely incidental. The fatty matter consists of nothing but fat, while the extractives contain the peculiar principles which have given Cod Liver Oil its great reputation as a therapeutic agent for so many centuries."

The above is an excerpt from our brochure "From Source to Finish," which gives a detailed description of the preparation of Wine of Cod Liver Oil. This little book we will gladly mail to any pharmacist who may be interested enough in the subject to write us for a copy.

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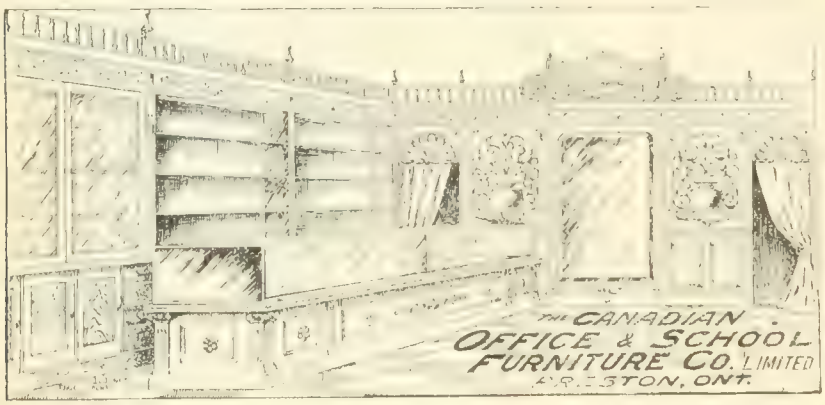

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180 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

Trade Varieties of a Few Drugs and How to Distinguish Them

By C. F. Nixon, Ph. G., President Massachusetts State Pharmaceutical Association.

What I shall have to say in this paper will be in relation to distinctive trade varieties of crude drugs, with special reference to their distinguishing features. I have specimens of nearly all that will be mentioned.

Cardamons.—There is much confusion in the market relative to cardamons. The common trade varieties are Mangalore, Malabar and Aleppy. These are distinctive enough in character, and when the supply came from natural sources there was no difficulty in obtaining them true to name; but now they are largely cultivated in India, Ceylon and the East Indies, and more or less mixed before reaching us. The finest in appearance, and the most expensive, is the Mangalore. They are of a light buff color, but slightly striated, large and plump, but are not well filled. The seeds proper are more or less shriveled, varying greatly in color, from light red to dark brown, and of inferior flavor. The light color of the capsules, and the inferior condition of the seeds, is due to a process of bleaching. The present price is $1.50. They yield 68 per cent. of seeds. The Malabar comes next in market value. They come from the same district as the Mangalore, and have the appearance of being the same cardamon, partly bleached. They are darker in color, more striated, and not quite so plump. They yield 72 per cent. of seeds and cost $1.25. The Aleppy is smaller, still darker in color, decidedly striated, and the capsules are well filled. They yield 78 per cent. of seed of a dark brown color and superior flavor. They cost $1.00. Although cheapest in price, and least attractive in appearance, I believe the Aleppy the most desirable for manufacturing purposes, and for sale over the counter as well.

Coca is a native of South America. There are two distinct types, the Bolivian and the Peruvian. The former does not reach our market. We have, however two distinct varieties, both coming from Peru, known as truxillo and huanuco. The truxillo, grown in the northern portion of Peru, is a thin, fragile green leaf, one to two inches long, usually much broken. It yields a fine colored green powder. The huanuco is rather larger, thicker, somewhat coriaceous, and not much broken. It is brownish-green, and yields a less handsome powder than the truxillo. It is probable that the huanuco comes from the same coca plant as the Bolivian, but grows in Peru. It yields a larger percentage of cocaine than the truxillo, and is preferred for all purposes.

Buchu.—The two official varieties are barosma betulina and barosma crenulata. The betulina is the short, broad leaf, notched at the apex, and the one in general use. Crenulata is practically out of the market. It is a short, ovate leaf, tapering both ways. The long buchu, barosma serratifolia, is not official. It is long and very narrow, 1 inch long by 1/8 inch wide. It yields but one third of the active principles that are found in the betulina, and costs one half more.

We have two official varieties of senna, cassa acutifolia (Alexandria), and cassia augustifolia (India or Tinnevilly). The latter is usually found in the shops, being preferred for its fine appearance. It consists of long, narrow, unbroken leaves 3/4 to 1 1/2 inch long, and is usually very clean. Alexandria senna is much smaller, thinner, very much broken up and more or less dirty. It is, however, the more desirable, as it contains a larger percentage of active principle. It costs about 40 cents, the India 18 cents.

The official ipecac is from cephaelis ipecacuanria, Brazilian or Rio ipecac. It is grayish brown, or blackish, 1-12 to 1-6 inch in diameter, with thick, strongly annulated bark, transversely fissured. The wood cord is small, white, tough and fibrous. There is in our market a closely allied species, cepaelis acuminata, carthagena ipecac. It is distinguished from the Rio by being thicker, of a light brown color, and less distinctly annulate. The relative medicinal value has not been satisfactorily determined. It costs about 10 per cent. less than the Rio.

Cinchona.—There is no difficulty at this time in obtaining both red and yellow barks of proper alkaloidal strength, but there is difficulty in obtaining barks of distinctive botanical species. Twenty-five years ago our supply came wholly from natural forests in South America, while at this time very little comes from that source. Immense forests of cinchonas have been planted in India, Ceylon, Java and other eastern countries, and most of our barks come from these countries. It was early found that by hybridizing various species, barks yielding much larger percentages of alkaloids were obtained, so that most of the cinchonas come from these hybrids. By this process much bark is produced, yielding as high as 12 per cent. of quinine, while the official requirement for calisaya is but 25 per cent. of quinine, or 5 per cent. of total alkaloids. These high percentage barks do not, however, come into the general market, all being taken by the large quinine manufacturers.

The calisaya barks are cinnamon brown merging into the red, and finely striated on the inner surface. The red barks are darker and more decidedly striated.

There are three official species of cinnamon, all quite distinctive. Cinnamonum zeylanicum, Ceylon cinnamon, is the very thin papery variety, rolled several layers in the quills. It consists wholly of the inner bark, is of a light yellowish brown color, and good flavor. Cinnamonum, cassia the common Chinese cinnamon, is the very thin papery variety, rolled several thicknesses, about 1-12 inch, of brown color, with the outer bark imperfectly removed, of inferior flavor. Cinnamonum saigonicum is the new official saigon cinnamon. It is very thick, about 1-6 inch, of dark brown color consisting of the inner bark. It is of the finest commercial flavor. The relative cost is, Cassia 12 cents; Ceylon, 40 cents; Saigon, 45 cents.

At the present price of vanilla bean it is worth while to know something of the market varieties. The official vanilla planifolia is a native of Mexico, and is cultivated in several tropical countries. Other species are natives of South America. The Mexican bean hardly needs description except to compare the other varieties with it. The pods are 8 to 12 inches long, one-third inch thick, tapering at both ends, the base being hooked, color blackish brown, wrinkled and slightly roughish to the feel, having the distinctive delicate vanilla odor. The present price is $16. The Bourbon vanilla most closely resembles the Mexican in odor, but differs in having a waxy feel, is a trifle shorter, has more crystals on the surface, contains more vanilla, makes a stronger extract, and costs $12. It is said to resemble tonka in odor, but I am unable to detect it. The bean known as South American resembles the Mexican in having a roughish feel, but is shorter—4 to 8 inches—of lighter color and inferior odor. It costs $6. Tahiti vanilla is much like the Bourbon, but shorter and thicker, with inferior odor. Costs $5. The last two are used principally in cut vanillas, so that unless we have implicit confidence in our dealer, we should buy whole vanilla, or look out for the price. Brazilian vanilla is very different from the other varieties. It is 3 or 4 inches long, very plump, one-half inch or more thick. I have never seen it in the general market, but it may be used by essence manufacturers. It is of very inferior odor, and costs $5.

There are too many varieties of acacia to go over them here. I refer to them to emphasize the fact that the true Kardofan gum should be used in preparations. It costs more per pound, but is the cheapest to use, as mucilage or syrups made of it will keep much longer without souring. It is distinguished by being whiter than other varieties, opaque rather than clear, due to many fissures. It is in smallish tears, or more commonly in fragments.

It is rather easy to get mixed up with the different kinds of aloe, especially in the powdered form. We have three principal commercial varieties in the market, two of which, the Socrotrine and Barbadoes, are official. Socotrine aloe is the best in all ways, and is the only one allowable in official preparations. It is commonly of an orange-brown color, with a resinous fracture, and a rather pleasant saffron like odor. Barbadoes aloe also resembles Socotrine in color and appearance, but has a rank, nauseous odor. It is used principally as a source for aloin. Cape aloe is not official. It is of a greenish-black color, very glossy, and has a bean-like odor. It is the least active of the aloes. Socotrine costs 40 cents; Barbadoes, 20 cents; Cape, 16 cents. Of course, the Socotrine is most likely to be

adulterated, specially when powdered. Small percentages are difficult to find, but larger amounts may be distinguished by the odor.

Guaiac occurs in the market in three forms. The most common is in irregular masses, of a blackish-green color, containing fragments of bark and wood. Inferior lots sometimes contain as high as 30 per cent. of such impurities. It is occasionally found in rounded tears of various size, from one-quarter to one inch in diameter. This is nearly pure resin, and is of superior quality. It is found, also, in large, homogeneous, clear cakes or masses, prepared by melting and straining. If pure, this is, of course, of superior quality, but in this form is sometimes adulterated with various pine resins. Such adulteration may be detected by treating with hot oil of turpentine, which dissolves pine resins, but does not effect guaiac resin.

The official rhubarb is the Chinese, from rheum officinalis, and probably other species yielding roots practically identical. It comes in round or flattish sections, of a yellowish or reddish-brown color, internally mottled with streaks of red and white, but without distinct rays. When chewed it is quite gritty. It is shipped direct from China, or by way of India, when it is known as India rhubarb. The matter of selection depends upon the quality, rather than the exact geographical source. The European rhubarb, raised largely in Austria, is of inferior quality. It is derived from rheum rhaponticum, the common garden rhubarb, and other species. It is distinguished from the Chinese by being lighter in color, not so decidedly mottled, is radiate, and but slightly gritty. It costs about a-third less than the Chinese.—*N. E. Druggist.*

Old Corks.

The following extract from a recently published interview with an old cork merchant shows that old corks are anything but useless:

"These," said the interviewed, leading the way to a long, high room, lined on each side with immense wooden bins, "are all old corks. This first bin you see is filled with mixed or broken cork articles. I pay something like fourpence or sixpence a pound for this refuse, and, after being washed in hot water and then dried, it is ground fine and sold to linoleum manufacturers at two shillings a pound.

"These are what we call 'screws,'" he said, leading the way to a bin of old ginger beer and wine bottle corks. "By 'screws' we mean that the corks have been pierced by a corkscrew, which, of course, renders them unfit for remaking into new corks. So we put them through a 'coring' machine, which cuts the inside out of them and leaves a hollow tube. The tubes are then sliced into rings for use in beer and ginger beer bottles. The best quality of wine corks, bought by us for less than a twelfth of their original cost, we obtain from the big west end clubs and restaurants. It is very seldom that the corkscrew goes into the corks in high-priced wine; therefore, it is an easy matter for us to make them into apparently brand new corks.

"The waiters at fashionable clubs and other places where expensive wine is drunk, find that collecting old corks is a very valuable perquisite. Wine corks are our most valuable commodity, and most of the beer bottle corks now in use are old wine corks which have been remade. If it were not for our trade corks would be twice the price they are at present. We remake an enormous number in a year. I employ six men to gather them, and each man has a list of hotels where he must call every week.

"Yes, it is a fairly good business, but when I first started it was better than it is now. Other people soon found out that I had a good thing and followed my example. One man has already made a snug fortune out of old corks, and is now fitting up new machinery, which will enable him to turn hundreds of old corks into new ones in less than an hour."—*Washington Star.*

Do One Thing Well.

Stick to your legitimate business. Do not go into outside operations. Few men have brains enough for more than one business. To dabble in stocks, to put a few thousand dollars into a mine and a few more into an invention is enough to ruin any man. Be content with fair returns. Do not become greedy. Do not think that men are happy in proportion as they are rich, and, therefore, do not aim too high. Be content with moderate wealth. Make friends. A time will come when all the money in the world will not be worth so much as one good, staunch friend.

The moral of this is emphasized by recent events. The reputed richest man in the world, Barney Barnato, of South Africa, and millionaire Creede, of gold-mining fame, committed suicide.—*Ex.*

Suppress the Store Lounger.

Always have a hearty welcome for every one, customer or not, and endeavor to make folks feel at home; at the same time be politic enough to keep your shop free from loungers. Do not encourage your men behind the counter in making a practice of entertaining their personal friends with an hour's "chin." There's no condition so distasteful to a customer as to find several men standing around your shop with no evident business other than to kill time. Have a thoroughly business air about the place and show no disposition to entertain loungers—they will soon realize that their visits are not appreciated.

Sulphur Precipitatum.

T. D. Reed, M. D.

Query 24. Precipitated sulphur seems to be grossly adulterated. Is it possible to obtain it pure in the open market?

This query is somewhat ambiguous, and its meaning must be assumed. In the first place the expression "grossly adulterated" may be taken as the equivalent of "not up to the standard of the Pharmacopœia."

The processes of manufacture of the British Pharmacopœia and United States Pharmacopœia are similar, up to the point of the addition of hydrochloric acid. The U. S. P. requires the acidulation to be stopped while the calcareous solution is still alkaline. The B. Phar. allows the addition of acid up to slight acidity; the product in the former case being greenish-yellow, in the latter almost white.

In the quantities used the resulting compound in solution is CaS; as, however, this tetrasulphide is not well known, text book writers assume that the combination is $(CaS_5)_2 + CaS_2O_3$. This assumption is plausible, but the equation given in some text-books, as representing the result of the Pharmacopœial process $= (CaS_2)_2 \div CaS_2O_3$, is not tenable, as in it less than half of the sulphur is accounted for.

The product known as "Lac Sulphur," was formerly official, and from recent inquiries made is still extensively sold, and frequently dispensed for sulphur precipitatum. This product, the result of a former pharmacopœial process, in which sulphuric acid is used as the precipitant, contains the whole of the calcium that was in the solution, amounting in the finished product to 58 per cent.—as gypsum – $CaSo_4D$, being practically insoluble.

This undesirable mixture, though not to be classified as willful adulteration, clearly comes under the legal classification of "sophistication" or "adulteration" and "not according to the Pharmacopœia." It is in reference to this mixture, doubtless, that this query is framed.

The second sentence of the query, "Is it possible to obtain it pure in the open market?" is susceptible of answers in two directions. It may be answered in the matter of the pharmacist, as a buyer from the wholesaler, or in the matter of the public buying from the retail pharmacist. An answer is attempted to meet each supposition.

That the pharmacist may procure a proper article of sulphur precipitatum in the large commercial centres is evident, for pure samples were obtained from wholesalers in Montreal, New York and Philadelphia.

The retail drug trade of the Province of Quebec gets its supplies almost entirely from seven large houses in Montreal. The stocks of these were examined: Two had both the calcareous and pure in stock, three had only the impure, one only the pure, and one "hadn't any in stock" at the time of inquiry.

JOHN LYMAN, President. [illegible]

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Darley's Arabian Oil for Horses.
" Black Oil for Horses.
Pearl Tooth Powder.
Handy Package Dyes.
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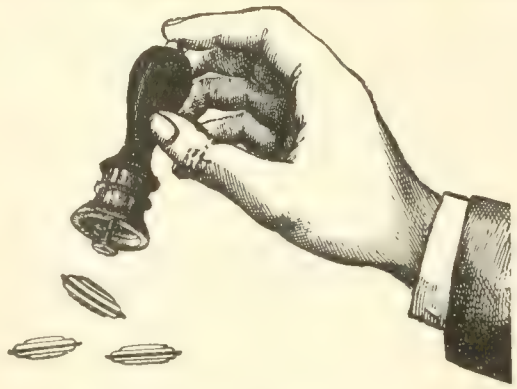

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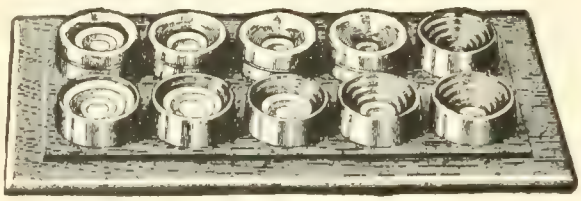

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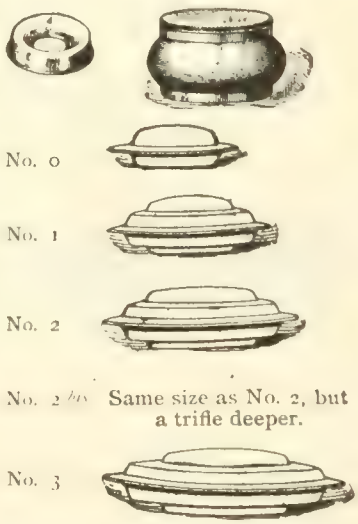

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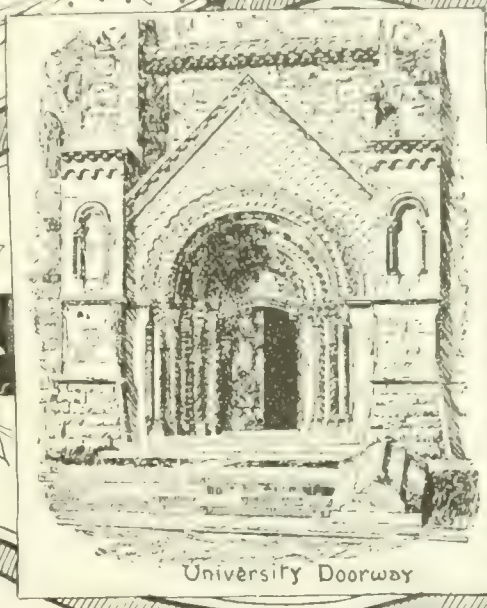


University Doorway

In 1884 the British Association for the Advancement of Science held its annual meeting in Montreal, and this year, for the second time in the history of the association, it has met outside of Great Britain.

The meeting this year in Toronto has been an unqualified success in point of attendance, the interest taken in the meetings by the members and associate members, and the social features which formed a portion of the programme for the entertainment of our visitors.

The reception given by the representatives of the Dominion, the Province of Ontario, and City of Toronto were enthusiastic and well received.

Their visit has certainly been an enlightenment to many who had hitherto very ill-formed ideas as to the nature and extent of this country, and its advancement in matters of scientific progress.

We have pleasure in presenting in this issue some excellent portraits of some of the leading members amongst our visitors, foremost amongst which is that of Sir John Evans, the newly-elected President of the Association, also short notices of some of the valuable papers discussed.

The first day of the meeting (Aug. 18th) was devoted mainly to committee meetings,and a reception tendered by the city, at which addresses of welcome were delivered by the Governor-General, Lord Aberdeen, and Mayor Shaw. The first regular meeting of the association was held in the Massey Hall, and was open not only to the members, but also to the citizens generally who had previously secured tickets of admission. The address of Sir John Evans, the President, was a scholarly one, and was thoroughly enjoyed and heartily appreciated.

The theme upon which he dilated at some length was "The Recognition of Archæology," and on this subject no one amongst the British scientists is, we believe, more capable and better authorized to speak.

Space would not permit of our giving even an outline of the masterly address which was fully reported in the daily press.

SIR JOHN EVANS.

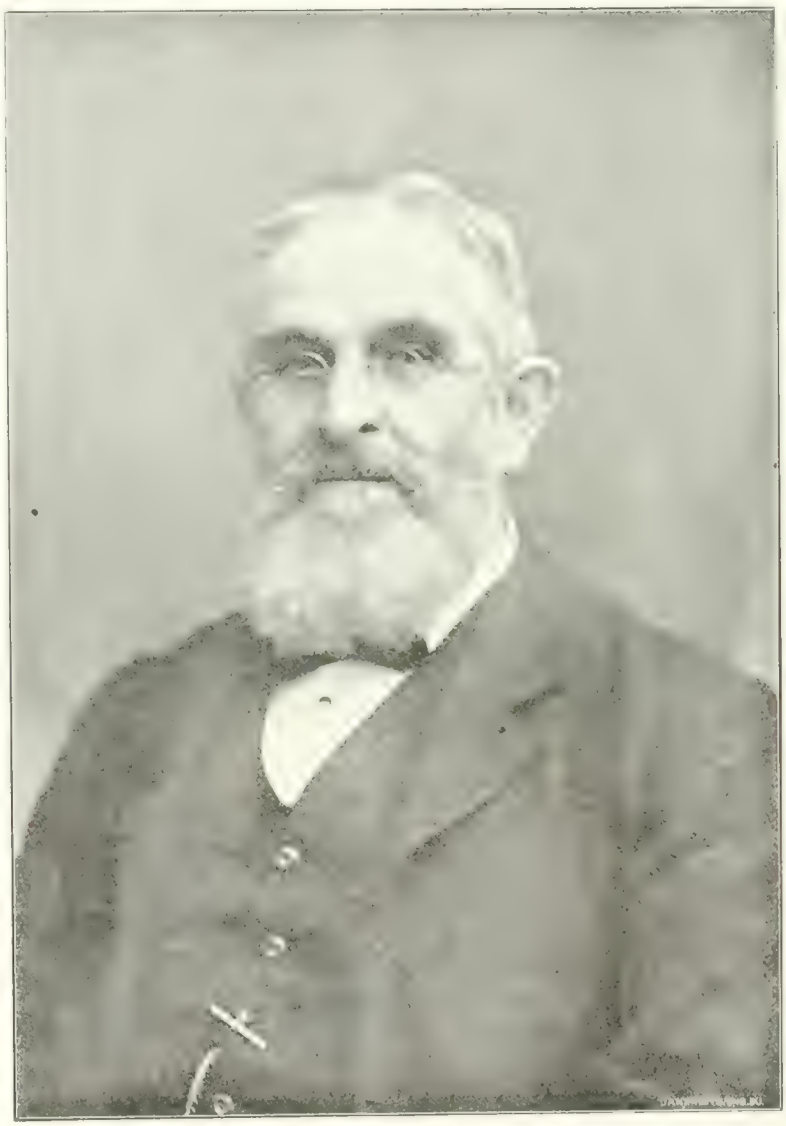
His full title is Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D, D.Sc., Treas. R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., F.G.S. He is the son of Rev. Arthur Benoni Evans, who was head master of Market Bosworth Free Grammar School, in Leicestershire. Sir John was born in 1823, in Burnham, Buckinghamshire, and was educated at a boarding-school at Dachet, near Windsor, at Market Bosworth, and in Germany.

As a boy Sir John had a great predilection for geology, archæology, heraldry, natural history, and especially numismatics. He has belonged to the Numismatic Society of London which, in 1887, voted him its gold medal ; the Society of Antiquaries, as President of which, in 1885, he became an ex-officio trustee of the British Museum, and was promptly appointed a member of the Standing Committee of that body ; the Geological Society which, in 1880, awarded him the Lyell medal ; the Royal Society, in which he holds high office ; the Anthropological Institute, of which he has been President ; the Society of Chemical Industry, of which he has been President ; the Institute of Civil Engineering, and many other learned societies.

His connection with the British Association for the Advancement of Science is of long standing, as he became a member in 1861. He presided over the ethnological department of the biological section at Liverpool in 1870 ; over the geological section at Dublin in 1878, and over the anthropological section at Leeds in 1890. At the Southampton meeting in 1882 he delivered the lecture to the operative classes, the subject being "Unwritten History, and How to Read It." In 1877 he was given the honorary degree of D.C.L. by Oxford, in 1890 that of Sc.D. by Cambridge, and in 1878 that of LL.D. by Dublin. He was created a K.C.B. in

1892, and in 1881 the rank of Commander of the Ancient Order of St. Thiago was conferred upon him by the King of Portugal.

The following is a list of the societies to which Sir John Evans belongs: Numismatic Society of London, 1849, President since 1874; Society of Antiquaries of London, President 1885-1892, now Vice-President; Geological Society of London, President 1874-1876, now Foreign Secretary; British Association, member since 1861; Royal Society, Fellow 1864, Vice-President 1876, Treasurer 1878 to present time; J. P. for Herts and St. Albans 1870, Deputy Lieutenant since 1876, High Sheriff for Herts 1881, Deputy Chairman of Quarter sessions 1887. Chairman 1880 to present time; D. C. L. Oxford, 1877; LL. D. Dublin, 1878; Sc.D. Cambridge, 1890; Deputy Chairman Herts County Council 1889-1897; President Society Chemical Industry, 1892-1893; Trustee of British Museum, 1885 to present time; K.C.B., May, 1892; Commander Order of Saint Thiago of Portugal, 1880; hon. member Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, 1879; correspondent of the Institute of France, 1887; American Academy of Arts and Sciences, hon. member, 1870; member of the Numismatic Societies of France, Switzerland, and Belgium; hon. member Anthropological Society of Washington, U.S.A., 1883; member of the Swedish Academy, 1875; corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, Bologna, 1897, etc., etc.



Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., D.Sc., F.S.A.
PRESIDENT.

LORD LISTER.

Lord Lister, the retiring President, is one perhaps with whose name our readers are more familiar than any other member of the association as the discoverer of the antiseptic methods, which have revolutionized surgery. He was born in 1827, and was educated at a private school and at University College, London, taking his B.A. in 1847. Entering on medical studies at University College, he graduated M.B. in 1852, going then to Edinburgh to see the surgical practice there. He was soon appointed assistant surgeon to the Royal Infirmary and extra-academical lecturer on surgery, rapidly coming to the front as a brilliant young surgeon. He commenced writing on scientific subjects while still a student, and between 1857 and 1860 he wrote a number of papers on important physiological subjects. In 1860 he was appointed Regius Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow, and he was so shocked by the prevalence and fatality of so-called hospital diseases that he plunged into pathological studies, which resulted in his epoch-making discovery of the antiseptic system. Since then his writings have been chiefly devoted to one branch or another of the germ theory of disease. The antiseptic system was fairly launched about 1867, and in 1869 Lister was appointed successor to his father-in-law, Professor Syme, in the chair of chemical surgery at Edinburgh. In 1877 he was appointed Professor of Clinical Surgery at King's College, London, a position which he held until three years ago.

LORD KELVIN.

Lord Kelvin, long known as Sir William Thomson, is one of the most eminent scientists in the world. The list of his distinctions is G.C.V.O., M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., D.L.; Professor of Natural Philosophy, Glasgow University since 1846; Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge; President Royal Society, Edinburgh (3rd time). He was born in Ireland in 1824, and was educated at the University of Glasgow, in which his father was a professor. He displayed his wonderful ability from a very early age, mastering and defending, for instance, Fourier's theory of the flow of heat, when a lad of 14 or 15. From Glasgow he went to St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1845, as Second Wrangler, and First Smith's Prizeman, also winning the Colquhoun Sculls. From 1846 to 1852 he was Fellow in his college, and in 1846 he received his professoriate at Glasgow. From that day to this the history of his lifework has been in no small measure the history of the progress of physical science. There is no department of physical science which he has not enriched and extended by his discoveries. There is hardly any theory in dynamics, heat, or electricity of which his theorems, experimental discoveries and views do not form a great and fundamental part, and in the domain of physical optics he has recently shed much light on some of the most recondite and disputed questions by his lectures and papers on the subject of the dynamics of systems of molecules, and the constitution of the ether. To telegraphy his services have been of peculiar value. He acted as electrician for the Atlantic cable, 1857-58 and 1865-66; he invented the mirror galvanometer and siphon recorder in connection with submarine telegraphy; he acted as electrical engineer for the French Atlantic cable, 1869; the Brazilian and River Plate, 1873; the West Indian cables, 1875, and the Mackay-Bennett Atlantic cables, 1879; and he has invented a mariner's compass and navigational sounding machine, and many electrical measuring machines. The successful completion of the Atlantic cable in 1866 brought him knighthood, and in 1892 he was created a baron.

PROFESSOR H. MARSHALL WARD.

Professor H. Marshall Ward, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.R.H.S., has been Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge since 1895. Born in 1854,

he was educated at Owens College, Manchester, and Christ's College, Cambridge. He has had a distinguished career, having been awarded the Royal Medal in 1893; is Hon. Fellow of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, the Institute of Brewing, and the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, Fellow of Sydney Sussex College of Cambridge and Hon. Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. He was Cryptogamic Botanist to the Ceylon Government, 1880-82; Berkeley Fellow, Owens College, 1882; Fellow of Christ's College, 1883, and Professor of Botany in the Forest School, Cooper's Hill, 1885-95. His publications have been:—"Timber and Some of Its Diseases," "The Oak," "Sach's Lectures on the Physiology of Plants," "Laslett's Timber and Timber Trees," "Diseases of Plants," and numerous memoirs on bacteriology, fungi and plant diseases, etc., in the transactions and proceedings of the Royal Society, Linnean Society and elsewhere.

PROF. W. R. DUNSTAN.

Prof. Windham Roland Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S., is Director of the Scientific Department of the Imperial Institute. He was born on May 24, 1861, at Chester, his father being Governor of Chester Castle, and was educated at Bedford School. In 1884 he was demonstrator of chemistry in the University laboratories, Oxford, and in 1885 was University lecturer in chemistry in its relations to medicine. In 1886 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry, Pharmaceutical Society. In 1892 he became lecturer on chemistry, St. Thomas' Hospital, and he took his present position in 1896. He was in 1897 Secretary of the British Association Committee of Science Teaching; he, in 1896, became a member of the Standing Committee on Physics and Chemistry, Royal Society. He has published numerous scientific memoirs, chiefly chemical, which have been published in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society" and other publications.

PROF. L. C. MIALL.

Louis C. Miall, F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., Professor of Biology in the Yorkshire College, Leeds, was born in Bradford in 1842. His own description of his life is "quite uneventful." He has described the structure of a good many animals, recently the fossil, large and small, among others labyrinthodonts, elephant, and many insects. He has paid attention to life histories, and to the external circumstances which affect the life of animals, and, among the rest, has tried to show how important is the surface tension of water to many aquatic animals and plants. Among more popular writings he has published "Chapters from Nature," "The Natural History of Aquatic Animals," etc. He has paid attention to methods of teaching and has just published a book on this subject, "Thirty Years of Teaching." He has lived almost all his life in Yorkshire.

AN UNDISCOVERED GAS.

Professor Wm. Ramsay, Ph.D., LL.D.,

Lord Lister, D.C.L.,
Ex Retiring President.

D.Sc., F.R.S., president of the chemical section, spoke in his annual address of "an undiscovered gas." This gas he described as having a most peculiar property. While it had an existence it was as yet undiscovered, and therefore unnamed.

The learned speaker brought before his hearers, at some considerable length, the evidence at present known to the scientific world of the existence of this undiscovered element. The various arrangements of elements were reviewed, starting with Dobereiner's triadic grouping in 1817, and coming to the methods de-

[illegible] ments as suggested by Pettenkofer, and [illegible] Gladstone, and Cooke. These methods consisted mainly in the seeking for some expression which would represent the difference between the atomic weights of certain allied elements.

The upshot of all these efforts was the arrangement by Mr. John Newlands [illegible] according to the order of their atomic weights. This idea was further developed by Meyer, of Tubingen, and Professor Mendeleiff, of St. Petersburg. It was now known as the periodic law. In each of the eight groups, placed in vertical columns, were the elements forming a natural class, possessing similar qualities and various other properties.

The search for the elements of this undiscovered gas was traced by the speaker through the properties of argon and helium. By means of a table illustrating the differences between the manganese-fluorine, chromium-oxygen, vanadium-nitrogen, and tatanium-carbon groups, he drew the approximate deduction between the atomic weights of helium and argon as 36.

The speaker then related the many experiments made by himself, Mr. Travers, and others, with gases of undoubted chemical unity. One of these proved that it was impossible to separate a gas of undoubted chemical unity into portions of different density by diffusion.

[illegible]

Prof. L. C. Miall, F.R.S., president of the zoological section, occupied the chair at the meeting of that section. In his annual address he dealt with the advancement made in late years in the study of zoology and the work of the early pioneers in this field. He dealt exhaustively with the study of fish and animal life, and in this connection gave many valuable hints to young students. One of the most important helps to the student, he said, were the zoological stations now maintained by most of the great nations. In his concluding remarks he said: "This hasty review of animal transformations reminds me how great is the part of adaptation in nature. To many naturalists the study of adaptations is the popular and superficial side of things; that which they take to be truly scientific is some kind of index-making. But we

should recognize that comparatively modern adaptations may be of vital importance to the species, and particularly luminous to the student because at times they show us nature at work."

PHYSIOLOGISTS MEET.

The president of the physiological section, Professor Michael Foster, M.A., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., sec. R.S., delivering his annual address dwelt upon the labors, through which physiology owes much of its present high standing, of Darwin, Claude Bernard, Bowman, Brown-Sequard, Brucke, Du Bois Reymond, Donders, Helmholtz, Ludwig, Huxley, and other great scientists. In conclusion, he said: "We physiologists are sorely tempted towards self-righteousness, for we enjoy that blessedness which comes when men revile you and persecute you, and say all manner of evil against you falsely. In the mother country our hands are tied by an Act which was defined by one of the highest legal authorities as a 'penal' Act; and though with us, as with others, difficulties may have awakened activity, our science suffers from the action of the State. And some there are who would go still farther than the State has gone, though that is far; who would take from us even that which we have and bid us make bricks wholly without straw. To go back is always a hard thing, and we in England can hardly look to any great betterment for at least many years to come. But unless what I ventured to put before you to-day be a mocking phantasm, unworthy of this great association and this great occasion, England, in this respect, at least, offers an example to be shunned alike by her offspring and her fellows."

Lord Kelvin, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

Lord Kelvin's paper on

THE FUEL AND AIR SUPPLY OF THE WORLD

was a most interesting one, and attracted much attention not only from the well known fame and ability of the speaker, but also from the fact that the subject appeared to appeal to his hearers.

The great scientist spoke for about half an hour, and his remarks were listened to with the closest attention. There was much quiet humor in his speech, particularly in the quite savage attack he made upon the English system of weights and measures, whose early downfall he looks forward to with delight. His Lordship said that, as his audience knew, all known fuel is the residue of ancient vegetation. Some of it is the residue of extinct animal life, fish oil for example. He did not intend to consider how much of it was due to animal life, as it was all due to vegetable life in the end. All animals either live on vegetable food or on other animals which lived on vegetable food, or on other animals which lived on other animals whose food was vegetable life. The total potential energy of all animal life, alive or dead, is primarily due to the action of sunlight on vegetation. Is it probable that there is unknown fuel of primeval origin that existed on the earth before plant or animal life was created? There are the strongest possible reasons for believing that there was no fuel on the earth at the time when life came upon it.

Lord Kelvin then made a slight digression upon the process of the formation of the earth, in which he stated that it was quite possible that at the centre of the earth there is molten gold or native iron.

When sunlight does its work in extracting from plants their substance of carbon and oxygen, generally from water vapor, it rejects oxygen, so that for every kilogram of vegetable substance there must be a certain quantity of oxygen delivered into the atmosphere. Taking an average fuel, it takes three tons of oxygen to burn one ton of coal. Some fuels require more than this and some less, but they may be all reduced to this average. The total fuel supply of the world cannot be more than the total oxygen of the world. Every square metre of the earth's surface bears ten tons of air, of which two tons is oxygen. The total oxygen of the whole earth will have to be reckoned. The area of the earth in acres is 124,000,000, or 510 million million square metres.

What is the total fuel of the earth? There are three tons of oxygen to each one of fuel; 510 million million square metres correspond to twice 510 million million tons of oxygen, and the third part of that is 340 million million tons; 40 million million tons of fuel is equal to, or greater than, all the fuel of the earth, wood, plants, vegetable mould containing a certain amount of fuel; the coal measures, shale, oil, etc., have all to be taken into account, and the unknown fuel under the ocean, and it is to be hoped that the geologists will tell us something more than we now know of the geology of the solid matter of the depths of the ocean. This is probably the exact amount, because probably all the oxygen of our atmosphere came from primeval vegetation - not within 1 or 2 per cent., but very nearly.

It is interesting to compare that with the portion of the earth with which we are well acquainted. Taking England and Scotland, with which he was most familiar, the coal supply commission appointed in 1831, which included among its members Sir Roderick Murchison and Sir Andrew Murchison, estimated the purely available coal supply of the world as being 146 thousand million tons. The area of the world is about two thousand times that of Great Britain, and the total fuel supply is just 2,000 times that of Great Britain.

In speaking of the area of Great Britain Lord Kelvin had occasion to speak of the square mile, and this was one of several portions of his address where he attacked that venerable institution. "I have," he said, "a great admiration for everything British—British colonies, this Dominion here—but I do hate and detest the British square mile." (Laughter.) A few moments later he entered a plea for the kilometre, which, he said, was quite as convenient for everyone, bicyclists included, as the square mile, and he hoped that every bicycle made in Canada from now on would have its cyclometer in kilometres.

This represents at the rate of six-tenths of a ton per square inche. Three times this would give one and one eighth tenths of the oxygen required to burn all the readily available fuel supply. The com-

missioners estimated 56 thousand million tons more of coal as probably existent at lower and less easily accessible strata. Therefore, if you were to build a wall around the coast of Great Britain and get all the coal on fire at once the coal could not be burned, as the oxygen would be all exhausted. It is asphyxiation or want of coal that we are to face! As Great Britain could not burn all its coal supply, it follows that the coal of Britain is considerably in excess of the fuel supply of the rest of the world, reckoned per equal areas, whether of land or sea.

Prof. L. C. Miall, F.R.S. F.L.S.
President Section D Zoology.

In discussing the formation of the atmosphere Lord Kelvin declared that life must have existed on the earth for at least 20,000,000 years.

Of the water power of the world Lord Kelvin said that it was of little importance. Of Niagara he pointed out that the 12,000,000 horse-power which would soon be produced there would only be sufficient for four ocean liners, while the whole power of Niagara, estimated at 4,000,000 horse-power, was only sufficient for 100 ocean liners.

The future supply of oxygen which we will have to breathe will have to come from vegetation, and as the coal is burned were it not for increasing vegetation we would die not from want of coal but from want of air to breathe.

BOTANICAL SECTION.

Prof. Marshall Ward, Sc.D., F.R.S., delivered a most excellent and valuable paper on soils and fertilizers. Prof. Ward's address was exhaustive, but deeply interesting. In opening, he briefly alluded to the progress made in the various departments of botany, which were resulting in the specialization of this branch of sci-

Sir W. Turner, M.B., LL.D., F.R.S.
President Section H—Anthropology.

openly, recognized. Already the establishment of bacteriological laboratories and a huge special literature, of zymotechnical laboratories and courses on the study of yeasts and mould fungi, of agricultural stations, forestry, and dairy schools, and so on, were signs of the inexorable results of progress.

THE SUN AS A SCAVENGER.

After referring to the growth of specialism in botanical study, and its reward in the form of a wealth of additional discovery, Professor Ward entered upon a short review of some advances in the knowledge of fungi made during the last three decades, dealing particularly with the agency of fungi in alcoholic fermentations. This subject he elaborated on at some length.

Speaking of the destruction of bacteria, he said: "There is one connection in which recent observations on enzymes in the plant-cell promise to be of importance

Sir W. H. Gaskell, M.D., F.R.S.
Vice-President Section I—Physiology.

liquid are exposed to sunlight they are rapidly killed. Further researches, in which I have had some part, gradually brought out the facts that it is really the light rays and not high temperatures which exert this bactericidal action. That these matters are of importance in limiting the life of bacteria in our streets and rivers, and that the sun is our most powerful scavenger, has been shown by others as well as myself,"

The speaker emphasized the need of recognizing that bacteriology only touches animal pathology at a few points, and of

Dr. G. M. Dawson, C.M.G., F.R.S., F.G.S.
President Geology.

the public learning that, so far from bacteria being synonymous with disease, the majority of these organisms appeared to be beneficial rather than inimical to man.

Cases were cited as pointing to the conviction that a school of bacteriology which had nothing to do with medical questions, but investigated problems raised by the forester, agriculturist, and gardener, the dairyman, brewer, dyer, and tanner, etc., would yet be established in connection with one or other of the great botanical centres.

Prof. H. Marshall Ward, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.L.S.
President Section K—Botany

Professor Ward dealt with the action of fungi upon the roots of forest trees, and then explained the nature of researches with respect to the urea bacteria and the nitrifying organisms found in manure and soils. With respect to these it was shown that there now exists a sketch of the whole of the down-grade of the cycle of organic nitrogen in nature; it only needs supplementing by the history of the fixation of free nitrogen from the atmosphere by leguminous plants and certain soil organisms to complete the sketch.

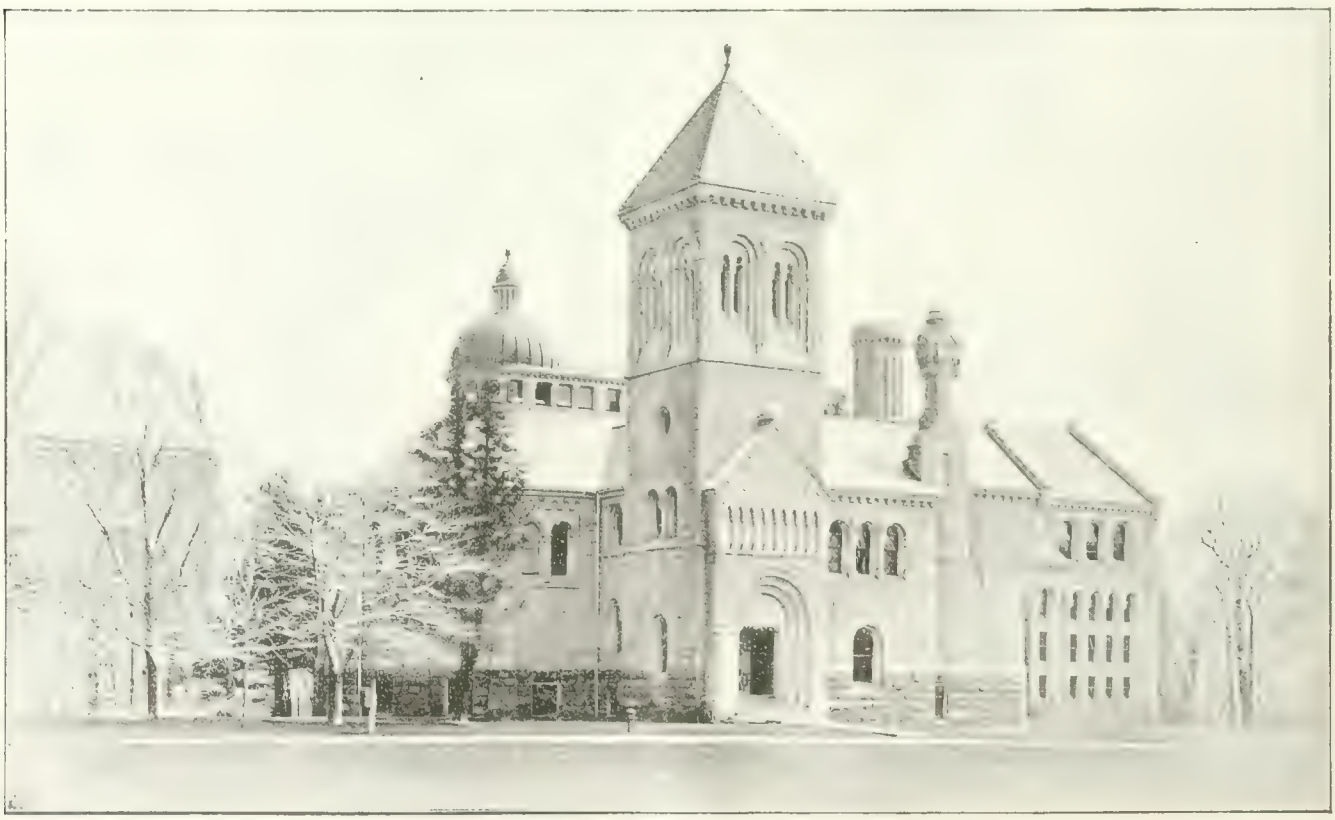
Prof. F. O. Bowker, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Vice-President Section K—Botany

FLUORINE GAS

Fluorine gas was made for the first time in America, before the assembled members of the chemistry section. It was a portion of the programme of interesting demonstrations that occupied the day, and its announcement attracted the majority of the distinguished scientists.

The feat was accomplished by Prof. Meslans, head assistant to the famous Prof. Moissan, of Paris, whose researches with fluorine have been one of the features of the recent chemical progress of the world. Prof. Meslans journeyed all the way to Canada to make the demonstration, and succeeded most admirably. His running talk which accompanied the

Prof. H. Dixon, M.A., F.R.S.
Vice-President Section B—Chemistry



University of Toronto Library Building.

experiment was in French, and was merely a description of the apparatus and method employed.

Prof. Meslans' apparatus consisted of a bucket filled with snow and salt, in which

Prof. A. R. Forsyth, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
President Section A. Mathematical and Physical Sc.

was immersed a "U" shaped tube containing hydrofluoric acid. Two electric wires dipped down into the liquid and small copper tubes carried away the liberated gases. These tubes first ran into a curious little copper vessel which was filled with solidified carbonic acid and alcohol to keep the temperature sufficiently low to prevent the destruction of the apparatus.

When Prof. Meslans had arranged everything to his satisfaction the current was turned on and the gas began to form. Then a number of experiments were car

Prof. Wm. Ramsay, Ph.D., F.R.S.
President Section B. Chemistry.

ried on, showing that the curious element attacked practically everything presented to it, bursting into flame the moment it touched charcoal, silicon, alcohol, ben-

[illegible] sulphur, potassium, [illegible] salty substances. The demonstrations were greeted with many bursts of applause.

After the conclusion of Prof. Moissan's paper was read by Prof. Mendola, giving the latest results of Prof. Moissan and Prof. Dewar in their experiments with fluorine. The essay stated that the two great French chemists had at length succeeded in liquefying fluorine and determining its properties in that state.

[illegible]

Prof. Milne lectured on the fascinating and interesting subject of "Volcanoes and Earthquakes."

He humorously referred to the president's remarks as to his command of the subject, and disclaimed the extensive knowledge credited to him. His subject he divided into the causes of earthquakes and volcanoes, their use as a subject of study, their scientific value, and also their commercial value. The present idea of the theory of earthquakes, he said, was that 99.9 per cent. of earthquakes were

Rt. Hon. James Bryce, M.P.

caused by the sudden release of elastic strain in our rocks, which had bent, bent until they could bend no longer, and have broken, then oscillated for some time, causing an earthquake, and then have come to a state of rest again. The remaining percentage of earthquakes were caused by volcanic eruption.

In explanation of this theory, Prof. Milne spoke of the gradual cooling of the earth, and therefore of its contraction. The crust of the earth was like a huge arch. He considered earthquakes to be a cause for rejoicing. The tendency of the earth, owing to the action of rain and rivers, was to become level, and earthquakes were needed to controvert this tendency.

On a table on the platform the lecturer had a seismograph, or horizontal pendulum, just brought into Toronto recently. This is an instrument whereby an earthquake disturbance in any part of the earth can be recorded in Toronto. By means of a similar instrument Prof. Milne announced in England on the day it occur-

[illegible] a vote of thanks was proposed by Prof. Ingall, [illegible] seconded by Prof.

Prof. M. Foster, F.R.S., D.C.L., D.Sc., LL.D.

Perry, and heartily concurred in by the audience.

Price Generally Indicates Quality

A medical journal asks the question: "Why do the public consult druggists on medical matters?" and answers it as follows: "Such people go to the druggist's because he is accessible; because, as a general rule, he knows sufficient to do no harm, even if he can do no good; and because some medicine is immediately prescribed, given and paid for, and so the transaction is completed. It

Mr. G. F. Deacon, M.I.C.E.

is, therefore, obvious that there exists a distinct public want in the way of first aid and medicine for the thousand and one trivial ailments to which even the

healthy are exposed, and that a number of people do not desire to have a formal medical consultation for such ailments."

There is much truth in this—the pharmacist is frequently burdened with such demands for medical aid. If he deems the requests should be referred to a physician and proposes that course to the person, frequently the seeker for advice will seemingly acquiesce and leave the store—to seek some other pharmacist who is less scrupulous. It may be that it was to meet the demands of such people that doctors conceived the idea of doing a dispensing practice. The experts who stick to prescription writing are asking larger fees because their patients are fewer in number—the majority of people going to the doctor who hands out the biggest bottle of medicine in connection with his fee for advice.

The doctor has the right to dispense medicines, but are the mixtures he gives out always *medicines?* This may seem a queer question, but the fact is that the average dispensing physician is not a competent judge of what is good and reliable. In the old days when prescriptions went to the druggist, the doctor insisted on his using the best of everything in filling them. Now, what does the average dispensing doctor do?—he uses drugs in ready-for-use combinations purchased from the agent who named the lowest price. This is no imaginary condition of things. The druggist who used to fill prescriptions for doctors can not now supply them with pharmaceuticals made by first-class firms they used to favor, even when offered at cost in order to retain their good-will. No, they can buy goods with the same ingredients *on the label* much cheaper, and they do it.

What do patients get? Practically nothing. According to the medical journal, which we quoted, most of the ailments doctors have to treat are of a trivial kind, and scarcely need medicine; a little good advice and a box or bottle of inferior stuff from a cheap medicine-mixer's laboratory do the work, and the doctor rests easy. But all cases are not trivial—a patient may need some drug in an active and perfect form—then if the doctor relies on his cheap-bought purchases, his patient must suffer.

How do we know that some medicines sold to doctors are inferior or not true to label? Inference alone suggests it. When a pound of some fluid extract can be bought for the price of the alcohol, drug and bottle, allowing nothing for profit, workmen's salaries, rent of manufactory, etc., it is pardonable to think that some unusual process has been employed in the making. The economy of conducting operations largely, cannot entirely annihilate expense. When the necessary ingredients for an elixir cannot be bought in a large way for the price asked for the finished preparation, what can be expected of the goods furnished? If facts are called for, it is not so hard to find preparations which will not stand chemical tests. There are elixirs of phosphates of iron, quinine and strychnine made which the chemist can show to be made from quinine sulphate, strychnine sulphate and citro-chloride of iron—in which the phosphoric radical is entirely absent; Hoffmann's anodyne, which contains no etherial oil, but which has a drop or two of castor oil in it that gives a greasy stain to paper; fluid extracts of potent drugs, which have been made with odorless wood alcohol are not unknown.

If the doctor was such a stickler for purity and quality when he prescribed, he owes it to his patients that he shall be as particular when he dispenses. But, as has been said, ordinarily he is no pharmacist—no judge of quality, except by results—consequently one who may be easily imposed upon by the unscrupulous. Under some favoring circumstances he may be able to buy medicines as cheap as the druggist, but when he finds that he can buy them cheaper, let him beware! Something for nothing is impossible; reduced strength at a reduced price, or substitution plain and simple is what he will get.—*Western Drug Record.*

Business Maxims.

The following maxims are taken from the *Iron Age*, being contributions from successful business men (*Nat. Druggist*):

Shun strong drink.

Be strict in keeping engagements.

Do nothing carelessly or in a hurry.

Advertise first, last and all the time.

Be sure you are right, then go ahead.

To preserve credit, do not use it much.

A pound of pluck is worth a ton of luck.

Do not wait for trade; hustle—go after it.

Maintain your integrity as a sacred thing.

Watch the leaks—they grow to well holes.

Always be at the head of your own business.

The secret of success is constancy of purpose.

Be honest from principle, as well as from policy.

Push in busy seasons; in dull seasons, still push.

Pay promptly, and collect as promptly as you pay.

Let the other man sell at a loss; you sell at a profit.

Buy advertising as you buy goods—never overstocked.

Employ nobody to do what you can easily do yourself.

Have a place for everything and everything in its place.

Be cautious how you become the security for any person.

Be ambitious without limit, other than the ability to pay.

Keep courteous clerks; be kindly and courteous yourself.

Keep the best stock, the cleanest stock and turn it often.

Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.

A pleasant word will often bring back a straying customer.

Never misrepresent goods, nor allow it to be done; it is fatal.

Have enough system to aid your business, not to cripple it.

Be clear and explicit in bargains, and put everything in writing.

Keep your plans and business to yourself, yet be candid with all.

Make your advertisements absolute truths; they will reap golden dollars.

Don't let your business be a stranger in your house; know it thoroughly.

It is worth a thousand pounds a year to have the habit of looking on the bright side of things.

Fear God, be industrious, know your business, spend a little less than you earn, and success is sure.

Prefer short credit to long, cash to credit, either in buying or selling, and small profits with little risk to the chance of better gains with more hazards.

Learn to treat a shabbily-dressed customer with as much civility as you manifest toward the richest of your patrons; the dollar you get from each is of the same value.

Vanillin.

A patent has been granted in France to M. Siegfried, for the subjoined process of manufacture: One part of essence of cloves, three parts of potassium carbonate, and nine parts of water are heated in an open iron pan, fitted with a stirrer and thermometer, the mass being raised to 220° C. as quickly as possible. The vapors evolved during the operation carry away with them the hydrocarbons in the essence, so the work should be carried on in a draught cupboard to avoid inconvenience. At 220° C. the mass is poured into five parts of cold water, one part of crystallized copper sulphate being added, and the whole is heated for eight to ten hours on the water bath; the liquid portion, containing the potassium compound of vanillin, being poured off from the black oxide of copper formed, which is washed in water several times over. The liquids being united, acid is added to liberate the vanillin, which is then extracted by means of ether, and purified in the usual manner. Instead of copper sulphate and alkali, ammoniacal copper oxide or oxide of lead or mercury may be employed in presence of an alkali; but this alternative method is neither so easy to work nor so economical as that making use of copper sulphate or oxide, besides giving an inferior yield.—*Perfumer.*

ERGOTINAL.—Is the trade name for *liquor ammonii ergotinici*, Vosswinkel, which, it is claimed, possesses all of the virtues of ergot without its toxic properties.

Good Sellers

Live Druggists are finding it pays to sell goods with their own name on. We prefer sending goods out in that way. We only please ourselves in pleasing our customers. Try us.

Emulsion Cod Liver Oil
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Beef, Iron and Wine
Extract of Sarsaparilla
Perfect Headache Powders

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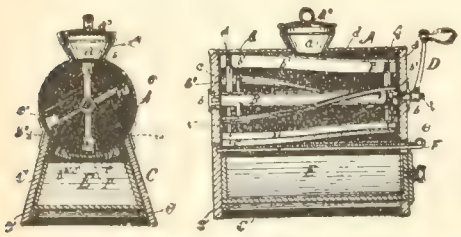
For Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists.

Excelsior Mixer and Sifter



Changeable Sieves—40 to 60 mesh with each Mixer.

Dust proof and easily cleaned.

Rubber Brush rubs out all lumps before sifting.

UNEQUALLED FOR SIMPLICITY AND DURABILITY.

IN THREE SIZES suitable to mix 5 lbs., 10 lbs., and 25 lbs. at $6, $10, and $16 each.

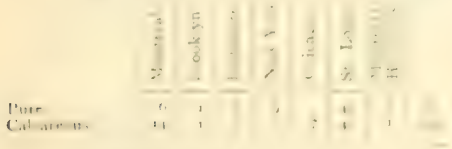
This Machine mixes Powders thoroughly, then forces them through sieves of the proper fineness. The only Mixer and Sifter which holds the Powder until well mixed, then sifts it.

See what they say: W. J. DYAS, Esq. Dear Sir, Please send us at once one Excelsior Mixer, 10 lb. capacity, same kind as we got some years ago. They give every satisfaction. HATTIE & MYLINS, Halifax, N.S.

Sole Agent for Canada, = = = WM. J. DYAS, Toronto, Ont.

Investigation of retail stocks was then made. Samples were obtained from 55 reputable pharmacies in Montreal, Brooklyn, Baltimore, New York, St. Louis, and Chicago; 26 of these were pure, 29 were calcareous.

SAMPLES OF SULPHUR PRECIPITATUM.



	Montreal	Brooklyn	Baltimore	New York	Chicago	St. Louis	Total
Pure	6	4		4		6	
Calcareous	11	5		3	6	4	1

Total samples examined

In Montreal it was generally stated that the article was in small demand, a pound serving for several years in some cases. It was also held that occasionally preference was expressed for the "sparkling" powder when "lac sulphur" was wanted.

The willingness of the public to accept an impure article, the result of early experience, is, however, no excuse for the pharmacist carrying only the impure article in stock. In buying, the pharmacist should specify: Sulphur precipitatum pur., and examine every lot with a lens. All that is necessary is to rub a little smooth on paper, with a spatula, and examine with a good light. Any sample showing shining particles with a lens, or even to the naked eye, is to be rejected. It is not really necessary for the buyer to estimate the quantity of calcareous matter. In the cases in which the quantitative estimate was made, the lime was "all there." For the U. S. P. article the simplest method is to extract with carbonic disulphide and weigh residue as impurity. For the B. P. article, which may contain some gamma sulphur, I prefer to extract the sample with water, dry and weigh residue, burn this and deduct ash, (sand, etc.,)

To make anything like a survey of the stocks throughout the United States would be a work of time, labor and expense: this answer could only be taken "*pro tanto*," but may serve by the publicity given the subject through the American Pharmaceutical Association to call the attention of pharmacists to the desirability of every retailer over-hauling his stock of "sulphur precipitatum."

I am indebted to Messrs. Alpers, Bacon, Gallagher, Whelpley and Hallberg for obtaining for me samples for tabulation.

Montreal, July 24, 1897.

Selenium in Commercial Sulphur.*

T. D. Reed, M.D.

Query 25. To what extent is Selenium found in Flowers of Sulphur?

This query is somewhat indefinite, to the "extent" that the "extent" may be taken as the equivalent of "quantity" or "frequency."

The sulphur coming into Canada is wholly from the Mediterranean, and known in the trade as Sicily Sulphur. Six samples, from as many different dealers, were examined by the Cyanide process of the U.S.P., all found to give coloration within the limitations. Two samples of American sulphur authenticated by Dr. Remington were tested, and also failed to give any indication of selenium.

To test the U.S.P. processs and also to obtain a colorimetric standard, a sample of fused selenium, Merck, was obtained and treated with cyanid according to the official process. The test was found to be delicate and available to $\frac{1}{500}$ of a grain. This test depends on the formation of seleno-cyanide of potassium, and the precipitation from the solution of red selenium, on the addition of hydrochloric acid.

To make a more thorough test, double the quantity of the Phar. test, 1 gramme, was taken and the quantity of cyanide increased to two grammes, the boiling was continued one hour, some of the sulphur was still undissolved, a further addition of cyanide (Merck's 98 p. c.) of half a gramme was then made and the boiling continued half an hour. A few particles of sulphur still remained undissolved. On cooling, the clear liquid was strongly acidulated with hydrocholic acid, C.P., but no trace of selenium was obtained. The reason for increasing the quantity of cyanide was a desire to dissolve the whole of the sulphur if possible into sulpho-cyanide, The quantities being practically 2 to 1, thus KCN = 65, S 32.

The U. S. P. test is as follows: If .5 gram. of sulphur be boiled with .5 grain potassium cyanide, in 5 CM_3 of water, and the clear liquid be acidulated with hydrochloric acid it should not assume a reddish color, even after standing for an hour (absence of selenium.)

On boiling the cyanide and sulphur together, in pure water, a colorless solution is obtained; on the addition of hydrochloric acid, slight effervescence occurs, and a faint yellow cloud appears, this is due to the persulphocyanic acid.

The operator must be on his guard against iron, as the sulpho-cyanide formed is extremely sensitive to this metal, and iron is an element very difficult to completely get away from. In some of the experiments made a red color was promptly obtained, this reaction was finally traced, in one case, to the filter paper, in another to dust, and the sulphur also was found to give faint traces of iron.

The answer that I feel disposed to make, to the query, admittedly an incomplete one is:

There is no difficulty in obtaining sulphur, which will meet the requirements of the U.S.P. in absence of selenium.

In preparing this communication, some facts have been learned which it may be permitted here to state. The nomenclature "flowers" vs. "flour" has been discussed. "Flowers" is the term quite properly applied to substances like sublimed sulphur, as is indicated by the Latin and German equivalents. In commerce much of the powder of sulphur is ground [illegible] and is thereby [illegible] proper name.

For disinfection, and agricultural purposes, dealers send out the ground, as it a little cheaper than the sublimed. The lighter tint of the ground is noticeable, when the two are compared.

A curious mis-print was noticed in the U.S.P. Under sulphur, the statement is made: "Carbon disulphide dissolves a portion of it, but leaves a residue of *crystalline* sulphur."

It should read *amorphous*. The various crystalline forms of sulphur, are all soluble in CS., only the gamma or amorphous sulphur is insoluble. The attention of the text-book writers who have reproduced, only too carefully the wording of the national authority, is respectfully called to the statement made in this paragraph.

The coloring power of precipitated selenium is very great, one grain making a a pint of water look like arterial blood. (Sample shown) The tint also is to be noted, as different from that of sulphocyanide and iron.

Chicashige describes in *Chemical News* April 1897, a red sulphur occurring in Japan and containing 1-16 per cent. of selenium. This fact is here noted, to allow the remark that even in the case of a native sulphur, sufficiently rich in selenium to be distinguishable at sight, the quantity present—less than 5 grains per pound—might well be considered therapeutically negligible.

The spectroscope was tried but did not furnish any aid to the recognition of selenium.

* Read at Minnetonka meeting of American Phar. Association, August 26, 1897.

Turpentine.

From a paper by Frank H. [illegible] in the [illegible] *Medical Journal.*

Turpentine is obtained from the pine tree (pinus, Gr. pitos). This name was given it by the ancients. A genus of trees of the natural order coniferæ, distinguished by monœcious flowers and woody cones, with numerous two seeded scales, the scales having an angular truncated apex. The leaves are narrow, long, dark green in color, growing in clusters or pairs, bound together at the base.

The long leaf pine (pinus Australis), when growing in moist places called (pinus palustris) yields an abundance of turpentine. It grows from 60 to 80 feet high, 18 to 22 inches in diameter; leaves are 10 to 15 inches long, of a bright green tint, and spring from white sheaths. The wood is close grained and resinous.

Its products are four in number. (1) Rosin, (2) turpentine, (3) tar, (4) pitch. It is productive for about nine years.

Spirits of turpentine is obtained from crude turpentine, which is the sap of the tree, and is known as (1) virgin dip, the product of the tree for the first year after being tapped. It is of straw color at first, and grows opaque after exposure to the air. One hundred pounds yields about

2½ gallons of spirits. For the next four years the product is called (2) yellow dip. This does not yield quite so much spirits as the "virgin dip." (3) Scrape is the name of the product obtained during the last years of the tree's productiveness. It is a wax-like substance, and yields a very small quantity of spirits.

These products are collected as follows: A cut several inches deep is made near the root of the tree. This is called a box, and holds about two quarts of the sap. Sometimes several boxes are cut in one tree. When the boxes are full they are dipped out by a man with a flat spoon-like instrument. About ten times through the season the boxes are hacked, that is, a chip is taken out just above the box, making bare a large surface on the tree. When the last year of a tree's usefulness comes, it is chipped up about fifteen feet.

To obtain the spirits the sap must go through a process of distillation; this is done by placing it in large copper kettles, set in brick work, the fire being applied directly to the bottom of the kettle. These are made to hold from ten to thirty barrels; the tap connects by an arm with the worm around which water runs. After being melted it is allowed to cool slightly, and the surface is skimmed off, chips and pieces of bark being found on it. The spirit is condensed in the worm and runs out with some water into a large tub, being of less specific gravity than water, and not being miscible it comes to the top, and is skimmed off and put into tight barrels. It is rectified by distillation with water and alkaline carbonates, and the water which the oil carries over with it is removed by further distillation with calcium chloride. Its formula is C^{20} H^{16}, sp. gr., 0.864, boiling point 3.20 deg. F.; a colorless liquid, of oily consistence, strong characteristic odor, hot disagreeable taste. It is readibly soluble in alcohol ether, the fixed and essential oils. On exposure to the air it dries to a solid resin, and when oxidized in the presence of water gives off peroxide of hydrogen. It is also a producer of ozone.

Side Lines that Pay.

By A. T. Andrews, Gladstone, Man.

Surrounded as we are in the present day by an ever-growing army of competitors, which a few years ago was unknown to our profession, we find the grocer selling toilet soaps, infants' foods, castor oil, Epsom salts, saltpetre and patent medicens; the dry goods merchant handling hair brushes, tooth brushes, combs and perfumes; the jeweler practically doing the business of the optician, and the department store—that enemy of all lines of legitimate business—not content with ruining the prices of patent medicines, has actually put in the dispensing counter. Does it not behoove us, therefore, to study carefully what lines in our calling best repay our special attention, to look about us to see what fresh fields we may discover in which to plant our dimes and cultivate them, till we too may reap the crop of dollars?

I will not take up your valuable time this evening in discussing the ordinary departments usually found in the retail drug store. I wish, rather, to bring before your notice some of the outside lines which it will pay us to handle. I will merely touch on two lines found in every drug store—perfumes and toilet soaps.

Perfumes.—In view of the fact that the public can just as easily buy perfumes at the dry goods store as at the drug store, it is necessary to offer some special inducements to keep this trade. Those inducements are cheapness and good value. I would advise every druggist to carry three grades of perfumes.

1st. The same cheap lines usually found in the dry goods stores at the same or lower prices. The same markets are open to us that are open to them, and, while the profits are small, it will pay us to have these goods for sale.

2nd. A cheap line put up by ourselves in 1-oz. bottles to retail at 25c., at a cost of about $1.10 per dozen, thus giving us a fair profit. Do not put our firm name on this line of perfume. I add this advisedly. Never allow a bottle to leave our store bearing our firm name, whether filled with perfume, distilled water or goose oil, which can possibly give dissatisfaction.

3rd. The best quality of perfumes. *(a)* Standard lines manufactured by reliable firms, who sell to druggists only. On these goods we may look for our best profits. *(b)* The best bulk perfume we can buy, put up in ½-oz. and 1-oz. bottles, with neat, attractive labels bearing our firm name. These are the goods to push—they warrant our recommending them, and we will have no difficulty in getting 50c. per oz. for them.

Toilet Soaps.—The day is past when the druggist can sell any large quantity of expensive toilet soaps. We must take the trade as we find it. Let us sell the cheap as well as the dear. Is it not better to sell a large quantity of cheap soaps and a small quantity of expensive soaps, than to sell only a small quantity of the latter, and allow the grocer to supply the bulk of the people with the former? What matters it if this cheap soap ruins the complexion? What if it reddens and chaps the skin? Does it not create a demand for our "Complexion Balm" and "Winter Lotion"? We can get a big attractive cake to sell for 5 cents. Fill the window with them, advertise them, placard them with plainly printed price cards, and our sales of toilet soaps will be doubled.

Passing now to the second part of my subject—those lines not usually carried by the chemist and druggist—you will notice that my paper takes the form, more or less, of a personal experience. Living, as I do, in a country town, I will naturally speak of those lines which may with propriety and profit be offered for sale by the country druggist. I suppose that three fourths of the druggists in the province of Manitoba are known, not so much by the title of "chemist and druggist" as by "druggist and stationer." The drug trade in itself being so limited in our rural districts, it is necessary to combine with it the stationery business. In my own case I devote fully as much of the space in my store, and of my attention, to the stationary as the drug department. While I cannot advise all druggists to put in a line of stationery, yet I believe it well repays those whose time and space is not altogether taken up with the strict drug trade.

It is not my purpose to inflict upon you a treatise on the stationery business, but there are a few pointers which it is well to notice.

1. Let the stationery stock be kept neat and attractive. Have a place for everything, and have everything in its place. You will find that moveable tables are much better than counters upon which to display your stationery stock. You can change the display frequently, and also change the arrangement of your store occasionally.

2. Keep the stock well assorted without going into those specialties which only large stationers have call for. Study the local demand and cater to it.

3. Do not buy too much of any one line, especially in fancy goods. At Christmas time be careful not to stock too large a range of doubtful and perishable goods. Nothing deteriorates in value so quickly as this class of merchandise.

4. If you carry novels at all, carry a good assortment. Buy in one hundred lots and get the best prices. Keep up with the times. Take a journal devoted to the book and stationery business. You cannot invest a dollar that will multiply as quickly as the one you pay for such a paper. Study it carefully and buy the latest novels by popular authors. Buy one for a sample; if the trade warrants it, you can re-order. Should you not sell your sample you will at least have the reading of all the good things in the current literature of the day. Occasionally fill the window with novels, and once in a while advertise that such a book, by such an author, is for sale at your store. I have found it pay to establish a "circulating library" under these regulations, member to buy first book at retail price. He will then be entitled to exchange it for another for 10 cents, and so on, each reading will cost him 10 cents. I find that nearly all of the books will stand four readings. Try this plan: it will pay you.

Other side lines which I have found successful are: Smokers' articles, wall papers, jewellery, silverware, and house plants.

1. Smokers' Supplies.—I have found it pay to handle only cut tobaccos, pipes, pouches, cigars, and cigarettes. The great temptation in smokers' supplies is to overstock. Nearly every commercial traveller has a side line of cigars. The first thing you know you will have four times as many cigars as you need for your trade. Two brands of cigars to sell at three for a quarter is just as good as ten.

The Optical Institute of Canada.

For five years the Optical Institute of Canada has been doing thorough and careful work, with the result that graduates therefrom are scattered throughout the length and breadth of Canada, reaping a rich reward for their enterprise and their course at the Institute. The time has certainly long ago arrived when it is absolutely necessary that every merchant who pretends to do any spectacle fitting ought to understand how to do so scientifically and properly, if he wishes to hold his patronage, for the public have been and are constantly being made more fully aware of the necessity of an optical training and demand evidence in the shape of a Diploma from a reputable Institution. In like manner a young man now obtaining a situation increases his chances 10 to 1 if he possesses an Optical Diploma in addition to his other qualifications.

When it is recognized that a short time is that the study of Optics is easy, interesting, infatuating, and the profits from their Optical department make it the best paying part of the business.

The following advantages are claimed for the Optical Institute of Canada :

1. Now the only recognized Institution of the kind in Canada and at least the equal of any on the continent.

2. Proficiency complete, the outcome of five years of actual teaching and adoption of new methods.

3. Full equipment of instruments of all kinds for Optical training and demonstrations.

4. Practical work on patients until the instructor and student are both satisfied the subject is thoroughly understood.

5. A student can (if he so wishes) attend any subsequent course of instruction free.

6. An instructor who is master of the subject of Optics and possesses the happy faculty of imparting the knowledge to others.

7. The course of instruction is conducted at a minimum of expense to the student both in time and money, consistent with honest work and desirable results.

8. Our diploma is handsome, and always indicates merit and ability in its possessor, for it can only be obtained by passing a satisfactory examination.

9. The bending and adjustment of spectacle frames and eye glasses; the method of grinding lenses; the quality and value of both frames and lenses is thoroughly taught.

10. Every possible assistance is rendered students by mail, in difficult cases which may present after going to their homes.

in study under an efficient teacher is sufficient for any one, with even an average education and ordinary intelligence to secure the knowledge of **"How to Fit Spectacles"** it is little less than criminal to attempt to do it blindfold. The eye is too delicate an organ for a novice to tamper with for a moment, as spectacles wrongly chosen may do irreparable injury thereto, and yet many falsely styled opticians offer a ready-made pair of spectacles, much in the same manner as the merchant offers a ready-made suit of clothes, thereby becoming a party to a moral responsibility, the gravity of which is immense—to use a familiar quotation, "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." A short course of instruction will soon dispel this delusion and teach the Optician, not only to know when he is right, but also where he should step out and let the Oculist step in.

Some authors claim that fully 75 per cent. of all persistent headaches are due to the want of properly adjusted spectacles and the "woods are full" of people who are willing to pay any reasonable price for relief. Heretofore three fourths of Oculist's work consisted simply in fitting glasses, but the expense of consulting a specialist has taught people to look round for a cheaper, yet effective, remedy, with the result that the efficient Optician has suddenly come into great demand.

Every village should have its Graduate Optician just the same as its Dentist or its Veterinary Surgeon and many, recognizing the truth of this, are profiting handsomely thereby—and in your town if you do not do so someone or more will.

The universal testimony of students attending the Optical Institute of Canada

11. Age makes no difference, although the younger a student, the more easily the subject is grasped. The study is essentially one of facts; of fixed rules, with reasons therefor; and is as readily learned as the multiplication table.

12. The course is easy, thorough, interesting, practical, comprehensive, non-classical, profitable.

13. Advanced classes are given twice a year to former graduates desiring to go deeply into the subject and keep at least of the times.

Classes are formed each month and are limited as to the number of students, so that personal attention, if needed, may be given to each by the instructor, hence it is wise to intimate at your earliest possible opportunity which class you wish to attend so a seat may be reserved for you.

For dates of classes and other information address J. S. LEO, 60 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

is it asking too much to crave the privilege of sharing our profits with the retailer? We appreciate the value of the retail druggist's personal push in the sale of Cascarets and No-To-Bac, and are willing to pay for it. Every druggist who sells our goods and does not write us at once for our new and liberal proposition, in force Aug. 1, 1897, will lose money. Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 281.

Buy no cigars as cheap as $4 or $5 a thousand. A line at $6 will prove to be the most satisfactory for a three for 25c cigar. Be sure to handle a line of imported cigars. Select a good brand to retail at two for 25c. Stick to that brand. You will find that travellers will get to know and like that brand and connect it with your store. In this way every time they visit your town they will remember that they can get a good cigar at your store, and will be sure to give you a call.

2. Wall Papers.—My experience has been that it is best to start with a good large range of papers, display and advertise it well. Have a 5 cent leader. After once putting in a good line of papers, it is not necessary each spring and fall to buy so much. You will always have remnants left which will make your stock appear very extensive. A sample book is of great assistance in making sales. Have a good large-sized book, with the borders to match each book attached to the same. Mark the cost and selling price on the back of each sample. Also label each sample A, B, C, D, etc., and your stock the same. In this way you can find the pattern you want without unrolling the pieces, which soon gives the paper a dog eared appearance. During the season have your sample book placed in a convenient place in your front store, so that while a customer is waiting to have a prescription filled, she may turn over the leaves for entertainment. Being in a prominent place, too, you can often, without offence, ask a lady customer if she would care to look over your samples of wall papers.

3. Jewellery.—In this line it is safe to buy only from well established firms. Do not get too much at one time, but buy often. People get tired of looking at the same articles constantly. Handle few, if any, watches. You are not a practical watchmaker, and can give no guarantee with a watch. The people expect that, and you are thus handicapped in the competition.

4. Silverware.—I come now to perhaps the most pleasant and profitable of side lines. The country druggist is often situated in a town where there is no jeweller. In that case he may just as well sell silverware as allow the hardware or some other merchant to reap this profit. In putting in a stock of silverware, buy enough to make a good display. It will make a wonderful difference to the appearance of your store. Buy no low-priced, cheap goods, but quadruple plated silverware from a reliable firm. Stick to that firm and feel safe in recommending the goods. Let those who will go elsewhere to buy goods that tarnish and shew the iron. You cannot afford to have anyone dissatisfied with any article of silverware coming from your store. I was surprised at the amount of silverware that went off at Christmas time. For wedding presents, too, there is a demand off and on the year round, thus placing silverware more desirable to handle than some other classes of fancy goods.

5. House Plants.—Arrangements can now be made with city greenhouses whereby the druggist can handle house plants and bedding plants to clear from 25 to 35 per cent. Where we up to the usual percentage of profit, you will find that no line will draw the public like plants in your window. No one can resist a beautiful flower in full bloom. In our little town in four weeks I sold about $40 worth of these goods. If you have a taste for gardening, you may just as well raise your own bedding plants, both vegetable and flower. This is nearly all profit. Have a good-sized hotbed and raise early healthy plants, and you will be surprised at the revenue from that source.

The last side line I will mention, and the best paying, is advertising. Keep your business prominently before the public. Advertise in all the ways you can, in all the places you can, whenever you can, to all the people you can. Everyone knows enough to come in when it is raining, or to go to the drug store far a pill to remove the jamb, but everyone doesn't know that they can get toilet soaps as cheap at the drug store as anywhere else, that you have a "lightning renovator" to remove that grease spot, nor that you have an elegant display of silverware for the Christmas trade.

Let us rouse ourselves, and be alive to our possibilities. The successful druggist of to-day is not the man who headed the list at his examination ten years ago, nor the one who can tell you all about the latest discovery in organic chemistry. These are all right, too, but the successful druggist of to-day is the successful merchant.

Chewing Gum Manufacture.

Four million pounds of gum chicle, the product of the Mexican sapota tree, entered the United States during 1895. This entire product, valued at nearly $1,500,000, became the basis of chewing gum. A walk through a leading chewing gum factory is interesting.

In this one factory over 1,000,000,000 pieces of gum are annually produced and shipped to every portion of the world. Three hundred employees are engaged in the manufacture of the gum, the first step of which is the importation of the raw chicle, which is gathered by the peons in Mexico and exported in bales containing about 150 pounds each.

The gum is taken from the bales and chopped into small pieces These are freed from tree bark and chips by steaming and picking; then it is ground in mills making 3,400 revolutions every minute.

The ground gum is subject to a continuous heat of 140 degrees Fahrenheit in drying-rooms. From here the gum is sent to the "white-aproned cook," who adds the purest sugar and the freshest cream, granulated pepsin, powdered guru or kola or other desired ingredient to it, and cooks it in a steam-jacketed cauldron, where it is turned and mixed by an in-

paddle until it has assumed the consistency of [illegible] dough.

Now the [illegible] and knead it in finely powdered sugar, passing it to the "rollers," where it is rolled between steel rollers until it is of the proper thickness, when it is whisked away to ths "markers."

The markers are steel knived rollers, which leave their impress upon the long sheets of appetizing gum before it goes to the "seasoning room," after which it is broken on the lines left by the markers. Now the gum finds its way to the "wrapping room." The nimble fingers of 150 dainty maidens are here at play.

Under their deft touch waxed paper, tin foil, and pretty wrappers envelop the gum as quick as a wink, and in another moment the "packers" have the gum to place in jars or boxes, wherein it is shipped for sale to the general public.—*Confectioners' Journal*.

Against Department Stores.

The following petition is being circulated for signatures throughout Ontario. The only faulty part we see is that contained in the second clause of the preamble, which asserts that this monopolization "creates fortunes" and pauperizes the community:

PETITION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario in Parliament Assembled:

The petitions of the undersigned residents of the Province of Ontario humbly sheweth:

That the concentration of the bulk of the business of the province by one or two departmental stores is seriously detrimental to the interests of the province at large.

That to monopolize twenty-five to thirty trades by single firms under one roof creates one or two fortunes and pauperizes the rest of the community.

That much of the distress and lack of employment and many of the failures in business are directly caused by the operations of departmental stores.

That it is better to have a thousand storekeepers fairly prosperous than two or three millionaires and nine hundred and ninety-seven bankrupt tradesmen.

That under the present system of taxation the departmental stores pay much less than was done by the smaller stores they displace.

Your petitioners therefore pray for permissive legislation allowing municipalities to impose a progressive tax on any firm or business house carrying on more than one business, to wit:

For second department,		$100	per annum.
" third	"	$200	"
" fourth	"	$400	"
" fifth	"	$800	"
" sixth	"	$1,600	"
" seventh	"	$3,200	"
" eighth	"	$6,400	"
" ninth	"	$12,800	"

And so progressively doubling the previous amount each additional department.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Pharmacy in England.

British Pharmaceutical Conference—American "Mitcham" Peppermint The Chemists' Exhibition An "All Round" Camera.

(By our London Correspondent.)

The meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Glasgow was a great success, both in the number of members that attended and the quality of the papers read. Dr. Symes, of the firm of Symes and Co., of Liverpool, was the president and admirably performed his duties. He is a typical Lancashire man, rugged in sincerity, rather brusque in manner and speech, but a thorough pharmacist and good business man. Interest in the various papers was not allowed to flag, whilst the president steered clear of discussions on medical and ethical questions. His address was devoted to reviewing former presidential addresses and the financial and numerical progress in membership during the thirty-three years that the conference has been in existence. I am glad to see that a suggestion I have made for some years is supported by the president and the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, viz., that an extra day should be devoted to the discussion of political and trade questions, at present strictly tabooed. Nothing very novel was advanced in any of the papers, but it is interesting to note that the seventeen papers were contributed by nine pharmacists, four analytical chemists, three medical men, and one manufacturing chemist. Perhaps the most startling paper was that by Dr. McWalter on the almost played-out subject of organic animal remedies—organotherapy, as he was pleased to describe it—in which he formally indicted the popular tablet form of medicine, at all events for the administration of thyroid. Dr. John Attfield has settled the spelling of asafetida with Dr. Murray's assistance. Farr and Wright attempted to settle the standardization of conium (hemlock) by means of Professor Cash's assistance, but the net results only went to show that a solution of mixed alkaloids from the dried fruits were about as toxio as conine itself. Muncy and Swinton reported further observations on the chemistry of oil of citronella. Dunlop opened an interesting subject with his paper on benzoin, as there is no doubt that it is coming more and more into the market highly adulterated with stones, bark, etc. It was unfortunate that the ash was not determined, but it is obvious that unsatisfactory tinctures would result from using gums containing twenty-eight to thirty per cent. insoluble matter. Bird's paper on Liquid Paraffin and the presence of sulphur was a useful contribution, as petroleum emulsion has gained some popularity, and if there be traces of sulphur present, unpleasant odors will arise. Stratton's communication on Liquid Bismuthi confirmed the general impression that manufacturers frequently try to insure the satisfactory keeping properties by a large addition of citrate of ammonia. It is interesting to note that Schacht's celebrated liquid bismuthi has S. G. 1.029, and 1.944 percentage of bismuth, and 2.663 percentage of citric acid, whilst the B. P. formula requires S. G. 1.070, 4.375 per cent of Bi., and 3.956 per cent. of citrate. The remaining papers were chiefly of academic interest. The invitation from the pharmacists of Belfast for the conference meeting of 1898 was cordially accepted. Scotch weather was reserved to the last, when rain attempted to damp the ardour of those who went by steamboat through the Kyles of Bute, but the trip was thoroughly enjoyable nevertheless.

Following my strictures on bergamot at seventy-eight cents per pound, I have this month to point out that English oil of peppermint is threatened with American competition in the shape of American "Mitcham" oil. It is suggested that the oil is distilled from Mitcham peppermint that has been translated to American soil. We already have "blended" and "rectified" English peppermint oil, so that it becomes difficult to discriminate between the numerous varieties of what should be one article.

In connection with essential oils it is interesting to note that the International Congress of Pharmacy held this year at Brussels has awarded a gold medal to an English pharmacist, Mr. W. A. Wrenn, F. C. S., for a paper, "Should essential oils be valued by chemical standards?" So far as one can judge by the brief telegraphic summary, Mr. Wrenn's answer is distinctly in the negative. Most of his labor has been spent in the superfluous task of asserting that so-called turpene-less oils are not of the character claimed for them by their manufacturers. Anyone who has examined the terpene-less oil of lemon, that is frequently stated to be something like 50 times as powerful in odor and flavor as the ordinary oil, must have been convinced that the claim was unsubstantiated. I recently had a sample that consisted of impure citral, smelling very strongly of verbena (oil of lemon grass) and it was really a very poor substitute for oil of lemon at any price, and yet the quotation was $7.50 per pound.

The Chemists' Exhibition held last week in the Covent Garden Theatre, was undoubtedly the largest and most successfull ever held in this country. Over 150 of the leading firms exhibited, and some 26,000 people visited the exhibition. No wonder that the organizers, the *British and Colonial Druggist*, have ventured to take the world-renowned Agricultural Hall for the 1898 Chemists' Exhibition. Practically speaking, there were some 70 proprietary manufacturers represented, about 30 sundry houses and perfumers, and only about 15 wholesale and retail druggists among the exhibitors. Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., of Liverpool, carried off the palm, by general assent, as well as with great enterprise, they had fitted up a chemist's shop in the exhibition, and still more satisfactory to relate, had sold it entire to a Johannesberg chemist. Orders were not given so freely this year as last, but most of the exhibitors were satisfied. Very little notice was paid to the more valuable exhibits, that of Johnson & Sons, Limited, which contained a pan full of crystallised chloride of gold, alone worth $37,000, and sufficient to fill 10,000 of the well-known 15 grain tubes. An adjoining pan contained 1370 ozs. of pure nitrate of silver and the striking freedom from color, in spite of its exposure for a week, is due to the purity of the article. Amongst novelties may be mentioned the "lance" perfumes, consisting of very thin glass bulbs with a thin neck, secured by a brass cap and spring rubber joint. The warmth of the hand is quite sufficient to eject the scent from the capillary neck in an exceedingly fine spray. "Kaputine" is the name of a new head-ache cure, and the manufacturers are proud of the fact that it does not consist of antifebrin, pure and simple, but is a compounded article—composition not stated. By no means pharmaceutical, but a novelty none the less, is the patent "Instra" warmer. They are compact little flat boxes, made of German silver or block tin, and contain a glowing fuel, like the old "touchwood" that imparts warmth and gives off warm air. They are recommended for ladies to carry in their muffs, bicyclists as hand warmers and so on. The small sizes only weigh 4 ozs., with the refills of fuel, and will last 12 hours.

A friend of mine, a dental surgeon, has patented an improved camera, one that is capable of taking a view all around. The camera is perched on the usual tripod but the top has a circular tramway and as soon as the clock-work machinery is started, the camera starts rotating. At the same time a strip of gelatino-film rotates across the lens inside the camera at appropriate speed, with the result that a picture is obtained about 2 feet long, with a reproduction of the scenery one would see on slowly turning round. The views taken from the top of church towers and other lofty places are most interesting and even that of a garden, gives quite novel effects. The fact that the patent has been admitted in the United States speaks well for its novelty. There is a decided improvement in photographic business, so the manufacturers state, as the amateurs are pegging away at 3 colour photography, and other difficult but absorbing problems.

PHOSPHORISED OIL is said to be a good remedy for bunions, rubbed in twice daily.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

The ancients tell us there are four classes of men,

"He who knows not, and knows not that he knows not;
He who knows not and knows he knows not,
He who knows and knows not he knows, and
He who knows and knows he knows."

We are all in this last class, for there is one thing we all know and know we know, that is that Scott's Emulsion is the best. Say what we may about other Emulsions being just as good, we know there are no better than Scott's, and from what we have just seen, doubt if they are anything like as good.

Why this is the case can easily be understood after a few moments spent in the Scott's Emulsion Establishment. There it is proven conclusively that an Emulsion is not a mixture, and to make a perfect Emulsion requires the greatest amount of care, skill, and experience, to say nothing of the best materials at first hand.

We have just seen, nicely arranged in a row, at least twenty different makes of Cod Liver Oil Emulsions. No two of them are alike, not one of them perfect, and as all of them had been recently purchased from either the maker or retailer, none of them could be very old. Some were separated, some discolored, some thick, some thin, in fact, all colors and conditions.

If that is the way Emulsions generally look when they get into the hands of the consumer, we cannot wonder that people think Emulsion little better than the plain Oil. We believe Emulsion one of the most difficult things to make, and if it cannot be made right so that it will stay right and give every satisfaction, it not only injures the maker, but pharmacy in general.

The retailer is differently situated from the manufacturer, as the latter has the whole country to draw upon for his business, but the former depends almost entirely upon his neighbors for his trade, and one little mistake will very greatly affect his reputation. We cannot, therefore, be too careful what we say about our own preparations or the preparations of others. We must look beyond the present moment into the future a little and consider what the results will be should our assertions be proven incorrect.

It is in a measure true that a retailer of good reputation can sell almost anything, because his customers know and trust him; but he would never have gotten his good reputation if he had sold preparations of his own that were not as he recommended them to be. If other preparations turn out bad, that is not his fault, he is not responsible; and we believe many retailers have injured themselves by forcing sales of their own preparations on people who intended to buy something else. In many such cases, even though the preparation they sold is all that they claim for it, it will not give satisfaction, then you can count one customer lost.

Convince a man against his will,
And he is of the same opinion still.

There is hardly a preparation on our shelves so risky as the Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, and we are very glad to see that many of our best retailers have given up making one, not only because they found it unsatisfactory but unprofitable, considering the labor and time required and the risk they run of displeasing some of their customers.

There are enough other preparations that the retailer can put up without any risk whatever and with half the expense and trouble, preparations that are often just as good or better than the advertised article.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne's new premises, at 55 Front street west, contain the latest improved machinery, and the Emulsion they are making to-day is better than it has ever been, which accounts for its continually increasing popularity despite the keenest competition.

We believe, therefore, all retailers will find it to their advantage in the long run to leave the making of Emulsion to people who have done nothing else for more than a quarter of a century, who have brought into it the best skill, and people whose reputation is assured, who are honestly endeavoring to further the interests of the retail trade by giving them a staple preparation, assuming all the responsibility and making the demand.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne are just now issuing a very handsome pamphlet, which will go into every home in the Dominion. They are offering to print the names of retailers on these pamphlets, which is an advertisement well worth considering. They are also preparing a very pretty calendar for next year, on which they will also print the names of retailers and supply free of expense enough for every family of your customers. This is a daily reminder, and we believe worth far more to the retailer than all he can make out of his own Emulsion, or one he sells as his own.

It is only justice to Messrs. Scott & Bowne that they should reap the full benefit of the demand they are making, and that is all they expect. They only ask the retailer to give the purchaser what he asks for.

BOOKS FOR DRUGGISTS

WRITTEN BY EXPERTS

Manual of Formulæ.

$1.50 POST FREE.

MORE than 1,000 reliable formulæ connected with every department of modern pharmacy, carefully arranged for ready reference. Indispensable to chemists.

Minor Ailments.

$1.50 POST FREE.

DIRECTIONS for treatment of the slight affections, accidents, etc., daily brought under the notice of the "counter prescriber." The most modern and effective methods are described, and the most recent of proved remedies pointed out. Produced under the direction of an experienced medical practitioner.

Practical Dispensing.

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CONCISE but lucid treatise on the subject specially designed for students. Preparation of mixtures, pills, emulsions, suppositories, also plaster spreading and pill coating, etc., carefully described and illustrated. Detailed directions for preparation of poultices, and of nutritive diet for invalids.

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Any of these books will be furnished post free, on receipt of price, by the CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ontario.

PhotographicNotes

"Stepping Stones."—A series of articles, "Stepping Stones to Photography," is running in the *Photo American*, having commenced with the February, 97, number. They are written by Edward W Newcomb and are especially valuable for beginners. The subscription price of the *Photo American* is only $1 a year, and everyone interested in photography should be a subscriber to this excellent monthly.

Formula Wanted.—A correspondent, Deseronto, Ont., asks for the formula for "Carlton's Hydrogen Developer," also "Carlton's Hydrohicnone Developer." Can any of our readers furnish it?

Combined Fixing and Toning Bath.—A subscriber, R. J., asks for a formula for the above. The following is taken from *The Photogram*—the editor of which remarks that "it is the *least bad* one" of which he knows. He condemns the use of any which contain acetate of lead, and does not recommend any *combined* toning and fixing bath:

A.

Sodium tungstate, 180grs.	
Ammonium sulphocyanide	300 grs.
Hypo	6 oz.
Water	20 oz.

B.

Gold chloride	15 grs.
Water	4 oz.

Pour B into A with frequent shaking. More water may be added if the bath works too quickly. Quick toning gives purple tones; slow gives brown ones. If toning is complete within fifteen minutes, it is advisable to use an extra fixing bath.

A Rural Scene.

Varnishing Negatives.—Negatives may be protected from damp and, at the same time, have imparted to them sufficient tooth to take the pencil, by being submitted to the ordinary spray-diffuser (rubber or simple blow-through), supplied with what charcoal draughtsmen call "fixative." Spread a sheet of smooth paper on a table, lay the negatives on this, films upward, and throw a gentle spray all over them from about two feet away. Avoid using too much of the fixative, or it will run into drops. An even matt surface, like that of finely-ground glass, should be the result. It will dry in a minute or so. The fixative is white shellac dissolved in methylated spirit in a bottle, using excess of shellac, with frequent shaking for a day or two, in a warm place, as on the kitchen mantelshelf. Then, after rest, decant the clear liquid. Do *not* put on the hob or near the fire, especially with the cork in. More spirit may be added to the clouded liquid in the bottle to utilize what remains of the shellac, proceeding as before. What is necessary is that the spirit shall hold in solution as much of the shellac as it can.—*Henry Irving, in the Photogram.*

The Development of P. O. P.—R. Ed. Liesegang, in the *Revue Suisse*, recommends the following developer for gelatino chloride, collodio-chloride, or celloidin printing out papers:

Concentrated solution of gallic acid	20 parts.
Sodium acetate	1 "
Fish glue	3 "
Water	20 "

The fish glue prevents the decomposition of the developer. The paper can be toned with gold after development, when it can be gelatinized in a warm gelatine bath containing a little chloride of gold, when it turns to a purple black. The less the paper is printed before development the more contrast is the tone of the result, and the author recommends that the printing be carried to about half the depth usual in printing out. The paper should be placed in the developer film side up and be completely covered by the liquid, the time required for development being about two minutes, when it is washed, fixed and toned in the ordinary way.—*Photogram.*

Saving Time.—Great inconvenience is often caused, says the *Photographer*, by having to take out a note book after every exposure to mark the particulars. The following method of marking the slides themselves has proved very useful: Make a solution of emulsion of

Gelatine	150 grs.
Kaolin	30 "
Bichromate of potass	15 "
Water	1 oz.

Coat ordinary writing paper, previously damped in water, with this, and when dry cut into slips the length, or half the length, of the slide and paste a piece on each side. These slips can be written on with lead pencil, and rubbed off as often as required. It is as well to attach the pencil to some part of the camera.

To Produce Contrast in Flat Negatives.—The proper timing of exposures, especially in scientific photography, is a matter of some uncertainty, and the result of wrong exposures is often a flat negative. Either the lights are dense enough but the shadows not sufficiently clear or the high lights are not dense enough and the shadows fogged; this latter kind of negative is usually called flat and may be caused by over or under exposure, more often by the former. Intensification of such a negative will not increase the contrasts. Over-exposed negatives should be developed—notwithstanding the fog in the shadows—until the high lights are sufficiently dense; of course the amount of over-exposure must

not reach actual solarisation, and the development should be interrupted as soon as there ceases to be sensible increase in the light density. There are two ways open to improve such negatives. The first, when the high lights are dense enough and the shadows too much fogged: reduction in a solution consisting of 20 c.c. ferricyanide of potassium (10 per cent.) to 100 c.c. hyposulphite of soda solution (25 per cent.) This process is very energetic and has to be interrupted before the desired amount of reduction has taken place, as the reduction action goes on during washing. After washing and drying the negative may be intensified with bromide of copper and nitrate of silver: the contrasts may be increased at will by repeating the above process. Second case, when the negative shows insufficient density in the lights and fog in the shadows. After drying, the plate is intensified in

Sulphate of copper	2.5 grams
Bromide of potassium	2.5 "
Water	100 "

washed for three minutes (not more or less) under a tap and then blackened in 5 per cent. nitrate of silver solution. After another short but thorough washing the negative is reduced in

Fixing solution (25 per cent.)	100 c.c.
Ferricyanide of potassium (10 p. c.)	5 c.c.

until the lights show proper density; as during the process of reduction the negative assumes a yellowish brown black color it prints with even more contrast. The above process is of great value especially when dealing with radiograms, which show always the character of over-exposures. —(Abstract by Schriftfuhrer from the *Atelier des Photographen*) *The Photogram.*

Amidol Developer.—(Stock solution).

Water	1 liter
Sulphite of soda	100 grams
Ten per cent. solution brom ide of potassium	5 c.c.m.

For use, add one gram amidol to every 00 cc.m. of stock solution

Eiko-Hydro Developer.—For transparency and lantern slides. A good developer to give brilliancy from flat negatives, and also from somewhat warmer tones than our Metol-hydrochinon formula gives:

(a)	Distilled water	20 oz.
	Sulphite soda (crystals)	1 oz.
	Citric acid	20 grains.
	Eikonogen	120 grains.
	Hydrochinon	60 grains.
(b)	Distilled water	20 oz.
	Caustic potash (fresh and dry)	120 grains.
	Bromide potash	120 grains.

Use two of (a) to one of (b).

Can be used repeatedly. Expose somewhat longer than for the Metol Hydrochinon developer. Temperature of developer should be from 70° to 75° F.

Always develop to a good intensity, as plates developed with hydrochinon fix out somewhat. Rinse and fix.

Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. Hamill, M.D., Toronto.

Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries, it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J. S., male; age 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with + 1.50 $\frac{20}{20}$
L.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with + 1.50 $\frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

H. E. W.—Is there any way to bring out all the latent hyperopia in any case without the use of artropine?

Answer.—To answer broadly, we must emphatically say "no," unless you use some other drug that has a similiar mydriatic action as atropine. But the latent hyperopia can be somewhat made manifest by the system of "fogging" as advanced by Dr. Prentice, of New York, which is better accomplished by the lenses of the trial case than by any other method or instrument—supplemented of course by wearing glasses of over correction for a few days or weeks.

Adancing age renders the latent hyperopia more and more manifest, but it is in the young where this latent hyperopia causes so much trouble, and in order to relieve the asthenopia of young hyperopes, this latent hyperopia must be carefully considered. We know from past experiments the fact that the younger the patient the more (relatively speaking) will be the latent than the manifest hyperopia. This fact has been scientifically and positively determined from thousands of examinations of hyperopic eyes before and after the use of atropine, and one author publishes a table showing that at and given age a manifest hyperopia always has back of it a certain very constant amount of latent hyperopia. We, therefore, in the young, are quite correct in giving a stronger convex glass than that which represents their manifest hyperopia. Knowing that the fogging at first produced by these glasses will gradually disappear as the crystalline lens assumes less curvature. A number of optical inventors put forth strong claims that their instruments overcome the latent hyperopia, and shows the total amount of hyperopia. These claims are "all bosh," and simply made in ignorance, or else to make a sale of their instrument at an enormous profit.

T. A. C.—What instruments should an "up to date" optician have to do correct and honest work?

Answer.—Perhaps no more important question could be asked than the above for enterprising inventors, manufacturers, and salesmen are constantly springing some new thing on the trade, and with brilliant explanations and reports of wonderful results induce the unwary to purchase it, which in a very short time will be relegated to the back shop as of no practical use and looked upon as a bad investment for a scientific toy which at first enamored, but subsequently disappointed. The above is true of all optometers—refractometers, prisoptometers, and a horde of such things, but to answer the question more explicitly the first requisite of any optician is an optical course in an institution which is known and proved to be first class in every respect, and if you do not know of one of these there are over 200 opticians in Canada who have taken such an optical course in Canada and will direct you thereto. 2. A set of trial lenses with sufficent range of glasses to meet any case which may present. 3. An ophthalomemeter which is indispensable, and I have no hesitation in saying that Hardy's ophthalmometer is head and shoulders above any other—easily learned, beautiful in appearance, scientific in construction, useful in all cases of astigmatism, and a constantly increasing joy to its possessor. 4. An ophthalmoscope which will also do for retinoscopy, by means of which, with a little practice optics become more and more interesting and cases of amblyopia detected readily. 5. A dark room with a good student's lamp, gas or electric light. 6. A growing library of books on optics.

The above are all that is needed and nothing of the above can well be dispensed with, all of which will be found in any occulist's outfit for his optical work.

A New Medicine Glass.—A glass has been invented with a partition in the middle, by means of which disagreeable-tasting medicine is separated from some highly-flavored liquid or wine which bathes the lips and mouth before the dose is swallowed.

Glycerine as a Medicine.—This simple and agreeable remedy is receiving more attention from the profession as an internal medicine. It exerts a beneficial influence on nutrition, and may with advantage be administered in the place of cod liver oil. Certainly, reports of its action in phthisical cases as palliating many distressing symptoms are of importance. It reduces night sweats, improves weight and appetite, and contributes to refreshing sleep.—*Mag. Pharmacy.*

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Raw and Boiled
PURE SPIRITS TURPENTINE

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS ON ANYTHING REQUIRED IN OILS

How Druggists May Increase Their Income.*

NATURAL SALICYLIC ACID.

Some months ago I was asked by a prominent pharmacist whether it would be profitable for a pharmacist to prepare his own salicylic acid from oil of sweetbirch, or oil of wintergreen, saying that the different manufacturers charged such prices for their products that they were entirely out of proportion with the regular price of a prime quality of the oil. Never having given the matter much attention I set to work to investigate and found that prime oil of sweet birch could be bought for $1.30 per pound, and that at this rate there seemed to be no reason why the pharmacist should not be able to make what salicylic acid he might want and save more than 100 per cent. by so doing.

It is an easy matter to prepare the acid from the oil. The process I use is to add a known excess of solution of caustic soda (the solution should be concentrated) to the oil in a porcelain evaporating dish, and after stirring thoroughly, raise nearly to the boiling point, and maintain this temperature for five minutes; then add more water and boil a few minutes; then allow to cool and add hydrochloric acid in excess; allow to stand a few minutes after thoroughly stirring; then transfer to a filter free from iron and wash with water until free from sodium chlorid, and finally dry without heat. This process yields an unexceptional product, equal in every respect to the salicylic acid of manufacturing chemists.

It is maintained by many very observant physicians that the natural acid is in every way superior to the synthetical product as a medicinal agent. This being so, and in view of the abundant evidence at hand we are bound to accept; it is best that only the natural product should be used in medicine.

But it is objected that it is not possible to obtain oil of known natural origin in the market. While I am aware of the fact that a very large part of the oil of wintergreen sold is of synthetic origin, there need be no trouble experienced in obtaining oil of undoubted natural origin, and there is no trouble in making the acid from this. This is only one of the many articles where the pharmacist can largely increase his profits by making them himself.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

In almost every city of any size there are quite a number of amateur photographers and their number is constantly growing. This trade the pharmacist can make a source of some profit in the sale of ready-made developers and photographic chemicals. In some places the pharmacist can make photographic supplies a profitable side line, but I think he should carefully canvass the ground before venturing into this field. It might be taken for granted that he can sell some of these goods, but can he sell enough to make it profitable and pay him for his investment? But if the pharmacist lets it be known that he puts up an excellent developer he can easily secure sale for it, and this, too, at good profits and at no considerable expense to himself. Among developing agents I have found hydroquinone the best suited for making one-solution developers. These, if kept tightly corked, keep indefinitely and, beside, are easily and cheaply made. This developer is very popular, is easily handled, gives a considerable range of exposure, yields negatives of good density, and is a favorite where once used. I have found the following formula to yield an excellent preparation that keeps nicely and gives excellent satisfaction wherever used:

PAR EXCELLENCE DEVELOPER.

Hydroquinone	1 1-10 drs. to 2 drs.
Sodium sulphite, cryst.	3 ozs.
Potassium carbonate	1 1-10 ozs. to 2 ozs.
Potassium bromide	5 grs.
Water, enough to make	32 fl. ozs.

Add the potassium bromide to the solution of the hydroquinone and potassium carbonate, then filter. Put up in bottles and seal.

This developer can be used over and over again as long as it will work; however, the developer once used should be put in a different container and used only on plates that have been fully or slightly over-exposed. To restrain its action in cases of over-exposure dilute with water. This solution has a kind of tanning action on the gelatin and thus effectively prevents frilling. This, if put up in 8 ounce bottles and labeled neatly, can easily be sold for 25 cents a bottle, while costing less than 6 cents to put up.

While I would highly recommend this formula, I would also recommend another, using dry pyrogalic acid and a solution containing the other chemicals. The pyro can be put up in 5-grain powders or made into two-and-a-half grain tablets, and used as directed. This developer is the one I use in my own work; it does not stain the hands where ordinary care is used, and the pyro being always fresh is much to be preferred to a two-solution developer where but a limited amount of work is done. Of course, where work is being done steadily, necessitating the constant use of a developer, the two-solution developers are to be preferred. The formula reads as follows:

Sodium sulphite	4 ozs.
Sodium carbonate	2 ozs.
Potassium ferrocyanide	2 ozs.
Water, enough to make	64 fl. ozs.

To each two ounces of the solution use five grains of pyro. This is enough for a 4x5 or 5x7 plate. Use potassium bromide as a restrainer or dilute with water.

Either of the above developers are easily put up and will not [illegible] and have proven to [illegible] will give satisfaction and recommend themselves when used.

The use of the [illegible] to regain the trade in flavoring extracts and spices that once belonged to druggists, but which of late years have gone to the grocers. The pharmacist has it in his power to do this, for, making the flavorings himself, he is in position to meet any kind of competition and to furnish better goods for the money. By giving out a few samples among the best trade he can easily demonstrate the superior quality of his goods. Not only is this so, but I believe that he can do a good business with baking powders of his own make. These goods are easily made and yield good profits, and their sale belongs legitimately to the pharmacist.

*Frank Edel in *Western Druggist*.

An Old Friend.

Toronto's bill-boards and fences are at present decorated with a striking and attractive two-sheet poster containing the announcement, "St. Jacobs Oil Conquers Pain," a necessarily brief introduction to an old and well-known remedy.

The kindly countenance of old Saint Jacobs has been well known to the Canadian drug trade for many years, and it is no guess to hazard the assertion that every druggist, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, always has on hand a stock of this popular preparation, to supply the demands of his patrons.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co., an old and well-known drug house, located at Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A., and with branch houses in various countries, are sole proprietors of St. Jacobs Oil, Hamburg Drops, Hamburg Tea, etc. Their branch house for Canada is located in commodious quarters at 44 and 46 Lombard street, Toronto.

Mr. Edward H. Woolley is the Canadian representative, he having founded the branch for Canada in 1880, and, with the exception of a brief interval, looked after its interests ever since, being well and favorably known by a majority of the trade.

Visiting druggists to Toronto will find it both pleasant and profitable to pay a visit to this well-known house, and leave an order for a supply of attractive advertising matter.

Naphthosalicine as an Antiseptic in Laundries.

A patent has been taken out in France for a preparation called naphthosalicine, which consists of naphthol and salicylic acid rendered soluble in boiling water by means of borax. The solution so obtained is not thrown out on rinsing with cold water. For heavy articles pure alkali may be used in place of borax.—*Rev. Méd. Pharm.*

The Science of Optics.

By LIONEL LAURANCE.

Entered according to Act of Parliament in the year 1905, by Lionel Laurance, at the Department of Agriculture.

Myopia.

(Continued.)

The object aimed at with these CC lenses is not only to improve the sight for distance but also to prevent the eyes being used at too near a distance.

A myope of low degree (up to 2.50 D) has generally extra good sight for anything brought within the limits of his PR He is able to read very fine print at a greater distance than the Emmetrope, because the image is formed on the retina of a myopic eye under a great angle. He can also see smaller objects for the same reason, and also because having more Ac. in reserve he can bring them closer if necessary.

When he is fitted with glasses V = $\frac{20}{20}$ or $\frac{20}{15}$ that is as good as or better than it is in Em. If he suffers some inconveniences, he has also some advantages, such as sight particularly well adapted for close work, great visual acuteness, and the postponement of manifest Presbyopia until a very advanced age, especially if the Ac. be kept actively employed during early and middle life, by the use of CC glasses and not allowed to become lost from nonuse.

In M of medium degree between 2.75 and 5 D there is very bad sight for distance, and although vision for close work is good, fine print being easily legible, it can only be done very near to the eyes. The complaints are usually only as regards the distant vision, but sometimes also as to asthenopia, headaches, etc.

On testing it is found that V = $\frac{20}{200}$ or less, but there is no difficulty in determining the defect and improving it very considerably making it $\frac{20}{20}$ or nearly 30. As a rule the same power is required for both eyes.

The measure of the defect is the very weakest —sph. lens with which each eye separately attains V = $\frac{20}{30}$ or the best obtainable, these lenses being reduced in strength as much as possible, binocularly with + sph. lenses placed in front of the monocular correction.

The sight is then to be tested at the reading distance. These myopes read or write at their PR, which being at some distance between 14 and 8 in. is too near to the eyes. If the client be young there is a certainty of an increase of the defect, owing to the strain of the internal recti on the sclerotic, and the stooping that is necessary in order to read or write. There is also likely to be asthenopia in a young or matured person on account of the excessive convergence exerted without Ac., and there is almost invariably insufficiency of the internal recti. In some cases, also, there may be occasional strabismus.

It is therefore very necessary that the lenses be fitted and prescribed for close work. This is of greater importance than for the distant V although no doubt the client will not agree with the optician on that point, he thinking his near V very good. The glasses will most likely not improve the sight for close work, but they will remove the reading place to a proper distance, and cause Ac. and Con. to be exerted more harmoniously.

If with the lenses suited for distance No. 1 be easily legible, they must be reduced in strength 0.25 to 0.50 D, and given for constant use *i.e.* for both far and near V.

The lenses selected for distance do not allow of easy V for close work, because the sphincter of the ciliary has become weak and deficient from want of use, then Cx. power to the CC lenses selected must be added until there is found the weakest + sphericals that allow of No. 1 being easily and comfortably read at the proper reading distance. Thus the CC lenses are reduced in strength as little as possible so as to allow of Ac. being exerted. Nothing is gained by making the reduction large, because by so doing the harmony between Ac. and Con. would not be achieved, and the ciliary would be left with little or no necessity for action. The lenses are to be worn constantly in these cases of medium M where Ac. cannot be exerted sufficiently to read No. 1 with the distance lenses, the sight should be retested some months later, and if a fuller correction for near work can be borne, it should be given and the increase continued until the ciliary having regained its normal strength, the full correction less ¼ or ½ D can be used for both near and distant V.

The client who has M of medium degree should not be given a pair of glasses for near and another for distant V. He must wear constantly those that best correct the sight for close work, even if with them V = only $\frac{20}{40}$ or $\frac{20}{60}$, but if sharp distant V be a necessity, he may be given another pair, being those that make V = $\frac{20}{20}$, or the best obtainable for occasional use.

The importance of the use of lenses for near work in M of medium degree cannot be too strongly insisted upon, notwithstanding that the sight is good without them. A myope of 4 D reads at 10 in. without exerting any Ac., there is very likely asthenopia owing to the want of harmony between Ac. and Con. The distance being too short there is too much strain on the internal recti and the sclerotic. The former causing insufficiency of the muscles, the latter and the habit of stooping, which is an absolute necessity when writing, must cause in young people an augmentation of the defect.

Armed with the best corrective lenses for close work the myope has, like the myope of low degree without glasses, neither inclination nor necessity to bring work too close to the eyes, nor to stoop, he will read and write at 14 or 16 in., using thus less Con. and more Ac., and so the two functions more or less in harmony. This distant V is very good, or at least sufficiently so, and if engaged in business he can turn freely from desk work to distant objects. If a school child he can read on the blackboard and in the copy or lesson book with equal facility. His eyes will have been endowed with practical normality, so far as this applies to at various distances, and without pain, although, of course, distant V is somewhat below the standard.

In M of high degree (over 5 D) there is extremely defective distant V, so that often even the test card itself cannot be seen, and near V is also bad, although as a rule this is not acknowledged, the myope rather boasting of the power he has of seeing fine print, and in fact, as compared with his sight for objects afar, that for near objects is in M very good. In the higher cases—those over 8 D—it frequently happens that No. 1 cannot be read at all, no matter how near it be brought to the eyes.

On testing, if a weak + sph. be first used the sight might not be apparently made worse, it being already so bad, so also a weak – sph. fails to make any improvement and stronger lenses have to be used to determine the error of refraction. The measure of the defect is the weakest – sph. with which each eye obtains the best possible V, the lenses being reduced in strength by adding binocular + sph. lenses, when both eyes are engaged in V usually the power required by each eye is different (Anisometropia).

The visual acuteness in the higher cases may be found below the normal, *i. e.*, V = $\frac{20}{40}$, $\frac{20}{60}$ or $\frac{20}{80}$ owing to the changes that have taken place in the eye, through stretching so that the retinal image covers fewer rods and cones at the macula than in other conditions of refraction. Up to say 8 D, and sometimes when greater V = $\frac{20}{20}$, but whatever is the smallest line legible with any glass, is the best obtainable V and the measure of the defect is that weakest – sph. which makes it still visible.

For instance, if with – 13 D the No. 80 line is read, and on trying stronger lenses there is no better sight, then weaker are to be tried, until there is found that weakest one, that still allows of No. 80 being read.

As the reading place of a myope of high degree is so near to the eyes, there may be asthenopia, headaches, weakness of the internal recti, periodic strabismus and diplopia, and finally fixed divergent strabismus.

These cases of M require most careful correction, and in young people they must be regarded as dangerous conditions. It is plain that, as all the attendant evils of M arise from the near V, the correction of this is of so much necessity that the improvement of the distant V is in comparison a mere luxury, this is true of

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How to get

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DR. CODERRE'S RED PILLS For Pale and Weak Women - -	$4	$40
In 3 doz. lots, 5 per cent. discount.		
DR. CODERRE'S PLASTERS -	$2	$20
In 3 doz. lots, 5 per cent. discount.		
DR. CODERRE'S PURGATIVE TABLETS - - - - - - -	$2	$20
In 3 doz. lots, 5 per cent. discount.		
DR. CODERRE'S INJECTION POWDER - - - - - - -	$2	$20
In 3 doz. lots, 5 per cent. discount.		

To obtain the 5 per cent. discount, the order must be for not less than 3 dozen of any one of our Remedies. . . . Special price in large quantities.

Correspondence Solicited. F.O.B. MONTREAL

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO.

87 ST. CHARLES BORROMEE STREET, MONTREAL

Bell Tel. 635

N.B.—WE WILL NOT SELL TO PRICE CUTTERS

Why don't you sell

LAMPS?

You sell Chimneys.
You sell Burners.
You sell Wicks.
You sell Coal Oil.

Why don't you sell Lamps?

We mean Nice Lamps.

They are just as staple and a good profit.

We have our new lines ready now.

The very thing to make a trial with.

Write for particulars.

Gowans, Kent & Co.

Toronto and Winnipeg.

RADLAUER'S

ANTISEPTIC PERLES

Of Pleasant Taste and Fragrance.

Non-Poisonous and strongly Antiseptic.

These Perles closely resemble the sublimates and carbolic acid in their antiseptic action. A preventive of diphtheric infection.

For the rational cleansing and disinfection of the mouth, teeth, pharynx, and especially of the tonsils, and for immediately removing disagreeable odors emanating from the mouth and nose.

A perfect substitute for mouth and teeth washes and gargles. Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles take special effect where swallowing is difficult in inflammation of the throat and tonsils, catarrh of the gums, periostitis dentalis, stomatitis mercurialis, salivation, angina, and thrush.

A few of the "Perles" placed in the mouth dissolve into a strongly antiseptic fluid of agreeable taste, cleanse the mouth and mucous membrane of the pharynx, and immediately remove the fungi, germs, and putrid substance accumulating about the tonsils, thereby preventing any further injury to the teeth.

METHOD OF APPLICATION:

Take 2—4 Perles, let them dissolve slowly in the mouth, and then swallow. Being packed in small and handy tins, Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles can always be carried in the pocket.

MANUFACTURED BY

S. RADLAUER - Pharmaceutical Chemist

BERLIN W., GERMANY

W. J. DYAS, Toronto, Ont., Wholesale Agent for Canada.

"I predict that at the close of this century we are to have three years of such prosperity as the oldest of those here present has not before witnessed."--Mr. EDWARD GURNEY, ex-President of the Toronto Board of Trade, Sept. 6th, 1897.

...MANUFACTURERS and dealers in all lines of goods sold by druggists should see to it that their announcements appear promptly, in order to secure a portion of the increased trade that is certain to be had this fall and winter.

An Advertisement in the "Canadian Druggist" will do it all

This one medium reaches the entire drug trade of the Dominion of Canada.

Who should Advertise in the

...Canadian Druggist

Rubber Goods Manufacturers
Wholesale Druggists and Jobbers
Dealers in Lamps, Glassware, Etc.
Cigar and Tobacco Manufacturers
Stationery and Wall Paper Jobbers
Patent Medicine Manufacturers and Jobbers
Photographic Instrument and Supply Dealers
Surgical and Scientific Apparatus Manufacturers
Dealers in Optical Goods and Opticians' Supplies
Drug and Chemical Manufacturers and Grinders
Manufacturers of Shop Fittings, Showcases, Etc.
Fancy and Toilet Goods Manufacturers and Dealers
Manufacturers of Proprietary and Physicians' Remedies

And dozens of other articles which are handled by the trade.

every highly myopic person, but especially so of children.

It is rather difficult sometimes to make the client grasp this fact, as he comes to the optician rather for an amelioration of his V of distant objects.

It is unusual for the distance correction to allow of No. 1 being easily read. If, however, this should occur, the power of the lenses is to be reduced 0.50 to 1 D or even 2 D in very high cases, and these prescribed for constant use.

The P.A.T.A. of Canada

The annual meeting of the P. A. T. A. of Canada was held on September 7th at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, and, although this association is still in its infancy in Canada, the large manufacturers realize that in becoming members of this association great good can be done the different branches of trade.

The president, Mr. T. Milburn, occupied the chair. In calling the meeting to order, the president spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN,—It is my privilege to call the first official meeting of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association to order. In doing so permit me to express my pleasure at the large attendance and the growing interest manifested in the grave and important issues affecting the three branches of the drug and medicine interests of the Dominion.

Let me also thank you most heartily for the high and unexpected honor conferred upon me at your inaugural meeting in June last, in electing me to the presidency of this association. Coming as it did, in my absence from home, your kindness is all the more highly appreciated. As president, I shall endeavor to discharge my duties faithfully and earnestly, hoping good results will accrue to all the branches of this important trade with which we are mutually identified. I feel confident that I shall receive from you, both personally, and collectively, every assistance that you can possibly render me; for without united effort and strong, harmonious work, it is useless to attempt to remedy the evils which are destroying legitimate commerce, not only in the drug trade, but in every other line that seems attractive to the cutter.

Before calling upon our secretary for the reading of the minutes, let me say, that in the copy with which I have been favored I note that the plan presented for your consideration by the wholesale and retail druggists, at your inauguration meeting, was deemed impracticable and rejected at that time, probably, as I take it, because your association being then in its infancy, and without the aid and counsel of many prominent representatives of the trade, who were absent, you thought it wise to consider well, and weigh carefully, in the presence of a larger meeting, all the phases of this all-important question.

Therefore, I think that the plan, as then presented by the wholesale and retail druggists, may be profitably considered at this meeting, and I strongly recommend its adoption, providing no better plan can be thought of.

We have experienced a revolution in trade methods, accomplished by the concentration of capital in large concerns, to the damage of smaller concerns and to the injury of the retail trade generally.

What is required is a combination or working together of all branches of the trade to resist the unjust encroachments and unfair methods of those who have brought about the present state of affairs, and to again restore this great branch of commerce to a fair and equitable basis.

Let us bear in mind that whatever injures our wholesale or our retail friends injures ourselves equally, and that our fullest sympathy and earnest co-operation should be extended to them; while we expect, in return, their hearty support and united effort in the work of restoration which the three organized branches of the trade have in hand. Mutual confidence, loyal union, and vigorous effort will surely result in success. While other plans have failed, we may profit by their experience, and can better guard against weakness and failure in the future. But the joint action of all branches and the honest endeavor of every member of the trade is absolutely necessary to attain the desired object.

For myself, I can only say that I have vigorously opposed the "cutting evil" at all times, and I believe other members of this body have, even at considerable sacrifice, earnestly striven to stem the tide of destruction which threatens so large a part of our trade.

Let me hope that you will give full consideration and your best judgment to all plans or suggestions; and whatever action is taken will be for the best interest of all concerned.

Again thanking you for the unexpected honour you have conferred on me, I will conclude with the wish that harmony and progress may characterize this, our first official meeting.

At the conclusion of the president's address a large amount of business was transacted.

The following firms are members of the association:—

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.; Brayley, Sons & Co., Montreal, Que.; G. C. Briggs & Co., Hamilton, Ont.; Common Sense Mfg. Co., D. Densmore & Co., Dodd's Medicine Co., S. G. Detchon, Edmanson & Bates, Toronto; H. B. Foulds New York City; G. F. Fulford, & Co., Brockville; Gilmour Bros. & Co., Montreal, Que.; R. L. Gibson, G. A. Gibbons, Holgate, Fielding & Co., Frances Kahle & Co., E. W. LePage & Co., Toronto; Leeming, Miles & Co., Montreal, Que.; Milburn & Co., Toronto; Munyon's H. H. Remedy Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Northrop & Lyman C., Toronto; C. C. Richards & Co., Yarmouth, N. S.; Radway & Co., Montreal, Que.; Quick Cure Co., Quebec, Que.; J. H. Sanderson, V. S., Richmond Chemical Co., Toronto; Sloan Medicine Co., Hamilton, Ont.; Chas. A. Vogeler Co., Toronto; H. K. Wampole & Co., Toronto; Woodward Medicine Co., Toronto; Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y.; The World's Dispensary Medical Asso., Buffalo; Lydia E. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.; Sterling Remedy Co., Attica, Ind.; Pabst Brewing Co., Montreal, Que.; Effervescent Salt Co., Montreal, Que.; California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Dr. Ward Medicine Co., Toronto.

W. L. LEVEE, Secretary.

Legal.

Queen vs. Holgate.

On the 27th of July last past, a charge was laid against F. H. Holgate (Hooper & Co.), druggist, of this city, for selling liquor without a license, contrary to the provisions of an Act passed at the last session of the Ontario Legislature entitled "An Act further to Improve the License Laws." The ground of complaint was the sale by Mr. Holgate of a bottle of "Vin Mariani." The case was tried before His Worship, Police Magistrate Kingsford, at the Police Court here on the 12th of August, when three witnesses were called on behalf of the Crown, and ten on behalf of the defence, and among the latter were six prominent doctors, all of whom testified to the valuable medicinal properties of Vin Mariani and its extensive use by the medical profession in their practice as a tonic, or medicine, and in prescriptions, and that it is not a beverage in any sense of the term. It appeared from the evidence that this wine contains 13.45 per cent. of alcohol, and there is about one-fifth of a grain of cocaine or tincture of coca to each wine glass.

Mr. Lawrence A. Wilson, the Canadian representative of the Vin Mariani Company, gave evidence as to the method of preparing this wine, and showed that it contains coca erythroxylon and pure grape juice, and that the alcohol in the preparation is the natural product of the grape juice, and is not procured by the addition of any spirit. He also showed the absolute necessity of the use of alcohol in procuring and preserving the erythroxylon or tincture of coca. His evidence was supported by several doctors and druggists, as well as by Professor Shuttleworth, who explained in detail the manufacture of tinctures, etc. Evidence was also put in by the defence showing that this wine is a proprietary article put up for sale in bottles, and that it is handled by druggists all over the world in the same way as patent medicine, and is by many classed as such.

As a part of the defence evidence was given of certain instructions issued by the License Department of the Ontario Government to the license inspectors throughout the Province, and also a letter from the

Deputy Attorney General to the editor of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST to the effect that it was not the intention of the Government to prohibit the sale of established and well known patent or proprietary articles containing liquors without the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner.

Upon the conclusion of the evidence His Worship, the Police Magistrate, was of opinion that he was bound by the Act, and could not give effect to the instructions issued to the license inspectors, and that he would on the evidence be obliged to make a conviction ; but, in order that the matter might be fairly brought before the Government, he enlarged the case for a week to enable the defence to procure copies of the evidence, which had all been taken in shorthand by an official reporter, and lay the same before the Attorney-General and the License Department for their consideration, and to be dealt with as they may think proper. Owing to pressure of business in the Attorney-General's Department, and the absence of several of the officials on vacation, the matter has not yet been fully dealt with, and in the meantime the case stands enlarged in the Police Court from week to week.

Amongst Our Advertisers.

The optical department by Dr. Hamill this issue is of unusual importance to those interested in optics—read it.

The Canadian Specialty Co., 38 Front street east, Toronto, have just issued a new price list of their druggists' specialties, which they have mailed to all the druggists in Canada. Any druggist who may have been overlooked may obtain one by dropping them a postal card.

Messrs. Giov. Restuccia & Co., Messina, Italy, are among the oldest and best manufacturers of olive and essential oils. They invite chemical analyses of their Cream Salad Olive Oil as to its purity, and druggists throughout Europe and America can attest to its excellent quality. Their Canadian agents, the Canadian Specialty Co., of 38 Front street east, Toronto, Ont., have just received a fresh shipment in one gallon tins, and druggists who have not yet tried the oil should send for sample order to them. They also have Oil of Lemon, Sweet and Bitter Orange, Bergamot and Terpeneless Oil of Lemon in one pound coppers.

Confidence.

Read what Gilmour Bros. Co. say under this heading in their advertisement this month. They make a proposition to increase your trade, and it is worth taking advantage of.

Dr. Coderre's Pills, etc.

The Franco-American Chemical Co. publish their price list in this issue. Their preparations are quickly coming to the fore. Note what they say, "We will not sell to price cutters."

Two Staple Remedies.

McCollum's Rheumatic Repellant and McCollum's Kidney Relief are proprietary articles which have gradually and surely won their way into public favor. W. A. McCollum, druggist, of Tilsonburg, Ont., is the proprietor, and the goods are sold by the wholesale trade generally.

Garfield Fig Syrup.

This preparation, although but a short time before the public in Canada, is meeting with encouraging success. The proprietors are pushing the sale vigorously, and offer plenty of free advertising matter to druggists. See advertisement.

Lamps and Lamp Goods.

Messrs. Gowans, Kent & Co., of Toronto, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., offer the trade a large variety of lamps and lamp goods. These are good paying accessories to the druggist's stock in many places, and this well-known firm can offer good inducements to buyers.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE—Best city B. C. Quarter of cost. Stock four to five thousand. Going to Yukon. Clarke & Co., Kamloops, B. C.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DRUG BUSINESS in a thriving go-ahead town. Established six years. Stock about $2,000. Sales average $10 to $12 per day. Rent low. Good reasons for selling. Address "Sulphate" c/o Lyman Bros & Co., Toronto. Terms 100 cents on $

DRUG STOCK FOR SALE—IN GOOD SHAPE with good reason for selling. Address Quassia, c/o Kerry Watson & Co., London.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK, graduate of O.C.P., four years experience, strictly temperate, good dispenser, best of references. Address R. H. Hughes, Hanover, B. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS DRUG CLERK (town preferred) by a Christian young man, twenty-three years of age, strictly temperate in every respect, and not afraid to work ; have had three years in retail in Canada, and sixteen months in wholesale drug business in U. S. A. (Mich) can give very best references from former employers. For further particulars, address D. J. T., 187 Porter St., Detroit, Mich.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A DRUG FIRM IN Vancouver with three stores, a partner, graduate O.C.P., with $3,000. References required. A rare chance for right man. Address Box 64, Vancouver, B. C

We Solicit Your Trade:

We offer a well assorted stock of

Drugs
Chemicals
Patent Medicines
Perfumery
Toilet Articles
etc.

CALL AND SEE US

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
342 Richmond St., LONDON, Ont.

SMOKE

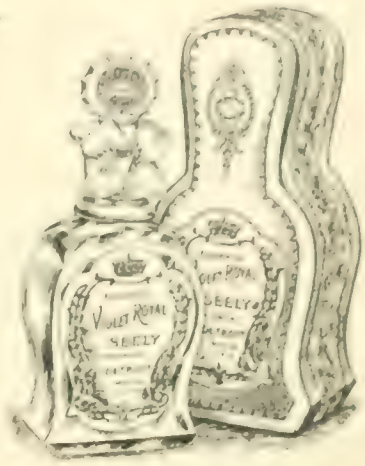
Lord Nelson
Golden Nugget
National Five

Manufactured by.....

THE NATIONAL CIGAR CO.

.....TORONTO

Seely's Holiday Line of Perfumes is as always, Incomparable



Larger and More Attractive this year than ever, and not to be found in Dry Goods, Grocery, Departmental or Book Stores.

Sold to Druggists Only.

Please reserve your order. We would appreciate it.

Our Representatives are now taking Christmas orders for future delivery. Should they not call regularly please notify us that we may arrange to see you.

SEELY MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1862

DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A. WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to September 10th, 1897.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

Alcohol, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
Allspice, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
Aloin, oz	40	45
Anodyne, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
Arrowroot, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
Balsam, Fir, lb	40	45
Copaiba, lb	85	1 10
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	90	95
Bark, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Cascarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
Beans, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb	11 00	12 00
Berries, Cubeb, sifted, lb	25	30
powdered, lb	30	35
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
Buds, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
Butter, Cacao, lb	75	80
Camphor, lb	58	70
Cantharides, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
Capsicum, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
Carbon, Bisulphide, lb	17	18
Carmine, No. 40, oz	40	50
Castor, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
Chalk, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
Charcoal, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
Clove, lb	16	17
Powdered, lb	17	18
Cochineal, S.G., lb	40	45
Collodion, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
Confection, Senna, lb	40	45
Creosote, Wood, lb	2 00	2 50
Cuttlefish Bone, lb	25	30
Dextrine, lb	10	12
Dover's Powder, lb	1 50	1 60
Ergot, Spanish, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
Extract Logwood, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
Flowers, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
Gelatine, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
Glycerine, lb	20	25
Guarana	1 75	2 00
Powdered, lb	2 00	2 25
Gum Aloes, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	95
Kino, true, lb	4 25	4 50
Myrrh, lb	$ 45	$ 48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 10	4 25
Powdered, lb	5 50	5 75
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	40	45
Bleached, lb	45	50
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
Herb, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	20
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	22
Rue, oz., lb	30	35
Sage, oz., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	18
Wormwood, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb	38	44
Honey, lb	13	15
Hops, fresh, lb	20	25
Indigo, Madras, lb	75	80
Insect Powder, lb	38	40
Isinglass, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
Leaf, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	55
Short, lb	25	27
Coca, lb	35	40
Digitalis, lb	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb	18	25
Hyoscyamus	20	25
Matico, lb	70	70

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 25	$ 30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	25	27
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ½	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb	12	13
Powdered, lb	15	16
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
RESORCIN, white, oz	25	30
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	28
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	15	18
Elecampane, lb	15	20
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	13
Ground, lb	13	14
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	27	30
Po., lb	30	35
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 75
Golden Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	90	95
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	12	15
Indian Hemp	18	20
Ipecac, lb	1 75	2 00
Powdered, lb	2 00	2 25
Jalap, lb	55	60
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	18
Masterwort, lb	16	40
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleurisy, lb	20	25
Poke, lb	15	18
Queen of the Meadow, lb	$ 18	$ 20
Rhatany, lb	20	30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
RUM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
SACCHARIN, oz	1 25	1 50
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 25	1 50
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
SPERMACETI, lb	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	13	14
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	50	55
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	40	45
ACETANILID, lb	70	75
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	80	85
Carbonate, lb	14	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	$ 55	$ 60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	18
ANTINERVIN, oz	85	00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 30	1 35
ANTIPYRIN, oz	1 10	1 20
ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
BORAX, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	45	50
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz	15	18
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 30
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	60	1 90
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	15	20
COCAINE, Mur., oz	3 50	4 00
CODEIA, ¼ oz	75	80
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	6	7
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3
DIGITALIN, oz	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
EXALGINE, oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 50	5 00
IODOFORM, lb	5 25	5 50
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry., oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb	5	7
MENTHOL, oz	35	40
MERCURY, lb	75	80
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	85	90
Calomel, lb	90	1 00
With Chalk, lb	60	65

Choice Cigars

This has come to be a recognized brand amongst the "extra" lines carried by druggists. The National Cigar Co., of Toronto, are offering some special lines to the trade, and their goods are conceded to be "right" in make and material.

Welch's Grape Juice.

This article, which has enjoyed a large sale in the United States, is now advertised to the Canadian trade. Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, and Lyman Bros. Co., Toronto, are the selling agents for Quebec and Ontario. The preparation is an elegant one, handsomely put up, and should prove a ready seller.

Gibson's Sweets.

These well-known confections are advertised by the London (Ont.) house of Kerry, Watson & Co. They have them in all flavors, also a full assortment of Gibson's Tablets, Cough Drops, etc.

James A. Kennedy & Co.

Are offering to the trade full lines in drugs, chemicals, proprietary medicines, etc. This representative western firm are also selling agents for a number of specialties, viz., Moxon's Liniment, Southern Asthma Cure, Story's Headache Cure, etc. Visitors to London, Ont., during the exhibition should call.

Popular Everywhere.

Perhaps one of the best selling and most popular twenty-five cent remedies sold in Canada is Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Messrs. Northrop & Lyman Co., the manufacturers, inform us that their output is over $1,000 per day, or $360,000 per annum. This speaks well for a remedy which receives comparatively little booming in the way of general advertising. Another of this firm's preparations which commands a remarkable sale not only in Canada, but abroad, is Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Only recently an order was received from the "Rigshospitalets Apothek, of Kristiana, Norway"—the State hospital of the kingdom—for a supply of this remedy, and also from a customer in Surinan, Dutch Guiana, for the same.

British Medical Association.

The annual meeting of the British Medical Association was held at Montreal, Que., commencing August 31st.

There was a large attendance of members from Great Britain as well as members of the profession from the United States and Canada. The meeting was a very successful one, not only in point of attendance, but also in the interest exhibited, the valuable papers read and discussed, and the reception of the visitors by the local committee.

Dr. T. G. Roddick, M. P., president of the association, is to be congratulated on the success attained under his presidency. The association was formed at Worcester, England, sixty-five years ago, and was at that time called the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association. In 1856, when its meeting was held at Birmingham, the association having passed quite beyond the provincial stage and become a national affair, beyond the dispute of even the metropolitan societies, its name was changed as at present. Within the United Kingdom alone the association is divided into thirty nine or forty branches, and has now a membership of sixteen or seventeen thousand.

It would be somewhat out of our province to give even a synopsis of the papers read, and we leave that to the medical press. One interesting feature in connection with the meeting, and which is of special interest to our readers, was the "medical museum," or exhibition of goods by firms catering to the requirements of the physician. This exhibit, we are informed, was the best ever held under the auspices of the association, the only unfortunate feature being that the time of the physicians in attendance was so completely taken up with meetings of the several sections of the association, and with social entertainments which were numerous and of a brilliant character, that the exhibit was not as well patronized as it should have been. The museum was held in Victoria Rink, which was completely filled with the manufactures of the various exhibitors.

On entering the rink, the first exhibit to the right was that of Pabst Malt Extract, which has already gained a strong foot-hold amongst members of the medical profession, and also amongst the general public.

The Apollinaris Company, Limited, of London, England, had an exhibit of their Apenta Water, with their agents, Wonham & Sons of Montreal.

Park, Davis & Co., Walkerville and Detroit, had, perhaps, the most extensive exhibit in the building. It was in three sections, and was very tastefully and prominently displayed. Their display consisted of a large number of the valuable productions of their laboratory, and attracted a large share of attention from the visitors.

F. Stearns & Co., Windsor and Detroit, had a very interesting exhibit of some of their specialties. Mr. F. K. Stearns was assisted by an excellent staff in the welcoming of their numerous callers.

Sharp & Dohme, of New York and Baltimore, showed a collection of Solid and Fluid Extracts, Effervescent Salts, etc.

H. K. Mulford & Co., Philadelphia, had a very neat display, which attracted a good deal of attention, consisting of their specialties, chiefly Antitoxins, also Compressed Tablets, etc.

Gilmour Bros. & Co., 485 St. Paul street, Montreal, had an excellent exhibit of the goods in which they specialize. Notably amongst others were the manufactured [illegible] variety of plain and medicated gauzes, lints, etc., also their lines of plasters, absorbent cotton, anæsthetics, etc. Horlicks Diastoid, a diastatic dry extract of malt, and Horlicks Malted Milk, occupied a prominent position in this display.

Evans & Sons, Montreal, exhibited a large line of pharmaceutical preparations and specialities, also the celebrated Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice.

The Welch Grape Juice Co. of Vineland, N.J., made a rich display of their preparation which has found remarkable favor with the faculty, and is bound to be a staple selling article.

Bovril, Limited, whose Canadian headquarters are at St. Peter street, Montreal, had a large showing of their famous preparation.

The Vimbos Company, Limited, of Edinburgh and London had a stand devoted to their unique Meat Extract, which is very palatable.

J. Stevens & Sons, Toronto, had an excellent exhibit of surgical instruments, etc., and the Galvanic Battery Works Co. a display of their appliances, batteries, etc.

S. Kutnow & Co., 41 Farringdon road, London, Eng., showed their Anti-asthmatic Powder, and also Kutnow's Effervescent Carlsbad powder, both of which are evidently articles of merit.

The Alpha Rubber Co., Montreal, shewed a large line of rubber goods.

The Ball and Nozzle Syringe Co., of Toronto, had their goods on exhibit, and the display created considerable interest with practitioners.

H. K. Wampole & Co., Toronto and Philadelphia, showed a full line of pharmaceutical preparations, wines, elixirs, cordials, etc. They are a very prominent feature.

The California Fig Syrup Co., had also a large exhibit of their preparation, including the "export" size which retails in England at 1s. 1½d.

Amongst other exhibitors we noticed W. R. Warner's & Co.'s preparations, shown by Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal; John Wyeth & Bros. preparations, by Davis, Lawrence Co.

Also Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal; Kerry, Watson Co.; Montreal, Doliber Goodale Co., Boston; Down Bros., surgical instruments, London, Eng.; Liverpool Lint Co., Liverpool, Eng., Fairchild Bros. & Foster, digestive ferments, New York; American Biscuit Manufacturing Co., somatose biscuits, New York: Arthur P. Tippet & Co., Lime Juice, etc., Montreal; Chas. Gurd & Co., mineral waters, Montreal; W. Lloyd Wood, representing the Lambert Pharmacal Co, St. Louis; Leeming, Miles & Co., Montreal; the J. B. Lippincott Co., P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Lea Bros. & Co., and Young and Pentland, medical publishers, all of Philadelphia; Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh; B. Lindman, Toronto, and a number of others.

Iodide, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 15	1 20
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	1 75	1 80
Muriate, oz	1 75	1 80
Sulphate, oz	1 80	1 85
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	38	40
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	12	15
PIPERIN, oz	1 00	1 10
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	65	70
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	75
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	28	30
Ozs., oz	32	35
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	4 50	5 00
SANTONIN, oz	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
Fused, oz	85	90
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	65	70
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6

Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 43
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	28	30
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30
ESSENTIAL OILS.		
OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 75	3 00
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 10	1 20
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75

Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 80
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 00
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	1 50	1 75
Lemon, lb	1 75	1 90
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 60
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	65
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 50
Orange, lb	2 75	3 00
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	70
Patchouli, oz	80	85
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 75
Peppermint, lb	2 25	2 50
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 75
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 00
Rosemary, lb	70	75
Rue, oz	25	30
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 50
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 75
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 00
Spruce, lb	65	70
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 90
Wintergreen, lb	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 70
Wormwood, lb	4 25	4 55
FIXED OILS.		
CASTOR, lb	12	14
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	80	1 00
Norwegian, gal	130	1 50
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal	55	58
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	1 20	1 25
Salad, gal	2 50	2 60
PALM, lb	12	13
SPERM, gal	1 35	1 40
TURPENTINE, gal	50	60

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business is fairly good; orders are coming in more freely, and the prospects for a good fall trade are very promising. One feature of the month has been the advance of quinine, which, after remaining in a dormant state for months, somewhat suddenly advanced, and has steadily maintained it. Glycerine has been low for some time; has advanced from 2 to 3 cents per lb. We are informed low grade short weight are being offered. Cod liver oil has been offered very low; it seems a good time to buy. Castor oil has suddenly advanced, and is now held at 11 cents by case. Silver bar has gone down until it is being nearly offered at 50 cents on the dollar. Blood root is easier. Cascarilla bark higher. Gentian firm. Bronze and silver gelatines are 5 cents per lb. higher. Information from abroad confirms the reports that heavy chemicals all tend to higher prices. Many look on advanced prices as a bane, but remember we never have good times and low prices.

England.

London, Eng., Aug. 27th, 1897.

There is a decidedly improved tone in general business, and Canada is obtaining its much-needed advertisement through the Laurier boom. Many firms are making inquiries as to the suitability of their specialties to the Canadian market. Drugs are quiet on the whole, although there is a good demand for cod liver oil, glycerin, and other "fall" lines. Quinine is firmer. Castor oil, olive, and linseed all quoted dearer, and the price for essential oils of aniseed, lemon, and bergamot are firmer. Kezanlik reports upon otto show a smaller crop than last year, but as there remains a good deal of old stock, little alteration is expected. Opium is dull. Menthol has improved, but nitrate of silver has, in consequence of the further fall in silver, reached a record price.

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Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. IX. TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1897.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

Under Eminent Scientific Control.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"We know of no stronger or more favorably-constituted Natural Aperient Water."

L. Liebermann

Royal Councillor, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Royal Hungarian State Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

PRICES TO RETAILERS:

$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
$8.50 " 50 small " "
$8.50 " 100 glass quarter "

"APENTA"

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SOLE EXPORTERS:

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Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

[illegible]

Canadian Druggist,

[illegible]

TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:

[illegible]

[illegible]

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The Government Must Decide.

The action referred to in our last issue as taken against a firm of Toronto [illegible] gists (Hooper Co.) for an infringment of the License Act, again came up at the police court last week.

The charge, it will be remembered, was that the sale of "Vin Mariani" was in contravention of the License Act as amended at the last session of the Ontario Legislature in that it contained alcohol. The deputy police magistrate, before whom the case was tried, has now given judgment, practically placing upon the government the onus of passing such injudicious legislation, and advising "that the prosecution be withdrawn." The following is the judgment:

"From the evidence adduced by the defence, it appears to me that the "Vin Mariani" is not within the equitable intention of the Liquor License Acts. It may come within the technical construction of those acts, because there is wine used in its preparation, and in one sense it may be considered an intoxicant. If I were compelled to act on the absolute literal interpretation of the act I would feel myself obliged to convict, but on the common sense and equitable construction of the statute I cannot bring myself to adjudge that a preparatory article which, according to the evidence, has for a long time prior to the passing of the amendment of 1897 been used as a medicine and as a tonic, and apparently valued by the medical profession, should not be purchasable at a druggist's without a medical certificate. It does seem to me that it should not be sold in wine shops at all. As the defence has brought to my notice instructions from the Attorney-General's department to the effect that well-known patent or proprietary articles containing liquors are not to be interfered with, I have come to the conclusion that I will request the Crown Attorney, who has charge of the prosecution, to report the evidence to the Attorney-General, with the suggestion that the prosecution be withdrawn. If I were to impose a fine on the defendants I do not think that the ends of justice would be served. I shall, therefore, request the Crown Attorney to lay these views before the Attorney-General, and request his intervention."

Legally and Morally Wrong.

We cannot but feel aggrieved and in some measure annoyed at the continual effort made to place the onus of substitution on the drug trade as a whole. That the wrong-doing of the few should be blamed on the many is neither charitable nor just, and is not only misleading, but also, in this case, is untruthful.

But while we deny the imputation on behalf of the trade as a body, we regret that there are those amongst the drug trade who are guilty of this unwarranted practice. We say unwarranted, but a stronger term is, perhaps, more applicable. To deliberately substitute an article in the place of the one called for, whether in a prescription or on a mere verbal order, is deliberate and wanton fraud.

The druggist should be, and is, except where he abuses the confidence, looked upon as the safeguard of his customer. If a physician makes an error in writing a prescription, it is the duty of the druggist to see that it is not dispensed if he thinks it inimical to health or excessive in dose, etc., without first consulting the prescriber. If poisons of a certain class are asked for, the State, in effect, says: "You, as custodian of the people's health and the licensed vendor of these goods, shall not sell them without taking additional precautions." Thus the druggist is the person to whom the State, the physician, and the public look for the proper and safe preparation, as well as sale, of medicine. If, therefore, any druggist in the pursuit of his avocation deliberately substitutes or "puts in place of" the article ordered, some other preparation, whether through a desire to increase his profits, or from not having the prescribed article in stock, or from any cause whatever, he is guilty of deceit and fraud of the worst description. It is a betrayal of the confidence bestowed on him by the State who licenses him to handle the goods, the physician who depends on the accurate filling of the prescription for the expected cure of the disease, and of the general public, who look to the druggists to give exactly the medicine ordered.

How any one with a spark of self-respect or common humanity can thus trifle with life is certainly very surprising, and no penalty can be too strong for the person who would thus be guilty of intentional fraud in this most glaring wrong against the well-being of a fellow creature

There is another phase of this question also which suggests itself. It is the great wrong done to many manufacturers who have placed in the market, and by continuous effort have induced physicians to prescribe, and in many cases, the general public to enquire for, preparations which have distinct names and are used for special complaints.

The demand having been created, the manufacturer certainly is entitled to have his goods supplied, or at least that no other preparation, no matter how similar in name, appearance, or supposed therapeutic properties, should be substituted for his. Allowing that the article used would prove equally as beneficial as the one ordered, there is no justification whatever for its substitution, and thus committing a commercial fraud, a fraud not only on the customer, but also on the manufacturer.

We maintain that substitution, pure and simple, selling or dispensing an article in the place of the one designated, and which the customer expects and is entitled to receive, is wrong, morally and legally, and should be discontinued by the entire drug trade.

If a druggist cannot make money without such practices, that is, if he cannot be honest in business, it is better for himself, for the profession to which he belongs, as well as for the general public, that he should find other business channels than the one chosen. Let the public still feel that druggists are true to their interests, and are to be depended upon, especially in the time of illness, and the confidence which has to some extent been shaken by the unwise and uncalled-for general charges of substitution, that confidence will be restored, and there will then be less of that feeling of uncertainty as to the future of the trade that has been prevalent in many quarters.

Sunday Closing.

The agitation amongst the drug clerks of Montreal against the practice of keeping open drug stores practically for the whole day on Sunday, is one that should be encouraged.

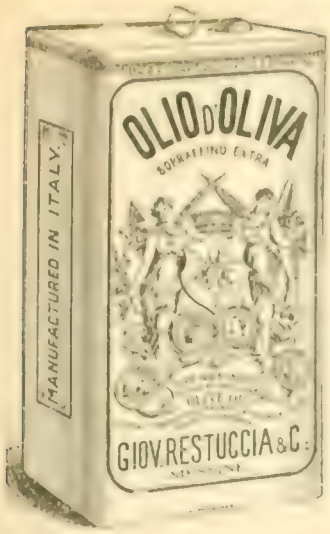
The druggist or his clerks should not make themselves or allow themselves to be made perfect slaves without some good reason, and certainly all the reasons heretofore brought forward in support of keeping open on Sunday the same as any other day, are not justified by argument or experience.

It is quite true that there is necessity for a partial attendance on that day in all cities and in most towns throughout the country, but if it were generally recognized by the druggist himself as a necessity only for the purposes of dispensing or selling such articles as would probably be required for immediate use, and a general refusal to sell articles outside these lines, the public would soon recognize the fact that the druggist opened his store on Sunday only through a desire to serve the public in reference to actual necessities, and not for the purpose of general gain.

There is no doubt that in some quarters the anxiety to keep open is due to the fact that a trade is cultivated that is entirely unnecessary, and for that matter we believe unlawful in many cases, and the main idea is to make the Sunday trade foot up in receipts, regardless of the law of God, the law of the land or the laws of nature.

A man's duty to himself, leaving aside all higher considerations, demands at least one day's rest in seven, and the druggist who does not take this rest, or as much of it as possible, and also sees that his clerks have the same, is working against the laws of nature, and must inevitably pay the penalty. Why should we as a class be considered only as general purveyors to the wants of the public, at their "beck and call," at all times night and day, seven days in the week? It is unreasonable and uncalled for, and the druggists owe it to themselves, their wives and families and their clerks, that this hardship should cease to exist, and that only such attendance as is necessary for actual requirements be given. It may be claimed that such an arrangement is very difficult to carry out. No doubt there will be difficulties, but they are not insurmountable, and we believe a general understanding could be arrived at between druggists in certain localities and the physicians, that fixed hours of attendance could be maintained at which their stores should be open and at no other time on Sunday. "Where there's a will there's a way," and if the question is properly taken up by the trade a solution of any difficulties will soon be made.

Alcarnose is German, and is put up in egg-shaped capsules, one of which, dissolved in a cup of water, makes a cup of bouillon. The best thing of this kind we have met with in this country is maggi, which makes very fine soup, and simply requires hot water.



We are noted for selling the Finest

Cream Salad OLIVE OIL...

Put up in 1 Imp. Gallon Tins

If you have not tried it yet send in your sample order

Guaranteed Chemically Pure

We have just received a fresh supply of

FRENCH, CAVE & CO.'S CELERY and CAFFEINE BROMIDE

CHAPIREAU'S CACHETEURS and CACHETS

Druggists should put up their own Headache and Cure Powders

HEYMAN BLOCH and KOMP'S HEALTH SALT

TYREE'S ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FULL LINE CHEWING GUMS

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.

38 Front St. E., - TORONTO, ONT.

If you have not received our Latest Price Lists, please drop us a card.

Hold To The Light

AND

SEE THE DEEP RED COLOR OF

Welch's Grape Juice

It is a Blood Maker and a Waste Restorer—a nutrient tonic. Always clear and bright, showing the true Grape color of the full ripe Concord Grape

It is without a drop of water or a particle of alcohol, being pressed, sterilized, and hermetically sealed in new glass bottles, by the cleanest possible methods.

It is a ready seller by the bottle, for Medicinal, Beverage and Communion purposes.

It is the most desirable, healthful, and satisfying drink that can be dispensed at the Soda Fountain.

Lyman Bros. & Co. Toronto
Lyman Sons Co. Montreal

Distributors for ONTARIO, QUEBEC.

THE WELCH GRAPE JUICE CO., WATKINS, N.Y.

TRADE ◆ E ◆ MARK

This registered mark, or our name upon any goods is a guarantee of excellence.

We solicit enquiries in the department of **PAINTS AND OILS,** in which we can quote advantageously.

WHITE LEAD

"E" Brand. Genuine.

Ground in our own Mills, and fully guaranteed. Guarantee label on each package. "No. 1" quality contains 20 per cent. of Barytes. Full net weights. Our prices are low.

RAW LINSEED OIL
PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL
TURPENTINE

We have excellent facilities for the storage and clarification of these materials, and base our claims for consideration on the excellent quality we supply. We sell by weight, and fill to order, thus ensuring full gauge and goods free from sediment.

A sample order of

"E" LIQUORICE

4-oz. Sticks

Will convince you of its prime quality. It will please those old-time "licorish" customers of yours by its evident purity. We purchase direct from Italy, where it is made to our order and stamped with our Trade-Mark, "E."

Syrup White Pine Comp.

And the same with TAR.

Please get prices and sample, and compare with any other makes.

CANADIAN CATTLE SPICE.
Beladonna Plasters, special. **Bovril.**
Abbey's Efferv. Salt. "Commercial" Castor Oil.
Cubeb Cigarettes. Sen-Sen Gum.
"Highland" Chest Protectors.
Gibson's Linseed, Liquorice and Chlorodyne Lozenges, 7-lb. tins.
And full line of Boiled Sugars.

ELLIOT & CO.

5 Front St. E. = Toronto

To Dealers.

New Wall Papers for 1898

Our travellers are on the road; they are carrying a fine lot of samples, in more popular papers, at lower prices than ever have been shown; it will pay you to delay ordering until you've inspected our lines.

M. Staunton & Co.

Manufacturers

Toronto.

Why don't you sell

LAMPS?

You sell Chimneys.
You sell Burners.
You sell Wicks.
You sell Coal Oil.

Why don't you sell Lamps?

We mean Nice Lamps.

They are just as staple and a good profit.

We have our new lines ready now.

The very thing to make a trial with.

Write for particulars.

Gowans, Kent & Co.

Toronto and Winnipeg.

HEREWARD SPENCER & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

India and Ceylon Tea Merchant's

'PHONE 1807

Indian Teas

From 40c. to $1 per lb.

Ceylon Teas

From 30c. to $1 per lb.

Jamoma

An excellent coffee in 1 lb., 3 lb., 5 lb., and 10 lb. tins at 40c. per lb.

Chutnees
Curry Powders
Nepaul Pepper
Cocoa
Coffees
Baking Powder

SOLE AGENTS

In Canada for the **PURE OLIVE OIL SOAP**, manufactured by the Mercati Family of the Isle of Zante.

CARRIAGE PAID

On all orders of tea weighing 10 lbs. or over to any railway station in Ontario.

THE OPTICAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

60 Yonge Street TORONTO.

A Diploma from this Institution means something.
The knowledge gained at this Institution means something.

THE ONLY RECOGNIZED OPTICAL INSTITUTE IN CANADA.

And at least equal to any in America.

No previous knowledge whatever of optics or fitting glasses is required, because the course embraces everything from first to last that is necessary for an optician to know in order to scientifically and properly fit glasses. Students prove their ability to do this by actual practical work on patients the last few days of the course.

Write for a Prospectus, and see the testimony of hundreds of previous students.

The next and last Class for this year will commence on November 1st.

Fee for Full Course, $25.

W. E. Hamill, Instructor.

Mr. J. S. Leo, Principal.

Editorial Notes.

We present for our readers the three plans submitted by the various associations, looking towards the cure of the "cut-rate" evil. No definite action has been taken as yet towards coming to a decision, the matter now, we believe, being in abeyance, waiting for a meeting of the executive of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists. We ask our readers to look well into these plans and to give any suggestions that may occur to them for amending any of them.

The American Pharmaceutical Association at its annual meeting elected Mr. Joseph Jacobs, of Atlanta, Ga., as chairman of the commercial section. Mr. Jacobs is an "arch" cutter as described by some of our contemporaries, or, in other words, is a "cutter" who deliberately advertises and sells proprietary medicines, etc., at prices far below their advertised price. This certainly looks as if the association was inclined to fall into line with the "cutting element" amongst the trade. Let them beware. "Evil communications corrupt good manners."

The American Pharmaceutical Association cannot be in close touch with the retail drug trade of the United States, in whose interests, we think, it was originally intended to operate, if we are to judge by the very small number who were present at the annual meeting, the number of retail druggists outside the local or state members being placed at fifty.

The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Third Annual Bicycle Meet.

The third annual bicycle races of the Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, took place on Saturday afternoon, October 9th, at the Rosedale athletic grounds, Toronto. Everything combined to render the occasion enjoyable. The weather was delightful, the attendance large, the entries numerous, and the prizes valuable. The programme comprised a one-mile race, half-mile race, three-mile handicap, open to registered druggists and clerks in the retail trade, and a ten-mile handicap, open to employees only. The prizes consisted of books, clocks, silverware, umbrellas, ink stands, opera glasses, etc., contributed by the firm and their friends. In the one-mile (open only to employees) William Shirriff took first place, George Evans second, and L. Rook third. In the half-mile race Wm. Shirriff was first, George Evans second, R. J. Lennox third. The three-mile handicap was keenly fought for, there being eighteen entries. W. Miller, [illegible] the [illegible] procession, H. S. Young, of this city, second, and H. E. Hebblewhite, of Collingwood, third. In the ten-mile handicap twenty-one contestants got away, and the long ride was most exciting. W. Jones first, L. Rook second, R. J. Lennox third. W. Shirriff won the time prize in this race and George Evans second. The booby prize fell to S. Francis. Mr. C. McD. Hay, of Toronto, manager of the company, presided at the presentation of the prizes, in which he was assisted by Henry Lyman, of Montreal, vice-president of the company, and James Watt, of Toronto, secretary-treasurer of the company. Brief and appropriate addresses were given by Mr. Henry Lyman, Mr. Edmund Yeigh, of the *Globe*, and Rev. Morgan Wood. Three hearty cheers for the Lyman Company closed the pleasant proceedings.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The lectures at the Ontario College of Pharmacy commenced last month, the attendance being larger than at any previous term of the college, one hundred and twenty-four students being registered. The highest number in attendance at any previous session was 119.

O. C. P. Graduates.

J. C. Lambert, class '97, has secured the position of manager of E. J. Donovan's pharmacy at Langdon, North Dakota, U.S.

Fred. A. Wilson, class '97, is manager of A. Abbott & Co.'s pharmacy at Wales, North Dakota, U.S.

Mark Allen, class '97, and Thos. Allen, class '96, are now engaged with Stewart & Holmes, Seattle, Washington, U.S.

Messrs. Stewart & Holmes have, we understand, one of the best drug businesses on the Pacific coast, carrying a stock of $125,000. Mr. Stewart is himself a graduate of the O. C. P., and the firm have now six or seven Canadians in their employ.

H. Robson, class '96, who has for some time been with Mr. Cochrane, of Victoria, B.C., has returned to Ontario.

H. Eagleson, gold medallist, class '95, has a good position with Langley, Henderson & Co., Vancouver, B.C.

Wm. Gardiner, class '97, is manager of McAlpine's drug store in Vancouver, B.C.

Chas. E. Reid, class '97, is in business for himself in Revelstoke, B.C., and doing well.

Druggists interested in optics, and intending students should read and make use of the optical department each month, as it is an important department of our publication, and co-operation on the part of opticians is invited, to make it serve its best possibility.

Obituary.

The Late T. B. Barker.

T. B. Barker, senior member of the wholesale drug firm of T. B Barker & Sons, St. John, N.B., died in that city August 24th. Deceased was born in Sheffield, Sunbury Co., N.B., in 1820, and was consequently in his 78th year at the time of his death. After leaving school he took a position in the drug store of the late Lieut.-Governor Tilley, who was then in active business. He remained there some years, and was afterwards manager of the store. In 1860 the business passed into his hands, and in 1867 he took his sons, George A. and T. F. Barker, into partnership. Both of these sons have since died. On the death of T. F. Barker, Mr. H. W. Barker was taken into partnership, and is now the only surviving member of the firm. Mr. Barker's wife, who was a sister of the late Sir Leonard Tilley, died a few years ago. The remaining members of the family are two sons and one daughter, viz., H. W. and W. S. Barker, Miss Helen Barker. Deceased was a highly esteemed citizen of St. John, and his funeral, which took place on Thursday, August 26th, was very largely attended.

The Late Henry Lyman.

The committee appointed at the annual meeting of the Wholesale Drug Proprietary Medicine Dealers' Association, held recently in Toronto, to draft a resolution of condolence anent the death of Mr. Henry Lyman, have sent the following to the family of the deceased:

"The Wholesale Druggists and Proprietary Dealers' Association at this, its first meeting since the death of our much esteemed colleague, the late Henry Lyman, places on record its high sense of the character, ability, and graciousness, which, for so many years, made him a foremost figure in the commercial life of the Dominion; and his family and connections have our sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained.

"Although spared to a good old age, we cannot but feel that a character and example such as his are ever present needs; and it is fitting that we recall his great services in maintaining a high standard of honor in the business affairs of the country;

"A diligent man of business, a public-spirited citizen, and a true patriot, he has left an example and record we should all strive to emulate and follow."

The Canadian Druggists Exchange informs us that it has about a dozen drug stores for sale. See their adv. on another page.

The Optical Institute of Canada will hold their last class for this year on November 1st. A nice class is at present attending the course now going on.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents.
Correspondents must in all cases send name and address, not necessarily for publication.

Quiz Classes at the O.C.P.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST :

SIR,—The attendance of one of my apprentices at the Ontario College of Pharmacy has brought to my attention a state of affairs which I consider to be highly reprehensible, viz.: that of the establishment of pay quiz classes, whereby, in addition to their stipulated salaries some of the professors are enabled to extort from the young men an additional five or ten dollars apiece.

I have yet to learn that these classes are officially recognized by the Educational Committee of the Council or by the council itself, and for that reason I consider the proceeding a most selfish and unwarranted abuse of the college curiculum.

If it is proper to have quiz classes upon a remuneration basis then the council should pay for them; if not, then the council should stop them. Where the practice prevails in American colleges the faculty controls the charge made, but it has been reserved for Canada to set an example of private enterprise of this sort.

Our young men pay in the regular way a large enough sum for college tuition, and do not deserve to be bled further. In but rare cases can they afford the additional tax, and but rarely do they come with the expectation of being asked to pay it.

I trust you will be good enough to publish this, so that public attention may be directed to a state of affairs which has ultimately come to be a scandal in our college. Yours truly,

ONTARIO DRUGGIST.

"The Boys" Remember Us.

A very pleasing feature of journalism is its appreciation by its readers. To feel that the constituency you reach endorses your efforts and is in close touch with your opinions, and the general contents of your publication, is always a source of gratification to the editor. No less gratifying is the knowledge that the drug clerks and assistants of Canada are quite as highly appreciative as are the principals. We are in constant receipt of letters from graduates and clerks who have gone to the United States and elsewhere, enclosing their subscriptions and asking for the CANADIAN DRUGGIST in order, as one of them expresses it, "to still keep in touch with Canadian pharmacy." Particularly has this been the case within the last few months, and we shall always be pleased to hear from "the boys" of Canadian pharmacy wherever situated.

The Indigo Crop.

The first forecast of the indigo crop for the present year, issued by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, states that the area sown with indigo is not exactly known in July; and the extent of its cultivation is, therefore, judged from a special return received from the Patwaris and from the returns published by the Canal Department. The area reported by Patwaris as sown with indigo this year up to the middle of April is 266,614 acres; and that reported to be irrigated from canals up to the end of May is 234,000 acres, as compared with 290,802 and 283,203 acres respectively in the corresponding period of the last year. The decrease in the former area is 8 per cent. and in the latter 17 per cent. The drop has occurred chiefly in the canal districts. It has been attributed partly to low prices obtained in last year's sales and partly to the sowing of food grains having been encouraged in consequence of the famine; it is also partly due, no doubt, to the general tightness of capital among the smaller planters. In the districts of Budaun, Allahabad, Azamgarh, and in the Benares Division, where indigo is grown entirely from well irrigation, there has been some increase in the area placed under indigo.

Price of Glycerine.

Soapmakers who, during the year 1896, were receiving from 13 to 14¼ cents per pound for glycerine are now forced to accept from 9 to 9½ cents. This is a drop in price of over 30 per cent., and the happy dream which the trade was so pleasantly enjoying has thus been rudely disturbed. The importations of glycerine in 1896 were enormous, and, as a consequence, large stocks were held by the refiners; hence, sales of soapmakers' glycerine could only be made by conceding to the offered prices.

It is difficult to see any chance for a return to profitable prices. The only hopeful conditions at present are, first, the falling off in importations and, secondly, probable business activity. During the ten months ending May 31, 1897, the importations of glycerine amounted to 12,358,459 pounds, a falling off from the importations made during the same period of 1896 of 6,326,501 pounds.—*Oil, Paint and Drug Reports.*

"Flooded with Letters."

"Flooded with letters." Printer made it "quarter of" instead of "quarter off cost." This is from a subscriber who last month advertised a business for sale. Moral: If you want to be "flooded with letters" in reply to advertisements, always use the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

ARTIFICIAL GUM ARABIC.—Owing to the ever-climbing price of first-class gum arabic, a German house is manufacturing a substitute for mucilage of acacia which, it is claimed, acts as a complete surrogate for that made from the natural gum. The process of manufacture is as follows: To 50 parts of flax seed and an equal quantity of water, add, a little at a time, and with constant stirring, 40 parts of sulphuric acid, and boil from three to four hours. Filter the liquid and precipitate the filtrate by adding sufficient (from 3 to 4 volumes) alcohol. The precipitate is washed with alcohol and dried, making a colorless, tasteless gum, very soluble in water, and possessing, as it is claimed, all the qualities of gum arabic. The alcohol is recovered by distillation. The adhesive qualities of the mucilage made with this gum are quite as great as those of gum arabic.—*Nat. Druggist.*

THE X RAYS.—From experiments made with the X rays upon consumptive cases, as a cure for the disease that is, the result would appear to have been so far satisfactory. The experimentalists have found that in thirty sittings the X rays have favorably affected, and almost healed lungs affected with acute tubercolosis, no other medicinal agent being employed at the time.

The Toronto Pharmacal Company is rapidly pushing its way to the front. Mr. Knowles, their popular western representative, has recently made a trip to the Maritime Provinces, and reports a satisfactory opening of trade for the house. The members of the firm, as well as the travellers, are all druggists of lengthy experience, and the knowledge they thus possess of the needs of the trade gives them a decided advantage in conducting a business of so special a character. Their advertisement appears on another page.

PARA-CHLORO-PHENOL PASTE. — An ointment prepared from equal parts of vaseline, lanolin, starch, and para-chlorophenol. Used in lupus.

FOR IN-GROWING TOENAIL.—A French writer advises the use of a warm 40 per cent. solution of caustic potash. The nail becomes so soft that it can be scraped or cut away.

THE quantity of perfumery imported into Russia increases enormously year by year. Russian statistics of trade are always extremely behindhand. The idea of producing the details of a year's trade in a week or so after the close of a year after the fashion of our own Board of Trade would make the Russian official feel faint. But in 1892 the value taken in at Russian ports amounted to 490,000 roubles, in 1893 this had grown to 539,000 roubles, in 1894 to 672,000 roubles, and in 1895 to 713,000 roubles. Russia is evidently worth keeping an eye on as regards the perfumery trade.

HAIR BRUSHES

As sole Canadian consigners for one of the largest French manufacturers, we enjoy special advantages which enable us to offer unequalled values.

PERFUMES

We hold very large stocks of Millots, Rager & Gallot, and Crown Perfumes and Toilet Articles.

WE SELL TO DRUGGISTS ONLY

And therefore our customers are not compelled to compete with Dry Goods and Notion Houses.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Wholesale Druggists, - - HAMILTON, ONT.

Ottawa Truss and Surgical Manufacturing Co.

LIMITED

OTTAWA, - ONT.

The Only Truss Manufacturing House in Canada.

The Only Silk Elastic Knitting Machines in Canada

Save customs duty as well as the trouble of getting goods from across the line! Lose no more customers, but consult our catalogue and send orders to us. We make

The Wetmore Truss
Hard Rubber Trusses
Leather Trusses
Elastic Trusses
Abdominal Supporters
Elastic Hosiery
Suspensory Bandages
Shoulder Braces
Etc., Etc., Etc.

All Kinds, Sizes, Styles, and Patterns

PRICES about twenty-five per cent. lower than you have been accustomed to

Good Goods

THAT

Sell Well
Pay Well

AND

Give Satisfaction

Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil
Beef, Iron, and Wine
Comp. Syr. Hypophosphites
Celery Nerve Tonic
Jamaica Sarsaparilla
Burdock and Sarsaparilla
Comp. Syr. White Pine
Also with TAR
Coughease Lozenges

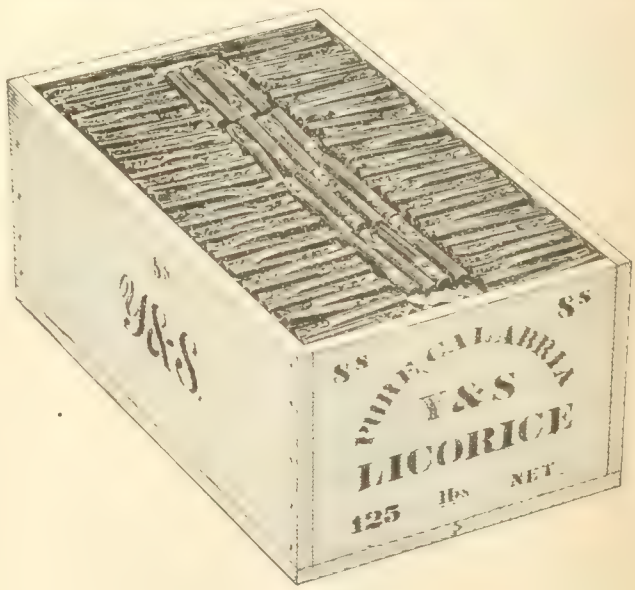
And a Varied Line of Specialty and Toilet Articles which answer every demand made upon the Retail Druggist.

A LIST OF ALL GOODS PREPARED BY US MAILED FREE UPON APPLICATION.

The Toronto Pharmacal Co., Limited,

136 Bay Street Toronto

Retail Druggists



We put up our Y & S Licorice in cases of 125, 50 and 25 lbs. bulk (loose in leaves), 4's, 6's, 8's, 12's, and 16's to pound. No article exhibited in Retail Druggists' windows excites more attention, sells more readily, or brings a larger return of profit than a case of Y & S LICORICE.

WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF A FULL LINE OF LICORICE SPECIALTIES, INCLUDING

Acme Licorice Pellets
Tar Licorice and Tolu Wafers .. and .. Y & S Licorice Lozenges
Pure Penny Stick "Purity" Brand.

For sale by all leading Wholesale Druggists in the Dominion of Canada. If you cannot get the above at your jobbers, please address us as below:

YOUNG & SMYLIE

Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.

The Three Plans.

Which Plan, if Any of Them, Commends Itself to Our Readers?

I. THE PLAN ADOPTED BY THE ONTARIO SOCIETY OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

(1) We are in sympathy and full accord with any measures that will result in the suppression of cutting.

(2) That in all villages and towns where drug stores exist, the druggist shall be the only person through whom patent medicines shall be sold.

(3) The plan put forward at last meeting was not deemed practicable (See wholesalers' plan.—ED.)

(4) That all proprietary medicines should be sold direct to the retailers, or through the manufacturers' regularly appointed agents.

(5) Each manufacturer will then be accountable for his own goods. If they get into the hands of the cutter it will be the business of the manufacturer or his agent to trace and adopt a system of tracing so that further supply may be shut off.

(6) The wholesale drug and patent medicine jobbers to be constituted agents.

(7) The manufacturers thus using their best efforts to this end shall require the retailers to supply whatever article is asked for in every instance, provided the manufacturer protects the retailer so that the full advertised price may be obtained.

(8) This is not intended as shutting out the wholesale trade, but if the cutting evil is to be stopped this seems the only plan, in our judgment, that will further it.

(9) That the manufacturer be recommended to make it a condition in all contracts with the newspapers that under no circumstances shall they be allowed to advertise their medicines at less than marked retail prices.

II. THE PLAN PROPOSED BY THE PROPRIETARY ARTICLES TRADE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

(1) We are in sympathy and full accord with any measures that will result in the suppression of cutting.

(2) That all proprietary articles should be sold through the drug trade and general stores.

(3) The plan put forward at the last meeting was not deemed practicable.

(4) It is the opinion of this association that, in order to stop this evil, all proprietary articles should be sold direct to the retailers, or through the manufacturers' regularly appointed agents.

(5) Each manufacturer will then be accountable for his own goods. If they get into the hands of the cutter it will be the business of the manufacturer or his agent to trace and adopt a system of tracing so that further supply may be cut off.

(6) The wholesale drug and patent medicine jobbers to be constituted agents.

(7) The manufacturers thus using their efforts to this end shall require the retailers to discontinue the sale of all goods that are intended to substitute or replace regular advertised articles.

(8) If the retailers will agree to this, the manufacturers believe that they can control the sale of their goods, and that they will pass through the regular drug channels.

(9) This is not intended as shutting out the wholesale trade, but if the cutting evil is to be stopped, this seems the only plan, in our judgment, that will further it.

(10) This plan is submitted for the approval of the jobbing and retail trade. If adopted by them we have full confidence in its success.

(11) Arbitrary agreements or arrangements of price by wholesale drug or patent medicine dealers contrary to those of manufacturers should be abandoned.

III. THE PLAN PROPOSED BY THE WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' AND PATENT MEDICINE DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

(1) That the manufacturer shall make the wholesale drug and patent medicine jobber the only distributer of his proprietary medicines. Manufacturers, however, are at liberty to sell to others than druggists, from their wagons, taking from each a contract not to sell for less than the marked price.

(2) That all proprietary medicines shall be sold only under contract to the wholesaler, and by them in turn under contract to the retailer.

(3) That there shall be no scaling of prices to the retailer.

(4) That the manufacturer be recommended to make it a condition in all contracts with the newspapers, that under no circumstances shall they be allowed to advertise their medicines at less than marked retail prices.

(5) That in order to enable the manufacturers to carry out this scheme, the retailers would be willing to have prices to them advanced on a basis of $2, $4 and $8.

Plan No. 3 was the one proposed first and sent to the P.A.T.A., who rejected it. Plan No. 2, adopted by the P.A.T.A., was accepted by the Wholesale Druggists' and Patent Medicine Dealers' Association with the exception of clause 11, and was amended in several of its clauses by the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists, as it appears in plan No. 1. We ask our readers to say which, if any, of these plans are acceptable and practicable.

A Druggist Wants Damages.

Mr. B. E. McGale, the well-known druggist, has taken an action for $25,000 damages against Dr. George A. Simmard and Dr. Arthur A. Mignault. The plaintiff alleges that defendants have opened a manufactory of patent medicine at North Adams, Mass., under the style of the Franco-American Chemical Co., where they manufacture certain patent medicines patented by the late Dr. J. E. Coderre, which patents are the sole property of plaintiff. These medicines, it is further alleged, have been sold extensively by defendants, both in the States and in Canada. Besides damages, the plaintiff prays for a writ of injunction to prevent defendants from manufacturing the medicines in question. On the other hand, defendants allege that they are the legitimate proprietors of the medicines which they advertise.

Colloform is a trade-name for pulverized formaldehyde gelatin.

POISONED WOUNDS.—Dr. A. D. Noe Walker's method is to pour a little chloride of zinc into the wound or abrased part, and then saturate a handkerchief corner and apply to the wound for ten minutes. The patient may consider himself safe, he says, whether stung or bitten, by a mosquito, wasp, hornet, or scorpion.

"They Give Every Satisfaction."

The following letter speaks for itself:

Hattie & Mylius,
Dispensing chemists.

HALIFAX, N.S., Aug. 16th, 1897.

W. J. Dyas, Esq.,

DEAR SIR,—Please send us at once 1 Excelsior Mixer, 10 lb. capacity, same kind as we got some years ago. They give every satisfaction.

Yours truly,

(Signed) HATTIE & MYLIUS.

Ossin is a liquid extract of bone prepared in Germany.

Selections.

GLYCERINUM LACTO-CARBOLICUM.—Botey applies one of the following mixtures to tuberculous affections of the throat, which combines the soothing effect of the phenol with the specific healing properties of lactic acid: Acid carbolic, 1, 2 or 5 grammes; acid lactic, 2, 4 or 15 grammes; glycerin, 20 grammes. The painting should be done energetically, the throat being touched up two or three times. In cases of great irritability an application of cocaine should precede painting with this application.—*Pharm. Centralh*

Carniferrol is a meat peptone preparation containing iron. It has an aromatic odor and agreeable liquorice-like taste. According to the manufacturer it contains 10 per cent. of meat peptone and four-tenths of 1 per cent. of iron. It is used as a tonic stomachic dietetic.

OXY CAMPHOR.—By treating a mixture of camphor and orthoquinone with zinc dust, or aluminum amalgum, a new body, oxy-camphor, has been obtained, in which an atom of hydrogen in the camphor molecule has been replaced by an hydroxyl radicle. It is a crystalline body soluble to about 1 in 50 in cold water. From experiments on animals it would seem that oxy-camphor may be given in large doses without danger, and that it exercises a markedly sedative action on the respiratory centre. As an anti-dyspnœic, it is as active as morphine, although without any narcotic action; dyspnœa in cardiac cases has been relieved by single daily doses of 1 gramme, or the same dose night and morning; as much as 3 grammes may be given in the course of twenty-four hours in doses of 0.50 centigramme to 1 gramme.—*L'Union Pharm.*, after *Sémaine Médical.*

PREPARATION OF MERCURY PYOKTANATE AND ITS GAUZE.—Pyoktanate of mercury has been used with success as a general bactericide, either in a half or one per cent. solution, or for dressing as a gauze. The compound is prepared by precipitating a solution of mercuric chloride in ammonium chloride by means of a strong solution of pyoktanin. The precipitate which results contains 55 per cent. of mercury. The gauze is prepared by first saturating 100 parts of undressed gauze in a solution of sublimate, 1 part, and ammonium hydrochloride, 5 parts, in water, 60 parts. After drying it is moistened with a half per cent. solution of pyoktanin and again dried.—*Phar. Journal.*

HYDROXYL—FREE COD LIVER OIL.—Peter Moller, of Christiana, has patented and placed on the German market a form of cod liver oil under the above name in which all the oxy-fatty acids (which produce the disagreeable eructations) have been removed from the oil by treatment in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide. The taste of the preparation is said to be very mild and agreeable, and it is said it can be retained by the most delicate stomachs. It should be protected from air, and is, therefore, put up in bottles only.

DETECTION OF GLYCERIN IN SYRUPY LIQUIDS.—Deniges recommends heating a small quantity of the liquid with three or four times its weight of powdered bisulphate of potassium. Any acrolein vapours which may have formed are detected by Nessler's reagent, or they are passed into a hot mixture of 2 c.c. of a 1 to 2 solution of silver nitrate, 2 c.c. of solution of ammonia, and 2 c.c. of solution of soda. The reduction of the silver solution indicates the presence of glycerin.—*Pharm. Centralh., Phar. Jr. (Eng.)*

ERGOTINOL AND ITS PREPARATION.—Ergotinol is advanced, by the *Apotheker Zietung*, as a succedaneum of ergotin, in all cases where ergot is indicated, on the ground that it is easy of administration, acts promptly and surely, and possesses great stability. It causes a slight pain when given hypodermically, but this is completely controlled by the addition of a small amount of cocacine or morphine to the dose of ergotinol. The method of preparing the substance is as follows: Reduce the ergot to powder and free the latter of its fatty constituents by extraction with ether. The residual powder is extracted with water, and the aqueous extract submitted to hydrolysis, after acidification. The liquid is then neutralized, and set aside and alcoholic fermentation is superinduced. When the latter is complete the products submitted to dialysis and then concentrated by evaporation down to the point where 1 ccm. of the result represents 50 cgms. of extract of ergot.

INODOROUS OIL OF TURPENTINE.—Szigethy (*Drug Ztg.*) recommends shaking the oil with a 10 per cent. solution of sodium carbonate (calculated as anhydrous) in order to combine the acid and resinous impurities, then it is washed several times with distilled water, finally distilling the product under reduced pressure of 12 m.m., in a current of steam and carbonic acid gas. The distilled oil should be allowed to remain in the atmosphere of carbonic anhydride until entirely cold. The author claims that the odor of turpentine oil is entirely due to the oxidizing action of the atmosphere.

FIGURES REGARDING THE BLOOD CORPUSCLES.—A writer in the *Microscope* has compiled some interesting data concerning blood corpuscles. Thus the diameter of one of these tiny disks is 1-3200th of an inch. One hundred and twenty-one thousandths of the entire blood quantity is red corpuscles. They are individually so minute that it requires a microscope of considerable power to see them at all; and yet their number is such in one man that if a chain were made of them, each corpuscle just touching its neighbor, it would be over two thousand miles long! Three gallons of blood in a man of 140 pounds weight is a fair average, and 0.381 of a gallon of the above is red globules. One cubic inch of these corpuscles made into a chain of a single corpuscle's breadth would be 3,200 x 3,200 inches long, or 1,600,000 inches. As there are 231 cubic inches in a gallon, 0.381 of 231 would give the cubic measure of red globules in the above man. Thus 1,600,000 x 88 gives 140,800,000 inches. Reduced to miles, this equals, counting 63,360 inches to the mile, 2,222 miles!

TRANSPARENT CRYSTALS.—A French chemist has obtained crystals of alum, copper sulphate and sodium chlorid that were unusually perfect and extraordinarily transparent by imparting to the nucleus a slow rotary motion in the mother-liquor while the crystals were growing.

PREPARING HIGHLY CONCENTRATED SOLUTIONS OF PERFUME.—In perfuming powdered soaps or soap pastilles, the spirituous solution of perfumes are unsuitable on account of their high volatility. On the other hand, the fatty solutions, such as are exemplified by scented pomades, are so weak that the addition of the quantity necessary to impart sufficient perfume to the soap would render the latter unfit for use, by preventing it from absorbing water and by making the skin greasy. In the process patented in Germany by H. Mack, an inodorous fatty substance, *e.g.*, melted vaseline, is heated in an agitator along with the diluted spirituous solution of perfume, whereby highly concentrated solutions of scent are obtained, a small quantity then sufficing to strongly scent the dry soap.—*Soapmaker and Perfumer.*

THE ARTIFICIAL PERFUMING OF FLOWERS.—It is not very long since the secret of coloring flowers with aniline dyes was discovered. Now it is said that flowers can be perfumed artificially. It is possible not only to take away the natural odor of a flower, but also make it yield a perfume derived from some other vegetable product. Some violets, for example, are perfect in form and coloring, but without fragrance, while others, very insignificant to look at, emit a delicious fragrance. The transfer of the odor from one species to another has been accomplished. Those who have been most successful in this branch of horticulture refuse to tell their secret. It is said that the showy African marigold has been robbed of its disagreeable odor and endowed with a perfume that makes it much sought. The fad has been carried to the extreme of giving to the sunflower the odor of the rose and to the chrysanthemum that of the violet.—*Oils, Colours, and Drysalteries.*

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Every Druggist to put up his own Proprietary Medicines and push them to the extent compatible with fairness to manufacturers of standard patents.

Lawson & Jones' Containers

are the handiest, most attractive and cheapest to use.

We have the most complete facilities in Canada for

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thoroughly and extensively brought to their attention.

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comes from a pharmacal laboratory whose skill and reputation are

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is easily sold. No argument, no coaxing, no sophistry, no talk. It will never be returned to be exchanged for some other make. No complaints, no apologies nor explanations to make. The doctor is satisfied with Johnson's Belladonna Plaster and has a good word

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A perfect food for.....
Brain, Blood, Bone and Muscle

The virtues of and beneficial results arising from BOVRIL over all other preparations of a similar nature is becoming more apparent to the medical profession every day. Many of the leading doctors are now prescribing it with most satisfactory results, especially in cases of extreme weakness and general debility.

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No. 1, first quality, per gross, $1.75
No. 2, " " " $2.25
No. 3, " " " $2.75
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No. 5, American, per gross, $3.00
SPECIAL No. 2, Bright, good medium size, gross, $1.90.

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In H.R. or plated cases.

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The only Pills which purge without pain

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS

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The Box of 40 Pills 2 free by Post

Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Vendome, PARIS

Agent: M. DECARY, Pharmacist, Montreal.

Czarina Complexion Powder

Contains no lead or other substances poisonous to the skin, but is a delicately pure and delightfully perfumed complexion beautifier. As a toilet powder it has no equal.

—IN FOUR SHADES—

White, Cream, Brunette, Flesh.

FRANZ JAHN, 73½ King St. W. TORONTO, ONT.

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reason for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind their counter will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods, and that is to keep a supply.*

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138 Avenue Road, Toronto.

Exclusively devoted to the FRENCH language. PRACTICAL teaching by NATIVE teachers under the direction of MADEMOISELLE QUENET.

N.B.—Address the Proprietress.

Diseases of the Stomach.

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE.

The ANTIGASTRALGIQUE WINCKLER, is the most effective remedy known to medical science for Diseases of the Stomach, Cramps, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Vomiting after meals, and during Pregnancy.

DOSE.—One pill to be taken fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Seine.

MONTREAL, M. DECARY.

STIMULATING and REFRESHING LIQUEUR HOR.

KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE.

A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

Perfect specific for Albuminuria, Nervous Irritability, Phosphaturia, Neuralgia, Consumption, General Debility.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Near Paris.

Mainer's Cough Drops

BROWN
BLACK
MENTHOL and
ACID TABLETS

Will keep in summer weather.
Ask your Wholesale Druggist for them.

A. MAINER, - TORONTO.

W. A. GILL & CO. COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.

PLAIN, LACQUERED

BOXES

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

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For sale at Manufacturers Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

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LIMITED

TORONTO.

We are Canadian Agents for

Mulford's Antitoxine.

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Some Arrivals During the Month:

Bromine. Dill Seed. Ergotin.
Cubeb Berries. Quince Seed. Hydrastin.
Vanilline. Balsam Peru. Leptandrin.
Conc. Tinct. Avena Sativa. Gum Kino.
Salol. Eucaine Hydrochlor. Bromoform
Oil Aniseed. Oil Neroli. Oil Lavander.
Oil Rosemary.

Rubinat Water. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills.
Broom's Ointment of Evergreens.
Tongaline.
Kutnow's Salts.
Kutnow's Asthma Powder.
Kutnow's Asthma Cigarettes.
Sulphume.
Sulphume Special.
Sulphume Ointment.
Sulphume Soap.
Sulphume Pills.

Edward's Nervine. Valentine's Meat Juice.
Himalaya Kola Comp. Mecca Comp.
Gileadine. Tilden's Hydrocyanate of Iron.
Sen-Sen and Sen-Sen Gum.
Odontine Fluid. Wild Rose Balm.
Van's Mexican Cactus Hair Food.
Cura Derma Soap.
William's Jersey Cream Soap, with Thermometer

METALLIC SCOOPS.

BOOKS.

National Formulary.
Art of Dispensing.
B. P. with Addenda.
Martindale's Extra Pharmacopœia.
National Dispensatory.
Pareira's Prescription.
Remington's Pharmacy.
Squire's Companion.
U. S. Dispensatory.

Trade Notes.

N. Atkins, druggist, Hamilton, Ont., has sold his business.

N. Lapsley, druggist, Stevenson, B.C., is moving to Skagway Bay, B.C.

Allan Stark, druggist, St. Johns, Newfoundland, has made an assignment.

Drs. Burridge and Morrison are opening a new drug store at Holland Man.

E. W. Cameron has purchased the drug business of R. A. Davis, Tilbury, Ont.

Fred. J. Hardison has purchased the drug business of J. H. Burgor, Welland, Ont.

Dr. A. W. Argue has purchased the drug business of Dr. J. Hutchison, Grenfell, Assa.

C. H. Cranston, druggist, Winnipeg, Man., has taken W. Whitehead into partnership.

J. Abey, of Revelstoke, B.C., is opening a branch drug store at Trout Lake City, B.C.

W. D. Coate, druggist, Rat Portage, Ont., has been closed under chattel mortgage.

Thos. B. Barker, of the wholesale drug firm of T. B. Barker & Sons, St. John, N.B., is dead.

Dr. W. G. Hepworth, Grand Forks, B.C., has sold his drug business to Goodeve Bros.

R. E. Strong has purchased the drug business at Trail, B.C. from McLean & Morrow, of Rossland, B.C.

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Company Limited, Montreal, Que., with capital stock of $50,000, has been registered.

Arthur Young, formerly with his brother, W. Young, at Neepawa, Man., has opened a new drug store at Macleod.

George A. Burbridge, and Geo. H. Colwell have opened a new drug store at Halifax, N.S.; firm name, Burbridge and Colwell.

The Canada Chemical Preparation Co. has been registered at Montreal, the proprietors being Lachance Trudeau and Joseph M. Dechene.

The semi-annual examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec for major and minor candidates were held in Laval University, Quebec, Oct. 12th.

The drug store of X. Bourque, corner Inspector and St. Antoine streets, Montreal, Que., was entered by burglars Sept. 21st, and about $100 worth of goods stolen.

The wholesale drug firm of Lyman, Sons & Co. having been dissolved owing to the death of Mr. Henry Lyman, the business will be continued by Henry H. Lyman and Alfred Lyman under the same firm name.

The firm of Mitchell & Morrison, druggists, [illegible] Wilton avenue, Toronto, Ont., has been dissolved. Mr. Mitchell retains the Wilton avenue [illegible] the Queen street.

Joseph Dilworth, druggist, 63 Jarvis street, Toronto, was fined $20 without costs for a breach of the Pharmacy Act in selling carbolic acid without labelling it or registering the sale as required by the Act. Mr. Dilworth had sold the acid simply as a disinfectant.

The Holgate, Fielding Company, Limited, manufacturing chemists and drug grinders, Melinda street, Toronto, Ont., has been reorganized, Mr. Fielding retiring, and Mr. Holgate retaining the business, with Mr. Winsor Barker as manager. It is proposed to extend the business of the firm.

Montreal Notes

The cry, is "Still they come," and the number of candidates anxious to undertake the late and early and all-day Sunday drudgery of a Montreal drug store is about an average.

Mr. Ebenezer Muir, the indefatigable secretary and registrar of the Pharmaceutical Association, leaves to-day to take part in the semi annual examinations which will be held in Laval University, Quebec, on Tuesday, the 12th inst.

Mr. E. F. G. Daniel, 1593 Notre Dame street, came very near having a serious fire a couple of week's since. Fortunately, the fire station on St. Gabriel street is only a block or two distant, and the incipient blaze was quickly extinguished. Loss very slight.

Mr. T. E. Barbeau, of the "St. James' Pharmacy,' 218 St. James St., has purchased the branch pharmacy of Mr. S. Lachance. This pharmacy was lately carried on by Mr. Taillorette, and it is said there is a good local trade attached to it. Mr. Barbeau, who is a clever pharmacist, ought to make something of the business.

A new trial is to take place in the case of Dr. England *versus* Mr. Dart and Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co. To the lay element in legal matters it seems funny how the plaintiff can have an action against a firm with whom he had no transaction whatever. One would suppose the first case to be settled would be England *versus* Dart, then in case of a judgment against Dart, a new action by Dart against Kerry *et al.*

No. 4 clause in Mr. Gibson's motion at the meeting of the P. A. T. Association held on Sept. 7 in Toronto, "that manufacturers shall make it a condition with newspapers that under no circumstances shall advertisements offering the same medicines at cut rates be inserted in the papers contracted with," appears to [illegible] publicity sought for by cutters. There [illegible] motion, notably clause 3.

A bomb shell has fallen amongst the Benefit Societies by the recent resolution of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this province, which will prevent physicians from contracting with these bodies to attend the members and their families at a fixed annual payment. Abuses appear to have crept in which has necessitated such action. Most of these societies seem to think that cheap doctors and cheap druggists are the great desideratum. Like the modern bargain hunter quality is no object.

Manitoba and N.W.T. Notes.

Dr. J. Wilkinson has opened a drug store at Stockton.

Dr. J. Hutichson, Grenfell, has sold his drug business at that place.

Doctor Burridge was at Winnipeg recently purchasing the stock.

Dr. H. A. Wright, Oak Lake, has just returned from a trip to the east.

Mr. Joseph Taylor, Portage La Prairie, has just returned from Rossland, where he was called on business.

A new drug store will be opened at Holland about the 15th of October, by Doctors Burridge and Morrison.

Mr. J. K. Hill, Portage La Prairie, has been enjoying a well earned holiday by spending a few days in and about Winnipeg.

The Medical Hall stock, Rat Portage, was seized under chattel mortgage, Sept. 17th. It was advertised for sale by public auction Oct. 7th.

Mr. W. R. Austin, Winnipeg, is removing his drug business from Higgins avenue to Portage avenue, where a new building has been erected for him.

Mr. C. Flexon, President of the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association was a delegate to the American Drug Association convention held at Manitonka recently.

The drug trade throughout the provinces is reported good. New stores are being opened, and a general feeling of confidence as to fall and winter trade is prevalent.

Mr. C. H. Cranston, proprietor of the People's Popular Prescription Pharmacy, Winnipeg, is moving his business to more comodious premises up town. The popular pharmacy will, when the decorations are completed, be a credit to the drug trade of Winnipeg.

Mr. J. R. Wynne, Vice-President of the Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, has just returned from an extended trip to the east. Mr. Wynne attended the provincial rifle matches at Toronto and at annual shoot of the Dominion Rifle Association at Ottawa, where he captured some good prizes.

Pharmacy in England.

Tablets in Pharmacy.—New Machines and New Ideas Cloudy Ammonia with Lavender Water for the Bath—How to Fit Up a Dark Room for Photography Mr. E M Holmes and the Fluckiger Memorial Gold Medal.

(By our own Correspondent).

The introduction of several hand-machines, suitable for the manufacture of compressed tablets at the dispensing counter, should enable pharmacists to rescue these articles from the list of factory made preparations. Most of these machines are designed by pharmacists in the United States where novelties are more rapidly seized, and their best features developed than in England. Whilst our chemists have been disparaging the tablet and honestly enough pointing out its disadvantages, the American has seen its good points, recognized the opening, and steadily gone on producing cheaper and more useful machines. Two of them, that I have lately had an opportunity of examining, agree very closely in essential particulars. The plunger is brought down with a steady pressure—not a blow—by means of a lever, and the mould is adapted for gauging the size of tablet by being set in a table upon which the powder is placed. So far the principle was exactly the same, the only difference in the machines depended upon the method of displacing the tablet after compression. In the one case the reversing of the lever was supposed to move an arm that pushed the pellet off the lower part of die, in the other a small brush attempted to perform the same operation. Both, however, failed to act properly, and this still appears to be the desideratum of hand-machines.

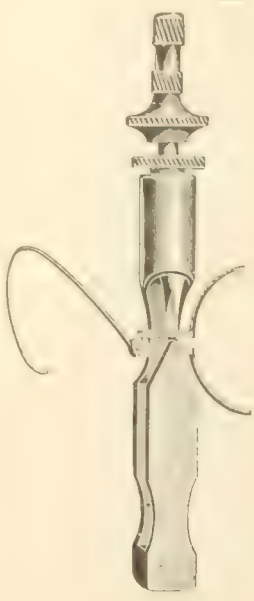
The convenience of compressed drugs has been recognized all over the world. To travellers they are undoubtedly a boon, and as they occupy so much less space, the public appreciate them, or at least that part of the public which is constantly taking medicine, and is not happy if there is not a dose of medicine in the pocket. There is no limit to the uses of this form of compression—antiseptic tablets are prepared of permanganate of potash, whilst a recent invention is "citroids," containing the ingredients for preparing impromptu lemonade. One or two of the tablets are dropped into a bottle of water which is then securely corked, and after some time a highly aerated water, of lemonade character, is produced. The Bovril Company have brought out a tablet containing their extract of meat in a compact and portable form. Cannot some inventive genius bring out a tablet of ink, so that on dropping one or two tablets into water, a good writing ink would be produced? I am convinced there is money in the idea. In photography, tablets of pyrogallic acid and other developers have been a boon to the amateur. There must be many other crafts where the method would prove advantageous.

The latest improvement upon household cloudy ammonia, first brought out by Scrubb's, is the addition of oil of lavender or bergamot. This form is recommended for the bath and toilet and is probably an improvement, although it is a question if it is worthy of the titles bestowed upon it, because it has been dignified as household ammonia with lavender water or eau de Cologne. These preparations are certainly popular if one may judge from the way that several "cutting" chemists have filled their windows with these articles. Probably this is because it is one of those lines which can be sold cheaply, look tempting, as a large bottle can be given, and yet leaves a good margin of profit. Usually a 10-oz. bottle is supplied for about 16 cents. The stronger preparations like Scrubb's, have india-rubber stoppers, but the cutting chemists get over this difficulty by supplying a more dilute article, and can thus use corks. The easiest way to make a cloudy preparation is by dissolving a small quantity of curd soap in water and add strong liquid ammonia until the final product contains about one part of strong ammonia in seven parts of distilled water. The addition of a few drops of oil of lavender makes the lavender water combination, and triple orange-flower water with a few drops of bergamot forms a fair eau de Cologne compound. Some attention should be paid to the label and the outside wrapper should be an attractive colored paper.

Many chemists would undertake to fit up a dark room and take up the sale of photographic cameras, chemicals, and accessories if they knew just how to proceed, and what little expense need be incurred. In some of the provincial towns in England, owing to the apathy of the chemist, the jeweller or bookseller, who has absorbed an optician's trade, has seen the need of providing accommodation for the amateur camerist. If there is a spare room at the back of the shop it can very easily be converted into a dark room. The window should have a frame, across which can be stretched American cloth, or other material impervious to light, with a square of about 12 inches cut out. This space should be covered over with two thicknesses of a ruby-colored fabric and one of orange-colored paper, which will afford just sufficient non-actinic light that is necessary. Under the window should be a bench or table with the necessary sink close at hand, and good water supply. A few shelves are required for the reagents and storing apparatus. If the door is not light tight, it is as well to have a curtain of thick, black material that can be drawn right across it. For use at night time, it is very convenient to have a gas supply, fitted with an argand-burner and ruby glass. Above all, let the chemist who undertakes photographic trade, master, at all events, the rudiments of the craft, as I mentioned in a previous letter. It means better business to himself, and more satisfaction to his client.

The award of the first Fluckiger Gold Memorial medal, by the members of the German "Apotheker-Verein," to Mr. E. M. Holmes, the distinguished curator of the museum of the Pharmaceutical Society, is a valuable and substantial recognition of the important services rendered by Mr. Holmes in pharmacognosy. For nearly 25 years, Mr. Holmes has been the leading authority in England upon vegetable drugs, and his contributions, chiefly published in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, have been most vualuable, both in detecting adulterations and recognition of new plants. He is also one of the greatest living authorities on mosses, and has discovered a number of species himself. His modesty and retiring nature have doubtless prevented the earlier recognition of his merit, or we should have long ago seen his name with the appendage F.R.S. He is almost a public servant, inasmuch as all sorts of calls are made upon his knowledge of medicinal plants and his periodic visits to Kew, in order to compare specimens with the Kew herbarium, have made him frequently an adviser to the Government officials. His garden at Sevenoaks is filled with interesting plants, and under the glass frames are numerous exotic and rare plants, raised from seeds or seedlings, specially obtained from all parts of the world in order to solve the botanical origin of a drug that may be in doubt. Pharmacists are proud that out of their ranks has sprung a scientific man who has done such valuable work in promoting botanical knowledge, and that foreign recognition has unanimously placed its mark of approbation upon his services.

A New Lens-Setting Tool.



Our illustration shows a little tool of interest to opticians that has just been placed on the market by W. G. Fay, Springfield, Ohio. Its object is to facilitate lens setting, and it is said to be very effective for this purpose. It is easy of manipulation, and greatly assists in placing the lens in the frame and keeping the screw and temple from falling out. It is specially adapted to gold filled riding bow frames, and is an effective time-saver. Those using the tool are said to appreciate it highly. Mr. Fay's various contrivances are noted for efficacy, and stand well in trade reputation. Mr. Fay's agents for Canada is the M. O. Co., Montreal and Toronto.

Frederick Stearns & Co.

Short Talks on Pharmaceal Subjects—No. 23.

Cod Liver Oil

"ALTHOUGH MODERN [illegible] had long before they came in contact with civilization, the Greenlanders, Esquimaux and Esquimaux employed Cod Liver Oil as a medicine. The method used by these primitive people in catching the fish and obtaining the oil was exceedingly crude. The livers after being taken from the fish were exposed to the sun until the liver substance was gradually disintegrated and the oil exuded. The introduction of iron vessels, which occurred later, rendered the application of heat possible, and a larger amount of oil was obtained. The improvement in the process was one of quantity, but it is a question whether it was one of quality. In 1853 a new process for the manufacturing of Cod Liver Oil was introduced known as the steam process. The colorless oil produced by it was so completely different from the light brown oils hitherto in use and manufactured by the old process, that, according to its inventor, it was difficult to get people to believe that it was Cod Liver Oil at all. With the advent of the steam process there has not only been a great change in the color of the medicinal Cod Liver Oil from light brown to a very pale straw color, but something has been left out of the oil, namely, what is known by chemists as extractive matter. Richter, Schenck, De Jongh, Trousseau and Pidoux, Walsche, Oberghaus, Bouchardat, and a great number of other French, Dutch and German medical men consider the light brown Cod Liver Oil to be the most efficacious, and while it is admitted that the pale oil is more sightly in appearance, some of the best European physicians of to-day are protesting against it, and urging with good show of reason, that the active curative constituents which distinguish Cod Liver Oil from other oils and fats, such as butter, cream, the fat of meat, etc., etc., reside in the extractive matter left out of the oil by the modern steam process. They are accordingly prescribing the light brown oils of De Jongh, Isdahlt, *et al*, and claim to obtain much better therapeutic effects therefrom.

"Now, when it is considered that the reputation of Cod Liver Oil was made several hundred years before the advent of the steam process, and that during all these years it maintained its high position as a medicinal agent, it must be admitted that the old time Cod Liver Oil possessed great value. Many of the virtues ascribed to Cod Liver Oil cannot be accounted for on the plea that it is simply a valuable fatty food, because no other fat has produced the same effects on the system as the oil derived from the liver of the cod. Since 1822 leading scientific men in various parts of the world have been investigating the subject of Cod Liver Oil chemistry for the purpose of ascertaining if possible to what principle, or principles, the peculiar alterative or stimulating properties of the oil were due. These researches have finally established the fact that the source of the extractive matter found in the oil is the liver parenchyma, and its occurrence in the oil is purely incidental. The fatty matter consists of nothing but fat, while the extractives contain the peculiar principles which have given Cod Liver Oil its great reputation as a therapeutic agent for so many centuries."

The above is an excerpt from our brochure "From Source to Finish," which gives a detailed description of the preparation of Wine of Cod Liver Oil. This little book we will gladly mail to any pharmacist who may be interested enough in the subject to write us for a copy.

Frederick Stearns & Co., Manufacturing Pharmacists.

WINDSOR, ONT.

Detroit, Mich. **London, Eng.** **New York City.**

EASTERN OFFICE AND DEPOT: Frederick Stearns & Co., No. 1 Platt St., N.Y. City.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP
AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

TRADE C_6H_5 MARK

Little's Soluble Phenyle
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC
NEW DISINFECTANT.
FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

..Soda Fountains..

ALL druggists are interested in Soda Fountains—whether they are in the market for one or not—consequently the following letter will be found worth reading :

W. J. McCAHILL & CO., BUFFALO, N.Y., SEPT. 29, 1897.
895 Main St., City.

GENTLEMEN,—The elegant onyx Soda Fountain (the "Queen City") which you furnished me at the beginning of the season has given such eminent satisfaction that it affords me great pleasure to forward you a voluntary acknowledgement of the same. The design, quality and finish of its exterior is universally admired, while the arrangement and construction of the interior is all that can be desired for efficiency, economy, cleanliness and convenience.

During a business experience of more than twenty years I have used fountains made by the three leading manufacturers now included in the trust, and can unhesitatingly say that I have never seen an apparatus draw colder soda, more easily kept clean, or more saving of ice than yours.

Yours very truly,
R. K. SMITHER.

Mr. Smither is serving his second term as President of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, and is one of the best known druggists in the Empire State. We started in business less than a year ago, and Mr. Smither was one of our first customers. He has three stores in Buffalo—all located on prominent corners. In his Main street store he has a Matthew's fountain, in his Elmwood store he has a Puffer fountain, and in his Niagara street store is the apparatus we sold him—the beautiful "Queen City." We took a large Tuft's apparatus in exchange when we sold Mr. Smither. We consider his letter worth publishing for several reasons—not only because he is a prominent man, but because he is in a position to judge intelligently of the merits of different fountains, having purchased an apparatus from each of the three leading manufacturers in the country.

We have the simplest syrup-dispensing arrangement ever put into a soda water apparatus, and if you are contemplating the purchase of a new fountain, or intend exchanging your old one for a modern new outfit, we would be pleased to correspond with you. We are making the very finest goods in the country, and our prices are considerably lower than those of the soda fountain trust. Having all of the advantages afforded by the largest onyx works in America, and having the largest stock of onyx in the world to select from, we are in a position to offer customers more for their money than it is possible for other manufacturers to do.

Our new catalogue is now ready, and will be sent free to any address. In justice to yourself, do not place your order with anyone before giving us an opportunity to figure with you.

TERMS TO SUIT.....OLD APPARATUS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE

W. J. McCAHILL & CO.

895 Main Street, - - BUFFALO, N.Y.

Picric Acid as an Antiseptic.

French physicians are taking up the picric acid treatment far more energetically than those in this country, although it was Dr. McLellan, of Glasgow, who first pointed out the remarkable influence which a saturated solution of the acid has in curing burns. M. Debuchy, the latest contributor to the subject, gives the following recipes in *Nouveau Remède*:

For the preparation of antiseptic dressings the following solution is used:

Methylated ether	1 oz.
Sterilized beeswax	2½ drs.
Picric acid	2 ozs.

Dissolve by shaking.

This quantity of solution is sufficient for saturating 1 lb. of cotton-wool, gauze, bandage, or other dressing, and the strength of the dressing, when dry, is about 13 per cent.

A jelly which is a useful application for many purposes is made as follows:

Isinglass	1 oz.
Gum arabic	1½ drs.
Water	10 ozs.

Dissolve by the aid of heat, and, while warm, add the following solution:

Picric acid	4½ drs.
Pure methylic alcohol	4 ozs.

Mix well by stirring.

This contains about 20 per cent. of picric acid.

For an adhesive plaster, use the following:

Resin-plaster	10 ozs.
Yellow wax	1 oz.
Gum dammar	1½ ozs.

Melt together, and add cautiously a solution of

Picric acid	2 ozs.
Pure methylic alcohol	18 ozs.

—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Recent Patents Relating to Pharmacy.

Henry J. Barnes, Boston, Mass., humidifier, 588944.

Jesse T. Dugger, Chattanoga, Tenn., hernial truss, 588964.

Leon J. Harvey, Saratoga Springs, N.Y., suppository mold, 588990.

James P. McGill, Chicago, Ill., electrical body appliance, 589015.

Robert Westphal, South Bend, Ind., disinfecting apparatus, 589054.

Anders Akeson, Providence, R.I., evacuating device, 589775.

Paul J. Fouquier, San Francisco, Cal., device for applying remedies, 589712.

Wilhelm Scheerer, Tuttlingen, Germany, cauterizing apparatus, 589484.

Thaddeus H. Woodward, Lincoln, Nebr., truss, 589773.

William Garroway, Glasgow, Scotland, making alkaline silicates and nitric acid, 590143.

William A. Webb, Brooklyn, N.Y., electro medical exercising apparatus, 590 050

Benjamin P. Wilson, Reddick, Fla, self-adjusting inflatable pessary, 590124.

Adolph Frank, Charlottenburg, and N. Caro, Berlin, Germany, making cyanids, 590 217.

Friedrich A. Koch, Brooklyn, N.Y., surgeon's scissors, 590528.

George W. Pickin, Eau Claire, Wis., inhaler, 590376.

Thomas W. Sloan, Seattle, Washington, fracture apparatus, 590531.

Louis Starkenstein, Detroit, Mich., capsule filling machine, 590502.

Nazareth Paquette, Petersburg, Mich., fracture apparatus, 590625.

Zophar W. Sturtevant, Lowell, Mass., machine for measuring pills, 590635.

TRADE MARKS.

Anchor S. Chemical Co., Lebanon, Oregon, remedies for constipation and liver diseases, 30547.

Frank H. Claussen, Chicago, Ill., remedies for rheumatism, 30548.

Albert R. H. Fiedler, Philadelphia, Pa., remedies for catarrh, colds, headache, sore throat, asthma, etc., 30544.

Hance Bros. & White, Philadelphia, Pa, remedies for diseases of the respiratory organs, 30545.

Max Haurwitz, St. Louis, Mo., remedies for venereal diseases, 30549.

Koenig Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., medicines, 30550.

Antonio & A. Muller, Charlottenburg, Germany, medicated confections, 30541.

Sarah A. Reynolds, Port Huron, Mich., cough syrup, 30542.

Lehman Stern, Middletown, N.Y., cough remedy, 30543.

Levi I. Brighton, Hutchinson, Kans., liniments, 30570.

Napoleon C. Becker, Amsterdam, N.Y., medicinal plasters, 30595.

J. W. Campion & Co., Philadelphia, Pa, medicinal plasters, 30596.

Henry S. Clark, New York City, antiseptic medicinal preparation, 30597.

Herb Medicine Co., Springfield, Ohio, pills or tablets, 30591, 30592.

Harriet A. Jackson, New York City, remedies for treatment of the skin, eye, and ear, etc., 30590.

Maude Meyberg, Chicago, Ill., remedy for female complaints, 30588.

Benedict Nahm, New York, compounds for female diseases, 30589.

Ludwig Sell & Co., Munich, Germany, powders, pastes, salves, and pills, 30593.

Thomas J. Turner, Philadelphia, Pa., tonics for brain and blood, 30584; remedies for diseases of the digestive organs, 30,586; ointments, 30494.

Charles H. Whitman, Los Angeles, Cal., emulsion of cod liver oil with hypophosphites lime and gusical, 30585.

Blennostasine is a crystalline solid, very soluble in water, and of a bitter taste. It is employed in the treatment of colds, influenza, hay fever, etc.

Some Medicines of the Swampee Cree Indians of the North.

[redacted]

At a late hour during the close of last week, a most interesting gentleman, a stranger to me, hearing that I had been appointed a delegate to this meeting, called to see if a brief record of his experience [redacted] of the north, with whom he had lived for six years, would be acceptable to me. I thanked Mr. Strath—for such is his name—and he thereupon furnished the following particulars of some of the drugs prescribed by him in his capacity of medical officer at Norway House, about 400 miles due north of Winnipeg. The conversation which I had with him was unfortunately but too short, as it was extremely fascinating. He has evidently been a close observer of those people. Apart from speaking their language fluently, I should say a pretty accurate knowledge has been gained by him of the strength and the weakness of the Cree mind. As a student of Greek and Hebrew, he has a remarkably high opinion of the Cree language. For beauty and perfection, he says, it cannot be surpassed, and to hear him talk of the poetry and eloquence of some of the native sermons which he has heard, has completely destroyed my confidence in the language in which we are conversing on this occasion and which we are conceited enough to suppose to be the best in the world.

A large number of the diseases common among the white people are just as common among the Indians, and while many of the drugs used by them are well known to us, the manner of using them is certainly different. In the treatment of worms, for instance, male shield fern, the aspidium of the U.S. Pharmacopœia; filix mas, of the Ph. Br., is given as a strong infusion, combined with Senna and wild indigo. The latter article, by the way, is used as an antiseptic, and has excellent drying properties in the treatment of eczema humidum, or "weeping eczema." One of the commonest drugs with them, and which is to be seen hanging up to dry in every wigwam or tepee, is the wekas or sweet flag — the calamus of the Pharmacopœia. It is considered a specific in all throat troubles, with the exception of diphtheria, which is unknown to them. In cases of pharyngitis and tonsilitis it is used externally and internally. The rhizonid is chewed and the saliva allowed to wash the throat. Poultices are made by mixing the powder with boiling water. It is a curious fact that the Indians are not only ignorant of gargles, but of the act of gargling, and Mr. Strath has been amused time and again in his efforts to get a Cree to gargle. This drug is carried about by the natives in the winter time as a tonic, and is chewed because of its stimulating properties by the Indians as tobacco is chewed by the white—or should we say more correctly, by the civilized man. Most of their medicines are

in the form of infusions. Very little is known about the salts, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the officer could persuade a patient to take Epsom salts, in consequence of a deep-rooted superstition that the magnesium sulphate will produce inflammation of the bowels. Pills, no matter how strong, are swallowed ad libitum. Podophyllum peltatum, or mandrake, is taken in doses of twenty grains. Carui fructus, or the common caraway, is indigenous to this country and is the common remedy for colic, a complaint perhaps more frequent and more stubborn than with us.

Another indigenous plant, and one which grows in that latitude in great profusion, is the caulophyllum, or the blue cohosh, also known by the name of pappoose root, squaw root, or blueberry root. It is used very largely in obstetrics and all female complaints. In doses of thirty to sixty grains the powdered rhizome is given to produce abortion; but the Crees have a powder which they mix with the cohosh, and when thus administerd Mr. Strath has known more than one instance where a three-months' fœtus has been expelled from the uterus without ensuing danger to the mother. He even goes so far as to say that abortion procured in this manner precludes all possibility of future conception. This powder they never allowed Mr. Strath to see, and in spite of his offer of $50 for a small sample, the secret has been kept profoundly sacred. Menstruation at the age of eleven years is the rule, and he considers it a remarkable fact in a cold country, where the thermometer often registers fifty degrees below zero.

Ladies' slipper, the cypripedium of the Pharmacopœia, imported from the tribes to the south, is chiefly used in rheumatism in very large doses. It is also used in the treatment of epilepsy; but this disease is of a rare occurrence.

As an aromatic stimulant hedeoma, or pennyroyal, is as much used by the Cree women, and in a similar manner, as by our own people.

Plantago, or Plantain, is used commonly as a hæmostatic, and is chewed by the doctor and applied as a paste to the bleeding surface. This drug is also their remedy for toothache. It is not put in the aching tooth, but is swallowed. Some of you will be surprised to hear that the Indians suffer very much from their teeth, and that my informant has practised a great deal of dentistry during his residence with them.

Juniper is used in three forms. The berries are stewed and eaten as a diuretic. The leaves are dried and dusted over indolent sores, healing them with wonderful rapidity, and the root infused is administered in case of gravel. Though Bright's disease is rare, gravel is very common, and most of the old men die of it. Hydrangea is used with juniper and with great success.

Spearmint, sarsaparilla, and dandelion are taken for the same complaints as we ourselves take them.

Hemlock spruce is much thought of. The inner bark of the tree, freshly peeled, is mixed with equal parts of Poplar and Black Birch to make a decoction. In the process of boiling, an oil is taken from the surface. This oil is mixed in the proportion of two drams to a quart of water, which quantity is drunk in the course of two or three days, as an abortive medicine.

We must no longer pride ourselves on the nursery toilet powders which we present to our customers in such a variety of charming packages. To the Indian, whose untutored mind, as Pope says, sees God in clouds and hears Him in the wind, must we go for the most agreeable and most absorbent article of the kind yet introduced, a sample of which I have with me. It is nothing but the rotten interior of the hemlock spruce, lacking perhaps the extreme fineness which could only be obtained by modern methods and machinery.

We now come to willow bark, which is used as a hæmostatic in the form of an infusion. It is the belief of the Indian that bleeding should be arrested at once. He has an awful fear of death from loss of blood, and an Indian has been seen to faint whilst watching another having his finger amputated.

Regarding salicin, "the important constituent of willow bark," the Cree is incredulous as to its source. He cannot understand how a white powder can be made from a bark, and it is entirely without faith that he is occasionally induced to take this remedy or the salicayates for rheumatism.

The belief that fever can only be cured by vomiting it up has a strong hold on the Cree mind, and he therefore swallows the strongest remedies by taking what we would consider more than a maximum dose of veratrum viride, or the green hellebore of the pharmacopœia; but this powerful drug has another use, the story of which will, to say the least, be news to some of the gentlemen present. The rootlets and the rhizome are powdered between two stones, and as such taken as snuff to reduce hernia. The modus operandi is thus: The patient, naked, of course, is elevated to a horizontal position. He then takes a good pinch of the snuff and during the violent sneezing which follows, a companion standing ready at the side, plunges back the rupture with his fist, and if it is not a case of strangulation, the treatment is sufficient. To undo matters, so to speak, the patient is advised to eat all the pork he can. Mr. Strath is of the opinion that hernia is common with the tribe in consequence of the abundance of grease consumed by them, and he ventured to say that eight out of ten Crees are ruptured.

Skin diseases of all kinds are there, and are treated with an ointment made of equal quantities of gunpowder and lard.

Sturgeon oil is used in the place of cod liver oil and is clarified till it becomes the color of tincture of capsicum. In one ounce doses, which are considered large, it acts as a cathartic.

An infusion of wild raspberry leaves combined with willow bark is an excellent remedy for cholera infantum, if properly administered, but there are a great many deaths from diarrhœa. In that latitude and in all degrees north of 54, a very large raspberry grows which is called the "headberry" by the Indians; its botanical name is rubus articus. The berry is found at the head of the stem, two feet in height.

Rumex, or yellow dock, is well known and used extensively as a laxative and for poultices. In any critical case of illness, the medicine man of the tribe is called and is required to say whether or not the patient will recover. This skillful fakir has a powder resembling pulverized rhei in appearance. This he places on the surface of a saucerful of water. The powder in a moment or two spreads out into rays either to the east or to the west. If to the former point of the compass, the victim will die; if to the latter, which invariably happens, recovery is promised. It is quite likely that a promise of such a nature materially helps the patient by buoying him up, and by inspiring him with hope. So much for one feature of Indian superstition.

Indian revenge, or rather that of the Northern Crees in particular, is, if true, of the most shocking character. It is said if a Cree wishes to punish another severly, he does so by disfiguring him for life, by introducing an almost tastless compound into his tea or tobacco—generally into his tea which he drinks strong and in great quantities. This vile compound is made up of 27 vegetable and animal drugs. The victim feels no ill effects at the time of taking it, but in the course of two or three months the skin begins to peel, a rash breaks out and spreads over the entire body. Subsequently the skin gradually darkens to black, and on the exposed parts hair grows so thickly as to give the unhappy Indian the appearance of a baboon. He never recovers. There is no romance about this, I am assured, for there are at least half a dozen cases of the kind to be found in the country at this day.

Their most fatal poison is the wild carrot. These Indians have a fashion of boasting among themselves of their ability of poisoning enemies at various distances. Just imagine an Indian polishing off an enemy at a distance of five miles by a wild carrot!

Guathol.—Pyrocatechin-ethyl-ether—a substitute for guaiacol, and according to Professor J. von Mering gives more satisfactory results than does the latter.

Quinoform, a name given by De Vry to a precipitate produced by the addition of formalin to an extract of cinchona containing some hydrochloric acid.

Aiodinum (aiodin) is a concentrated iodothyrin, containing gramme for gramme, ten times the active constituents of the thyroid gland.

A GREAT SELLER

JONES BROS. **Egyptian Egg Shampoo**

EVERY BARBER IN CANADA

outside the trade. **Order from Wholesalers.**

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THE WINSOR BARKER CO., LIMITED,
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Brown's Specific

Will Cure DRUNKENNESS

Can be given without the patient's knowledge. It destroys

N. A. MORRILL
805 Dorchester St. - Montreal.

SAUNDERS & EVANS

30 Wellington St. E., Toronto

Sponges and **Chamois Skins**

Sponges to suit every requirement and every trade.

packages, unbleached, or in cases, bleached.

PLANTEN'S GELATINE CAPSULES AND PERLOIDS
PEARL SHAPED CAPSULES

MANUFACTURED BY
H. Planten & Son
NEW YORK
SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT
Correspondence Solicited

PLANTEN'S Comp C & C or Black and Sandal Wood Oil CAPSULES
Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability
Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada.
Specify Planten's on all Orders.

H. Planten & Son New York
"The Pioneer American Capsule House"

ADAMS'

TUTTI FRUTTI

SEND FOR NEW ADVERTISING MATTER TO DECORATE YOUR WINDOW AND DRAW TRADE.

ADAMS & SONS CO.

11 and 13 Jarvis St., - - Toronto, Ont.

ANTIKAMNIA SUBSTITUTION

SPECIAL NOTICE

All cases of suspected substitution called to our attention will be investigated, and upon incriminating evidence, the substitutor will be reported to every physician and druggist in the surrounding territory.

Honest Pharmacy Must Have Honest Competition.

Antikamnia Powdered, Antikamnia Tablets and Combination Tablets are made solely by us and are put up in 1-oz. packages only.

NEVER IN BULK.

Information Respecting Substitution Thankfully Received

All Correspondence Confidential.

ADDRESS:

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

VIN MARIANI

(MARIANI WINE)

THE IDEAL FRENCH TONIC.

Nourishes. Strengthens. Stimulates. Fortifies and Refreshes the Entire System.

For invalids, *[illegible]* and all, loss of appetite, stomach and lung troubles, and impoverished blood.

Effect Immediate and Lasting.

Prescribed by the medical profession for 30 years throughout Europe and America. The most popular tonic stimulant in hospitals, public, private and religious institutions.

As palatable as the choicest old wines.

Sold at Druggists and Grocers. Avoid substitutions.

ASK FOR VIN MARIANI.

LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO., MONTREAL

Sole Agents for Canada for

GOLD LACK SEC CHAMPAGNE, ◆ OLD EMPIRE RYE WHISKEY
BOUTELLEAU FILS, DOCTORS' SPECIAL BRANDY.

Wampole's

BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.

In Pint Bottles..... .....$5 00 per doz.
Winchester (½ Imp. Gal.)..... 2 00 each.
Imp. Gallon, in 5 gal. lots, and over 3 50 per gal.

With handsome lithographed labels. Buyer's name prominently Printed on same, at the following prices:

¼ Gross lots, and over.....$60 00 per gross.
(Packed in One-Dozen Cases.)

We use a Pure Sherry Wine in the manufacture of this article, assuring a delicate flavor, and we guarantee the quality to be equal to any in the market.

We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose.

Your early orders and enquiries solicited through Wholesale Jobbers, or direct from us.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

Philadelphia, Pa.

[illegible]

36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.

The Drug Trade of Canada.....

GENTLEMEN:—Ransom's Family Receipt Book for 1895 is now in the hands of the printer. This being the first year of its publication for a number of years in Canada, I beg to offer the following description of the same

It is a thirty-two page book with cover illustrated, and containing three hundred recipes for cooking. It is sought after by the public and I am sure wil please your patrons.

We propose to furnish this book to each druggist who will furnish us with his name and address; which will be printed on each book. The purpose of the book is to advertise Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu.

Please forward your name, also number of books you could use, and they will be sent forward to you by express, prepaid from

Francis U. Kahle,

127 Bay St., TORONTO.

Business Associations, Their Workings and Their Accomplishments.

I will endeavor briefly to show the relation between [illegible] the druggist and physician, the business associations between [illegible] and business associations between retailers.

THE RELATION [illegible]

Occasionally the druggist finds that he is out of some ingredient, or perhaps has a call for some new remedy necessary to compound a prescription, he does not wish to purchase an original package, therefore, in order to fill that prescription, he must send to his neighbor for it, consequently it is necessary to cultivate the friendship of surrounding druggists. They ought to visit each other at times, thereby exchanging new ideas. Some of the things which may be accomplished by these business associations are, the purchasing of goods together in larger quantities, such as patent and proprietary remedies and various other goods, thereby saving a discount of from five to fifteen per cent. They may assist each other by calling attention to unreliable customers, especially those who can but will not pay their just debts. They may agree upon a uniform price for various articles, thereby preventing customers from leaving their store and trying to obtain it elsewhere for a cheaper rate, from when once the people know that all the stores in the neighborhood have the same prices upon certain articles, they will not try the second time.

THE RELATION BETWEEN DRUGGIST AND PHYSICIAN.

One of the main features of a drug store is the compounding of physicians' prescriptions. This being the greatest source of revenue, the druggist should do his utmost to fill as many as possible. How can he accomplish this? First it is necessary to prepare a full line of those every-day remedies, such as tinctures, elixirs, etc., which are generally prescribed by the physician. They should be made according to the direction of the National Formulary, after having shown the results to the physician, explain to him in a few words your mode of preparation, guaranteeing the proper strength of each and also that every one of your pharmaceuticals are prepared only under your direct supervision. One of the most disagreeable things you can do and one which hurts the physician's feeling, is to prescribe for patients. Refuse them by all means, sending them instead to the doctor. You should at all times treat him in a polite manner and see that your clerks do likewise. When this is done you will undoubtedly obtain his good will and thereby accomplish the desired result.

BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN RETAILERS.

The retail druggists should, by all means form a local association. The labor trades union, which includes all [illegible] commercial in more than one way. They have recently worked [illegible] hours per day, whereas now their limit is eight hours for each day's work. They received from twenty-five cents to seventy five cents per day less than they are now receiving. Upon questioning them as to their mode of procedure and how it was accomplished their answer was, in union there is strength, we have rules and laws in our association and live up to them. Why cannot retail druggists have rules and live up to them as well? They ought to meet about once a month and by doing this will undoubtedly accomplish good results. At this meeting they may discuss the various happenings of the past month. They may prepare a schedule of prices on certain medicines, imposing a fine on any person selling less than the schedule price and see that the fine is collected from every retailer violating the rules governing the association. They should establish a credit system, apply to the legislature for a law compelling every person contracting a debt to pay the same. At every meeting some three or four papers may be read, describing different ways of conducting a business, etc., which will surely prove profitable to every one present. They ought to have a written agreement with the wholesalers preventing them from opening a retail drug store and thus competing with them. The association ought to prevent retailers from advertising in the daily papers, claiming to have pure, fresh drugs, for it is an established fact that we all have the same. They ought to make arrangements for closing on Sundays (which can be done as well as in all other lines of business) permitting a few stores in different parts of the city to remain and changing about every Sunday. Arranging it in this way a certain drug store would not be open but once in every six or seven months and still the owner has the same opportunity to compete with his neighbor.

PHARMACISTS' TRADE ORGANIZATIONS.*

[illegible] St. L[illegible]

Among the list of subjects on which papers are solicited for this meeting I find one enititled "Business Associations, Their Workings and Their Accomplishments." I divine that the author had in mind the retail druggists' trade organizations, and shall consider the subject accordingly.

I unhesitatingly claim that whenever two or more druggists are doing business in the same town, city, or section of the country, they should form an association for mutual protection and benefit. Such an organization will not only improve the relationship existing between the members, but assist in maintaining a more de-

*Proceedings Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

*Proceedings Missouri Phar Ass'n

[illegible]

eligible for membership.

[illegible] members feel a financial interest in the association.

3. With the exception of secretary and treasurer there must be an annual rotation in office, so that the different members can do their share of the work. The exception of the officers just mentioned will tend to keep the association in good working order at all times.

4. At least regular quarterly meetings should be held in order to keep up the interest. Special meetings can be called whenever necessary.

5. I most heartily approve of the Boston Druggists' Association plan of holding an annual dinner. Conviviality begets sociability and softens the iron rules of commerce.

[illegible]

TION CAN ACCOMPLISH.

1. The maintaining of living profits on all goods sold. I refer you to the Louisville (Kentucky) Botanical Club, where the cutter fails to find a foothold.

2. The mutual protection of the members against dead-beat customers, who constitute an expensive item in many places.

3. The prosecution of violators of the pharmacy law. In this respect an association can do much more than an individual can accomplish.

4. A mutual understanding with the wholesalers whereby both parties will be benefited. In union there is strength and in consultation there is wisdom.

5. The closing of the stores a part of each Sabbath or the closing of different stores on each Sunday. The Asheville, North Carolina, pharmacists can give you some good points on this subject.

6. Protection against dishonest or unreliable clerks. How often pharmacists have occasion to wish for such protection!

7. The benefits of an employment bureau whereby relief clerks can be had on short notice, and regular assistants when desired. The St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society has demonstrated the value of such an intelligence office.

8. The use of a common price mark for prescriptions which will foil the tricks of the perambulating low-priced prescription druggist-seeker.

9. Protection against agents who introduce fraudulent goods or otherwise beat the druggist out of his hard-earned money. No doubt some of you have met with them before now.

10. The more thorough introduction of the National Formulary among physicians and a corresponding increase in prescriptions for preparations made according to this authority.

11. In small places the closing of the stores at regular hours sufficiently early to permit both proprietor and clerk to secure the regulation of eight hours' sleep.

12. The prevention of dry goods stores selling drugs.

13. Mutual assistance in case a pharmacist is sued for damages for an alleged dispensing error.

14. Fire insurance at a reduced rate on account of mutual assistance and the establishment of a home company. The Wisconsin pharmacists can tell you more about this feature of trade association.

These are but a few of the desirable objects that can be accomplished by a live trade association. The degree of success will depend on how earnest the members are in their work. A good cash balance will prove a valuable incentive to work and a fine lubricant for the wheels of commerce in various duties falling upon the association.

In conclusion, permit me to say that the pharmacist must remember that he is a tradesman in business as well as a member of a profession.

Friendliness in Business.

By J. E. Alto.

Many men go into business with the idea uppermost in their minds that all their prospective business associates are their enemies, to oppose them at every step of their career. While this is a wholly false and foolish view, it is nevertheless true that if a man pertinaciously holds to this belief, he is rarely disappointed in realizing its fulfilment. But he is thus making his way unnecessarily thorny and unpleasant. The surest way to make a man an enemy is to treat him as such.

It is grossly unfair to be suspicious of a man's attitude towards you in a business way until you have had just cause for suspicion. We have no more right to distrust a man's motives or actions simply because we do not know them than we have to assail his reputation because his past life is unknown to us. Many men make it a rule to look out for "No. 1" to such an extent that they disregard utterly the rights of everyone else. If they present a bill for payment and the bill is not immediately forthcoming, they will admit of no extenuating circumstances whatever for the creditor's failure to cancel the obligation. But these same men are the most indignant fellows in the town if they are pressed to meet a demand at a time inconvenient to them, although they seem to take especial delight in making arbitrary demands of a creditor, simply because he is under obligations to them. Not that they are hard-hearted blood-thirsty creatures, or anything of the kind. They would scorn to show unkindness, or even impoliteness, to the same creditor should they meet him in other than business circles; but in the latter place they regard men simply as units—things without soul, to be dealt with as factors of profit and loss, and not as men. They are acting continually as if on the defensive. Should they receive an uncourteous letter from one with whom they have to deal, they feel in duty bound to match it with one still more uncourteous, and it is a practice with them to put the most uncharitable construction possible upon a man's actions—of course he has some underhand scheme brewing. Some seem to expect infallibility of their business associates, and fail not to show their contempt of any shortcoming in some fellowman who but proves fallible to no greater extent than themselves.

We have often seen men who scrupled not to discommode another when it would not have cost them the veriest trifle to be accommodating, and not because of any ill-will toward the one they so misuse, but evidently from a feeling that it is their bounden duty to oppose everyone and everything with which they come in contact. Such a man will not make friends should he continue in business a thousand years. The sooner he gets free from his distorted views of life in the office, shop, and counting room, the better it it will be for him both financially and socially.

The man who has the most friends and the fewest enemies in his professional life, who meets with the most courteous treatment from his associates, whose obligations will be longest tolerated, who finds it the easiest to obtain favors, and who meets with the least friction in his daily routine, is the man who is ever scrupulously accommodating, charitable, friendly, courteous, and kind in his treatment of his fellows.—*The Western Painter.*

Botany as a Business Investment.

By [illegible]

The keen competition of the present day is gradually narrowing the circle of article which can be sold by the chemist only, for other trades with more capital can sell many of the articles sold by the chemist at a lower price. But in those which require a knowledge of science and of the art of pharmacy, he can, if he will, still find a chance of a livelihood, since in these he has fewer competitors. The writer does not propose here to refer to the sciences of chemistry, electricity, or physics, or to the art of pharmacy, but to point out to those about to enter the craft as apprentices, how to turn to the best advantage their opportunities during apprenticeship, with the view of acquiring botanical knowledge which shall be of pecuniary value to them when in business on their own account, and which may accordingly be looked upon as a good investment.

Unfortunately the majority of apprentices regard botany as a dry subject, to be studied only as a means of passing the examinations which bar their entrance into the craft, and to be relegated to the time, at the close of their apprenticeship, when they shall enter a course of study in a school of pharmacy.

To such I would point out that the time (from October to the end of June) now given to a course of lectures in a school of pharmacy is insufficient to obtain a good practical knowledge of the subjects treated of, and that there are difficulties attending the effort to compress into a limited time the rapidly increasing knowledge of these subjects, which the apprentice does not realize. In the first place the lectures on botany and materia medica are taken concurrently, and consequently botanical terms must be used in the lectures on vegetable materia medica which the student has not yet had explained to him in the botanical lectures. He is thus not in a position to intelligently keep pace with his work. In the second place, if the brain has not previously been trained to work regularly during apprenticeship, the power of apprehending and remembering all that has to bel earned is much lessened.

It is advantageous, therefore, during apprenticeship to turn leisure hours to account in order to acquire gradually: (1) a knowledge of all the indigenous medicinal plants within reach, as well as of any wild or cultivated plants known to be poisonous. The condition of growth, such as soil, shade, moisture, altitude, time of flowering should be noticed, and every organ of the plants described, the distinctive characters being underlined. A knowledge of the parts or organs of plants will thus be obtained which would render it possible to follow intelligently lectures or materia medica, and a habit of careful observation will be cultivated that will facilitate all future work. A knowledge of our indigenous plants would prove very useful in the midland counties, where a large trade is done in herbs by uneducated people, but which should be largely, if not entirely, in the hands of those who have botanical knowledge. These plants are not easily met with in or near very large towns or cities, but those who are apprenticed in the country have exceptional opportunities of becoming acquainted with them.

(2) An elementary knowledge of histology. To use a microscope properly, and to cut sections of plants for examination, and to learn how to apply chemical reagents to distinguish the different tissues, requires time. The apprentice should therefore endeavor to obtain this knowledge before attending a school of pharmacy. He will then have the more leisure to learn there in detail the structure of the more important drugs. In every case plants used in medicine should be chosen in preference to others to work upon (*Pharm. Journ.* [3], xvii., p. 236). Having, then, thus increased as far as possible the time available during the nine months to be devoted to study at a school of pharmacy, the student should endeavor at that school to learn how to recognize the characteristic features of the drugs, whether in the crude state or in powder,

and to acquaint himself with all the properties of the drugs enumerated in whatever drug lists, for it is such knowledge that will enable him to compete on business with unprincipled dealers, or with grocers or stores who have not a scientific acquaintance with the subject.

Such knowledge also will help him in cases of analysis where an analyst without such experience would be at a loss; and in toxicological or legal cases, in which a histological knowledge of the structure of poisonous drugs would enable him to give an expert's opinion.

But there are other branches of botany which have of late years assumed considerable importance, and which, although not forming at present an item in the examinations, are well worthy of the attention of pharmacists. Of these bacteriology is one, which has already been turned to account by some advanced pharmacists in the examination, on behalf of medical men, of sputa for *Bacillus tuberculosis*. Similarly, examination of hair for the ringworm fungus might form an additional source of income, since busy medical practitioners would in many cases willingly hand over such work to competent pharmacists. The field of bacteriology is one well worth exploiting for business purposes. A knowledge of the life history of ferments of the yeast class and of the conditions of their development and of their microscopical characters might also be turned to account, since most of the large breweries are now employing chemists who possess this information.

A knowledge also of the unorganized ferments of the diastase group and of their properties offers a promising field. These few instances may serve to indicate that there are possible applications of botanical science which the pharmacist might find worthy of his attention in these days, when the portion of the trade which does not require special scientific knowledge is gradually drifting away from him. To the pharmacist such knowledge will be of much more practical use than a wide acbuaintance with phyllotaxis, the alternation of generations, the reproduction of cryptogams, apospory,the Schwendenerian theory, the ascent of the sap, and other subjects in which students are examined, but which they forget as soon as possible after examination, and perhaps with good reason, since the acquisition of new facts in regard to them is rendering new views necessary in many cases, and in others the knowledge has no practical application in business.—*Phar. Journal (Eng.*

A Metric System Report.*

STATISTICS BASED UPON 233,000 PRESCRIPTIONS.

By Dr. H. M. Whelpley, Ph. G., St. Louis.

A measurement of gravatative force and the determination of the magnitude of material substances constitute a major portion of the manual training of the apprentice, and continues prominent in the practice of the retail druggists' profession. The theory, as well as the practice of pharmacy, is largely dependent upon deductions and results obtained by the act of weighing and measuring. It is not surprising, in view of these facts, to find the representative body of druggists of this country, the American Pharmaceutical Association, practically considering the various systems of weights and measures, more than forty years ago. The committee on weights and measures reporting in 1857 (see page 36 of proceedings for that year) proposed a decimal system for the consideration of the association as a substitute "for the various systems known as apothecaries', avoirdupois, etc." In way of an apology for so radical a step the committee says: "The labor saved in all the various operations in the laboratory will be almost incalculable, and the immense saving in compensations of all kinds in commercial transactions cannot be counted." The report closes with the prophetic assertion that "the reform will not be the work of today, perchance not of our day, but it will be made in due time, for it will be a demand of the age, and generations to come will bless the labors of such as shall be instrumental in conferring so great a boon upon their youth."

This committee outlined the metric system (which is designated as the French system), but objected to the Greek words and Latin syllables. The decimal system which the committee proposed was the one which had just been devised by M. Lefferts, Chairman of the Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and approved by the American Geographical and Statistical Society. It retained the old terms, thus making ten grains equal one scruple, etc. The association did not see its way clear to endorse the system, but continued the committee after increasing its membership from three to five.

In 1858 we find the committee, through a new member, objecting to the hybrid system and favoring the metric system with the suggestion that only four of the eight weights be used (*i. e.*, centigramme, gramme, hectogramme, myriagramme). We are practically following out this recommendation in our practice to day. The spirit of the times is indicated by the volume of proceedings of the 1859 meeting of the A. Ph. A., which devotes 101 pages to the report of the committee on weights and measures. The subject has received attention at almost every meeting of our association since that time.

The adoption of the metric system by the United States Pharmacopœial Convention of 1890, and its progress in American laboratory and analytical work, is familiar to those who keep abreast of the pharmaceutical times.

The extent of the use of the metric system in prescription writing is more difficult to determine and does not necessarily keep pace with its progress at the hands of pharmacists. The following statistics, representing 191 cities and towns scattered through thirty States and Territories. [illegible] City, Kan., leads the list with a percentage of [illegible] with 97.6; while Kerwin, Kan., and Hamilton, O., follow with 95.6 and 94.7 respectively.

The average of metric prescription out of the 233,000 is 6.27 per cent.

The above statistics have been gathered during the past twelve months.

Many of the druggists responding to my request for information volunteered comments on the use of the metric system. These lead me to believe that the pharmacists are ready to fill metric prescriptions in many places where the physicians fail to write them in that system. By extended correspondence and conversation with members of the medical profession, I find quite a general feeling that it is not safe to use the metric system on account of the ignorance regarding it on the part of the pharmacist. This being the case, each druggist should strive to let the doctors in his neighborhood know that he is ready and prepared to fill all metric prescriptions with accuracy and despatch.

*Read at the Lake Minnetonka meeting of the A. Ph. A., August, 1897.

Value of the Microscope to Pharmacists.

[illegible]

It has been truly said that the pharmacist is the natural analyst of the people, and I might go further and say the same regarding microscopy. No means of scientific investigation has grown so largely in the public mind as the microscope. The lawyer, in his practice before the courts, uses it in evidence; the chemist, in his laboratory uses it almost constantly; the pharmacist, in his store, needs it in the detection of adulterations, and to the physician, in the diagnosis of disease, it is an absolute necessity.

The microscope offers an inviting field to the pharmacist, and one in which he can in many instances add not only to his reputation, but to his income as well. The objection has been raised that the expense of purchase is too great to justify the pharmacist in investing in a microscope. It is true that a good microscope and all the necessary attachments require some outlay, but these expenditures are not excessive, and in purchasing it is not necessary to make the entire outlay at once. It is a good rule to buy a good stand, and then add attachments as wanted. In this way the expenditure is not felt as much as if the whole outlay is made at one time. It is not my purpose to go into detail as to the expenditure necessary in securing a microscopical out-

fit, but rather to call attention to some of the many classes of work in which the use of the microscope is absolutely necessary and in which the pharmacist can do the work.

A short time ago I noticed in a pharmaceutical journal the advertisement of a prominent firm of manufacturing chemists who have recently embarked in the retail business. In this advertisement the announcement is made that they are prepared to do microscopical work for physicians, and then follows a list of prices charged, followed by the announcement that a liberal commission will be allowed to pharmacists for sending them this class of work. This advertisement is just in line with my own ideas, and I have no objections to make against it; on the contrary, I believe that such a course could be followed by many a pharmacist with profit. As remarked above, the microscope has become absolutely necessary in the intelligent treatment of some diseases, although it is a fact that but few physicians have a microscope, and of the number that have, not all are by any means proficient in its manipulation and use.

Not long since a physician told me of a case under his care that he almost was positive was cancerous; but on having a microscopical examination made, he found that the growth was not malignant. This instance I only mention to show the value of such work. By equipping himself to do this work, the pharmacist places himself in such position that he becomes a valuable aid to the physician in his practice, and in this way gains the confidence of the physician, and adds to his own reputation as a professional man The examination of sputum in cases of suspected tuberculosis is not resorted to one-tenth as often as the importance of such examinations demands, and this mainly because the physician is not so situated that he can do the work himself, and no person is handy who can do the work. Thus a very valuable part in the diagnosis of tubercular troubles is neglected. In the examination of urinary deposits, the microscope again is indispensable, and in the examination of tumors it is very valuable. Thus I might go on and enumerate, but it is unnecessary.

I believe that this is a field of investigation that is peculiarly inviting to the pharmacist, and one in which he can make both reputation and profit without having to neglect the business part of pharmacy. Nor is it alone in examinations of this kind that he can use the microscope advantageously. Not long ago a friend made an examination of the water supply of a certain city. This examination showed that there was an excess of some of the impurities usually found in water over the limits set by the board of health of the State in which the city was located, but the excess was so small that he hesitated to condemn the water. A microscopical examination, however, revealed the presence of bacilli coli, thus proving the water to be contaminated with sewage. The chemical analysis showed the presence of a slight excess of nitrogenous matter, but it remained for the microscope to show the source of the contamination. Last year the writer was asked by a manufacturer of ice to examine his product, saying that a chemist had analyzed it, and reported that there was a considerable amount of solids in the water, and that the loss by ignition was such as to make a bad showing for the ice, although he was using nothing but distilled water in its manufacture. A microscopical examination proved the solid matter to be fibers from the paper employed in filtering the water. The water, after being distilled, was being passed through a filter of several thicknesses of blotting paper, this accounting for the solids in the water from the melted ice.

It requires no argument to convince any one of the value of microscopical investigation, and year after year new fields are opening up for this class of work where before the microscope was not thought of.—*Western Druggist.*

Improved Syrup of Eriodictyon as a Quinine Disguiser.*

BY AMBROSE MUELLER, PH. G., OLD ORCHARD.

The query, how to disguise the bitter taste of quinine by a neutral vehicle, has received considerable attention. Nearly every pharmacist has at some time or another prepared trials, and as far as I know not reaped the success of having something which will entirely overcome this objectionable taste. Syrup of Eriodictyon, prepared in accordance with the National Formulary, is open to criticisms and has received considerable comment.

The first objection seems to be that the quinine sulphate is more or less decomposed and thrown down to the bottom of the vial as an almost unseparable deposit. The second objection seems to be the presence of potassa solution to which physicians object most emphatically.

The substitution of sodium or potassium bicarbonates or carbonates for potassa solution is very objectionable, because of the nauseating effect it produced in most cases in which this syrup was tried. Having had my attention called to this, I at once set to work and substituted a calcnid salt, namely, magnesium carbonate, which answers the purpose most excellently and thus affording a perfectly neutral preparation. The preparation I now present is the aforenamed product modified with the addition of saccharin solution, and which the physicians in our vicinity use in their daily practice.

The formula is of the following composition:

Fld Extr. Eriodictyon	f. grams ss.
Comp. Tinct. of Cardamon	f. grams i.
Oil of Cloves	gtt. xx.
Oil of Lemon	gtt. xii.
Oil of Sassafras	gtt. x.
Alcohol	f. ozs. ii.
Magnesium carbonate	ozs. ii.
Sugar	troy ozs. xiv.
Water	q. s.

To the magnesium carbonate contained in the mortar gradually add the fluid extract. Having diluted the compound tincture of cardamom with seven fluid ounces of water and dissolved the oils in the alcohol add to the mixture and allow to stand for one-half hour, shaking occasionally. Then filter, percolate through the sugar and finally add one ounce of saccharin solution to the finished syrup.

*Proceedings Missouri Phar. Asso.

The Art of Buying.

Pharmacists need not be reminded that, as in all other mercantile engagements, close buying constitutes an important element of success. And by close buying we do not mean only that the merchant shall secure the lowest prices on his purchases, but that he shall buy in such quantities that the goods may find sale within reasonable time. One often may secure closer prices by buying in larger quantities than his business requires, but this is false economy. By over-buying one not only adds to his stock of goods not readily sold, but in order to get the price desired, one must needs buy in such quantity that the unsold portion not only overbalances the profits on the goods sold, but also the apparent gain made in purchasing at the cheaper price. Again, in seeking a close price on goods, we must remember that there is a point at which good goods cannot be sold; in order to meet the price, quality must suffer.

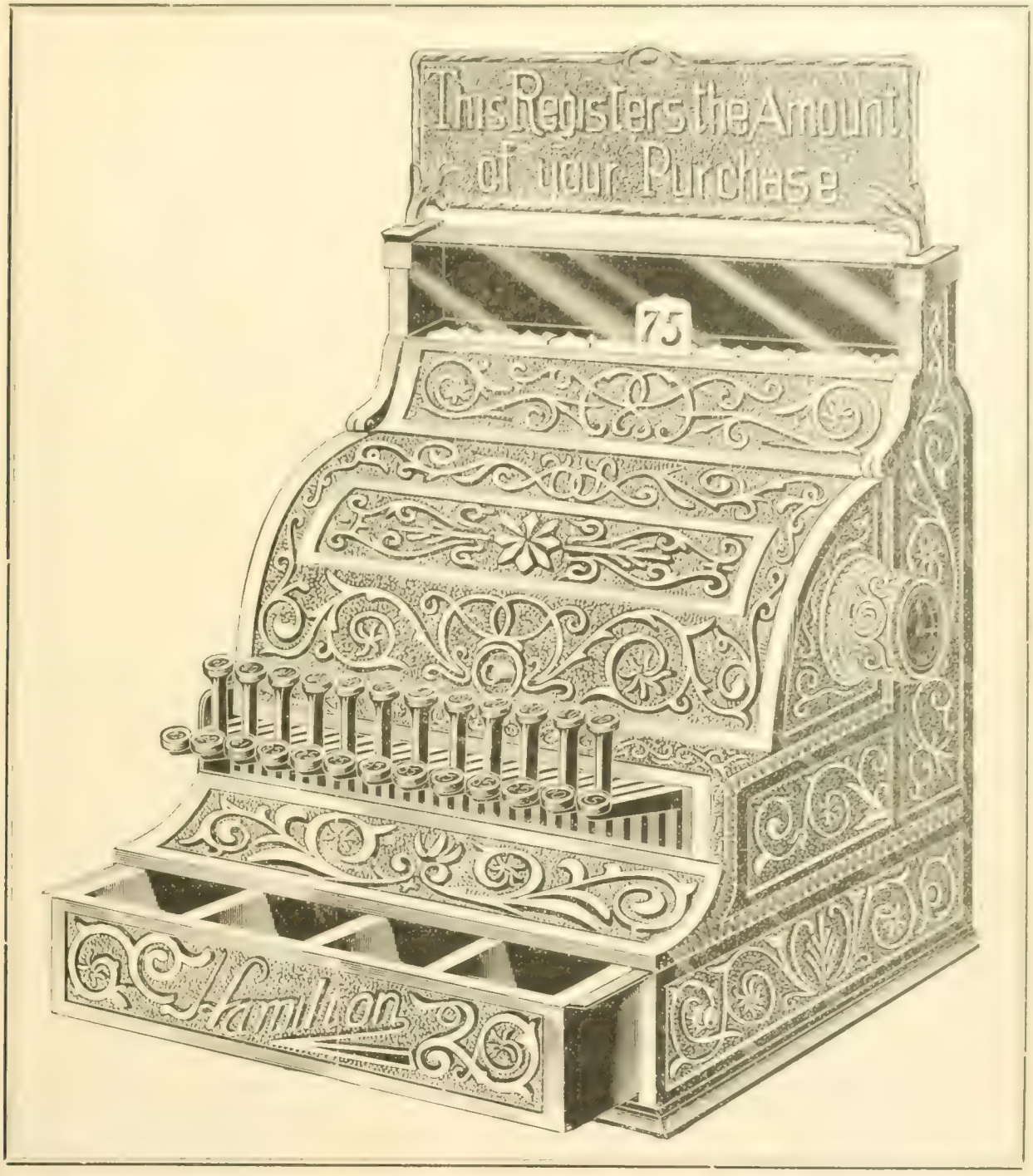
A merchant who buys in excess of his legitimate wants is unwise. The pharmacist who buys camphor in 100-pound lots when his trade demands ten pounds, simply because he can save a cent a pound in the transaction, is in danger of losing more in the weight of the camphor through evaporation than he profited on the purchase through the reduced price.

The pharmacist's first duty to the public is that he know his business, then that he dispenses nothing but the best goods; and while he owes it to himself that these goods he bought as reasonably as possible, he is not justified in sacrificing quality for price.—*Western Druggist.*

Bulgarian Rose Oil.

According to a communication addressed to the *Politische Corrospondent* from Sofia, the production of oil of roses in Bulgaria is for the present season 527,750 muscals (the figures being those of the Philippopolis Chamber of Commerce), against 600,000 muscals last year, *i.e.*, a decrease of 72,250 muscals of six ounces. Producers are, however, slow to sell, and demand 7 francs per muscal, although there is a stock of some 200,000 muscals still on hand. The quality of the new crop is reported to be excellent.

Hamilton Cash Register



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A LETTER TO THE GRAND ARMY.

"The efficiency of an army," said Napoleon, "depends more on good food and digestion than on any other one thing." Precisely. Men can neither fight on empty stomachs, nor on sick stomachs.

And what is life, anyhow, but one long campaign? We have got to fight, most of us, whether we feel like it or not. Yes; and we must fight to-day for the bread and meat which is to strenghten us to fight again to-morrow. Men, women, and (Heaven forgive us !) lots of children too—we are all in the army; fighting for money, place, and power; but the majority for the mere chance to live our days out.

Seeing that this is so, doesn't it seem as though everyone ought to have at least a fair start? I mean a good digestion and rations to match. But do they? Let this woman help you to answer that question.

"From childhood," she says, "I suffered from indigestion, but got along fairly well up to my fifteenth year. At this time I began to feel low and weak, and was exhausted with the least exertion. I had no relish for food, and after eating I had so much pain and tightness around the chest and sides that I had to unloose my clothing.

"A hacking cough fixed upon me and I was much troubled with night sweats, my linen being damp with perspiration. I passed terrible nights, frequently awaking as if suffocating. I had so much pain that I was afraid to eat, the food making me sick."

[Now, if women fought in the ranks, as the Amazons did, what sort of a recruit would this one have made? Yet whose fault was it? Not hers, surely.] "I soon got extremely weak," she goes on to tell us, "as if wasting away, and was thin as a rake. I became so nervous that I was *afraid to walk out alone*, and I had no strength to walk more than a short distance.

"Year after year I suffered like this, and gave up all hopes of ever getting better. Indeed I was *in such misery I had no wish to live.*

"I consulted three doctors, and also saw a physician at Clifton; but I got no benefit from their medicines.

"Everyone thought I was in a consumption, and I had got as low as one could be, when, in November, 1889, a friend urged me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I got a bottle of this medicine, and after taking it a few days I felt that it was doing me good. I continued taking it, and by degrees I gained strength. My food agreed with me, and the cough and night sweats gradually wore away. *When I had taken three bottles I was cured, and have since had good health.* You can make any use you like of this statement, and refer any one to me. (Signed) (Mrs.) E. E. Ottery, 5 Maidstone Street, Bedminster, Bristol, November 20th, 1895."

"All's well that ends well," says the adage. Not so; not by a wide margin. An innocent man returns to society after ten years of wrongful imprisonment. We know *now* that he was never guilty, and he is released on the strength of the new evidence. But does *that* make all right with him?

This lady is well *now*, thanks to the medicine that cured her, but think of the many weary years she was beaten and knocked about by disease—chronic indigestion or dyspepsia, with its horrors and pains. Think of the years in which she had to struggle and fight while hindered and handicapped with weakness, suffering, and fear! What is going to compensate her for that? Nothing, man, nothing. It is so much *gone*—gone beyond recall or redemption. What a pity!

Had she known, or had her friends known, of Mother Seigel's Syrup when she was a girl!—ah, matters would have been very different then. We can't act on knowledge we don't possess. But in order that you (the reader) may possess it, that everybody may possess it, Mrs. Ottery writes her letter, and I send it out to the world. May it reach and cheer the Grand Army.

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French Magnetic Oil
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Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever
Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks
Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup
Clark Derby's Condition Powders
Wright's Vermifuge
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Hurd's Hair Vitalizer
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Pharmacy in Denmark

An article by M. J. Arveson in the *Chemist and Druggist* says: In Denmark pharmacies, or "Apotheks," are either "real" or "personal," the difference being that real pharmacies may be bought or sold in the open market by pharmacists, whereas licenses for personal pharmacies are given by the State in turn to the oldest pharmacist on the register, provided he has or can get capital enough to start the business—from which it follows that hard cash very much decides who is to be the happy licensee.

Those who have not the patience to wait until they shall be qualified for a "personal" license, or the wherewithal to set up a "real" pharmacy, but are yet desirous of being their own masters, very often start "druggists'" shops, in which they may sell simples and certain other articles not expressly reserved to pharmacists, and some few obtain positions as chemists in breweries or chemical manufactories.

The training of all pharmacists is the same, and commences with a preliminary examination embracing Latin, in lieu of which the university matriculation certificate is accepted. The apprenticeship is fixed by the pharmacy act at at least three years, though the majority serve three and a half to four years. As all pharmacies are professional in the full meaning of the word and no doctors are allowed to dispense, it follows that those three years are full of work and experience.

For the first year our intending pharmacist generally works at the counter under supervision of an assistant, and performs the usual work of putting up articles for sale—in most cases crude drugs, because patent medicines or secret remedies are forbidden by law. Some popular compounds of the Pharmacopœia are, however, put up and sold to the public, such as tr. roborans, made from cort. cinchon., cort. aurantii, and rad. gent. This is sold all over the country, also the official tooth-powders, pulv. rheco., etc., all according to the local demand. No counter-prescribing is allowed. But besides this the apprentice is mostly employed to see that the pharmacy is clean and well provided with bottles, boxes, etc. in the retail and dispensing department, and in giving the dispenser a hand in capping, labeling, and packing up prescriptions and medicines. As the time is from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m, in winter and from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. in summer, he is generally allowed a half-day off in the week and every second Sunday as a holiday. This, however, is a personal favor, and cannot be demanded legally. After 7 p.m., with the exception of counter sales, the apprentice's "spare time," and such energy as remains to a youth who has done from twelve to fifteen hours' shop-work, is devoted to study.

The second year our young man is admitted to the laboratory and taught how to prepare all galenicals [illegible] and ultimate which are [illegible] pore, making extracts, macerating tinctures, making ointments, plasters, etc. He must also fill the tincture-bottles, jars, etc., set aside the night before from the stock. Every pharmacy is obliged to have a fully-equipped laboratory with distillation apparatus, steam-pans, percolators, etc., and in most cases the apprentice has to keep a record of the preparations made, the manner in which they are prepared, and the result obtained.

The remaining time the apprentice spends in the dispensing department making mixtures, lotions, gargles, pills, lozenges, etc., all, of course, under the eye of a trusted assistant or of the principal himself. The metric system is used, and all ingredients are weighed, whether liquids or solids. Small quantities of ointments are made with mortar and pestle.

After having finished his practical training the apprentice, as a rule, goes through a short conrse of theoretical study, and then enters for the minor examination, which only gives him right to act as assistant. This examination is held only at Copenhagen.

Having successfully got through this ordeal, he in most cases takes a position as assistant, partly to become further acquainted with his work through practical experience, and partly perhaps to earn some money wherewith to pay for his teaching for the major examination. The preparation for this, as a rule, takes three sessions of six months each, though a smart man may get through in two, which is allowed. In most cases botany, the Pharmacopœia, and pharmacognosy are taken after two sessions, and the third is devoted to practical and theoretical chemistry in its various branches.

If the young pharmacist has acquired his major, and has sufficient cash, he may be able to secure a "real" apothek; but in most cases he serves a further term as assistant, and possibly remains in that position, patiently waiting for his turn to get a "personal" license until he stands on the brink of the grave.

As far as the social position is concerned, the Danish pharmacist ranks as the equal of medical men, lawyers, and other professional men, and in many cases he takes an active part in public affairs.

A Good Side Line for Druggists.

C. A. Boyden, Ph.G., in the *New England Druggist*, says as a side line for pharmacists, photographic stock offers many advantages.

There is practically no dead stock; your stock is not perishable, and only a few things deteriorate by age.

The profit is not particularly large, but may be made to average very well by using good judgment and by the exercise of ability as a chemist and as an amateur photographer. I strongly recommend [illegible] with the art of amateur photography before starting the business. This, however, is not absolutely necessary; but it greatly facilitates your business, as it is half the battle now, in making a sale, to be conversant with the goods you are selling.

The art is simple enough, and easily acquired with a little practice, and it affords a great deal of pleasure, as well as instruction.

It trains the eye to grasp an entire scene at a glance, and particularly cultivates the habit of observation, which is of great value to us all.

In this series of papers I shall endeavor to give my readers the benefit of the experience I have had during the last fifteen years, during which time I have sold many thousand dollars' worth of stock and developed for myself and others nearly twenty-five thousand negatives of various [illegible] by 14.

I shall try to give practical instruction in exposing, developing, printing, toning, mounting, and finishing, together with formulas for such solutions as are necessary, and those I have found practical.

And here I would say that I believe that whatever is worth doing is worth doing well, and unless you feel like giving the business a little attention, I would say let it alone.

But, on the other hand, if you feel like devoting a little time and making a moderate investment of capital, I feel quite sure you will find it a pleasant and profitable addition to your business. Not only will you get new customers for photographic goods, but incidentally get much of their regular drug trade which otherwise might go elsewhere. Your business at first will, of course, be chiefly in the line of supplies, as plates, chemicals, papers, developers, and toning solutions. The chemicals required are many of them kept regularly in stock, and will not call for very much outlay. Graduates, glass tunnels, stirring rods, drying racks, printing frames, card mounts, and dry plates should be a part of your regular stock.

For glass tunnels, the ribbed variety, pint and quart size, are best.

Printing frames, 4x5, 5x7, 5x8, 6½x8½, should be kept in stock, 4x5 being the size most called for.

Card mounts you must buy to correspond to the plates used. They come in almost an endless variety of styles and finish. In selecting these, beware of inferior grades, which are made from cardboards which contain traces of chemicals used in their manufacture and are liable to injure the prints by making them fade and turn yellow.

Dry plates of various sizes and kinds must be kept in stock at all times. There are many brands in the market, most of which, by proper treatment, will produce excellent results. The list price is the same for all, but the discounts both at wholesale and retail vary considerable.

Of cameras there are many kinds in the market. It is simply a case of paying your money and taking your choice. Goods run from five dollars to one hundred. Those at from five to twenty-five dollars are the most saleable, but you occasionally get a chance to sell a higher priced one when you can pocket a nice little sum of money as your profit.

MAKING THE EXPOSURE.

Now with a camera and the accessories for work, the amateur may proceed to select some subject for his first attempt. For this I advise a landscape, as this, with a proper exposure, furnishes the best kind of a negative for devepment and study.

Many no doubt suppose all that is necessary is to point the camera, make the exposure, develop and fix and you have the picture. This is true, so far as saying you may have a photograph goes ; but you are not likely to have a very good picture.

Don't try to crowd the whole earth into your picture. Your plate will not be large enough. Don't think because the view from some hill or mountain pleases your eye that it will look as well when you have it on a plate 3½x3½ or 4x5, in your camera. Long distance views can only be taken in a satisfactory manner with special lenses of long focus and under favorable atmospheric conitions.

But this fact need not discourage you, as by cultivating the habit of observation you will find views which make little gems of pictures all around you. A short stretch of that babbling brook ; the turn in the road, with its overhanging foliage; the pasture, with its herd of cattle ; the rustic bridge ; the ruined mill; while even the little shallow mud pond, with its lily pads and reflected shadows, often furnishes the amateur with a subject hard to beat.

As a rule, look well to the foreground of your picture ; the distance will take care of itself.

Suppose you are taking a picture of a pond or lake ; have the foreground include some of the shore, with large rocks, if possible, or a clump of low bushes may be brought in play in absence of anything more desirable.

Attend to these matters carefully, and you will feel more than repaid for the trouble.

There are certain well defined rules for the art, with which I advise the amateur to make himself familiar. Of course, these cannot be as closely followed in photography as in painting, as many objects intrude themselves in our view which the painter map leave out, but we cannot, as the lense delineates perfectly all before it. But truly artistic views may be made with the camera, which appeal to the eye and mind as much as a painting. I would advise you, if possible, to obtain a copy of "Wilson's Photographics," and read the chapters on "Composition," and I feel sure you will feel amply repaid for the trouble. It is in many of our public libraries, so may be had for the asking.

Having chosen the subject, let us now proceed to make the exposure. Hold the camera in front of you or under your arm, whichever is the easier for you.

Be sure the slide of the plate-holder is drawn and your shutter set. Move the camera so as to show in the finder the exact view you wish to take ; press the button of the shutter, and your exposure is made. Now return the slide to the holder, and right here a word of caution : When inserting the slide in the holder always have it square with the end of the holder; never insert cornerwise, for if you do you will open the little trap in the holder and let in light, which will "fog" your plate and spoil it. I have seen many plates spoiled in this way, and the camera blamed by the owner, until this matter was explained to them.

Now we reverse our holder in the camera and are ready for another shot. Supposing we try an interior this time. Here the conditions are not as favorable as out of doors. The exposure must be prolonged, for where you took a view out doors in a fraction of a second, you must now increase the exposure from 30 to 60 seconds in favorable places to even an hour or more in a dimly lighted church, with its stained glass windows and gloomy arches. For such cases as these the time can only be learned by practical experience, but I can say this, that, as a rule, interior views will stand lots of exposure, and must have it, if you would have harmonious pictures full of snap and detail.

For interior work you must use a tripod to support the camera during the exposure, or, in the absence of this, you may set the camera on some solid support, as a table or chair. Avoid, if possible, pointing the camera towards a window. If a window is to be included in the view, draw the curtain, make the exposure, recap your lense, raise the curtain to its proper height, then make a second exposure, about as quickly as you can uncap and recap the lense.

Portraiture is the most difficult of all the attempts the amateur will make in photography, and he will find the light a very unruly servant.

At first you will be sure to find you have too much of it in one place and not enough in another ; one side of the face will be as white as chalk, the other as black as night. But this difficulty may be overcome, and you will be able to make very presentable pictures of such of your friends as you may induce to sit for you.

If you would take portraits effectively, you must provide yourself with some reflectors and shades.

These are simply light wooden or wire frames, covered with white cloth, or even paper, although cloth is best ; but even a sheet of white cardboard may be utilized for the purpose.

For ordinary work, such as lighting the shadow side of the face, a frame about thirty by forty inches is sufficient, and by setting this at a proper angle, by leaning against a chair (or an easel back may be attached), you can soften the shades to such degree as you may wish.

It is not within the scope of this article to give complete instructions in portraiture, but I trust the hints given, together with a little practical experience, will enable a reader to accomplish satisfactory results. Before closing this part of the subject, I want to say a few words regarding the stops or diaphragms.

These are the various sized holes, either formed of strips of blackened brass to slip in a slot in the centre of the lense tube, or else, made in the rotary style, they revolve in the same place.

These control the amount of light, as well as sharpen the outline of the image. For instantaneous work, generally the largest or the one next to it are used, while for interior work and time exposures outside, the smallest or the next larger will be the best.

For portraiture, the largest is the best, although for group work the next to it might prove better, this depending on the covering power of the lense.—*C. A. Boyden, Ph.G., in The New England Druggist.*

Compressed Air.

"Compressing air until it will remain compressed without any pressure upon it," are the few words with which a writer in *The Electrical Eugineer* describes the new product, "aerine," or liquified air, remarking that, though requiring an enormous pressure to get it in such a form, it will remain there for some time in the open air ; that is, until it gets heat enough from the surrounding air to turn again into its natural state. It will turn mercury into a solid form as soon as it is poured into it, and freeze up a thermometer rapidly. Such is the assumed prospective usefulness of this liquid that predictions are made of distant water-powers now running to waste being soon employed compressing the very air we breathe into a liquid form, and shipping it to all parts of the globe for industrial purposes.

Sponges.

The past summer has not been a very good one for the sponge fisheries. The sheepswool sponge of Florida is very scarce and difficult to get. Prices for this variety have risen in consequence and quotations run from $3.25 to $3.75 per pound wholesale. Supplies from the Mediterranean have also fallen off owing to the late war, the Greeks playing a large part in the industry. The Florida yellow-wool sponge is also rather scarce, and is quoted at $1.10 to $1.35 per lb, but the grass sponge is in good supply, prices running from 75 to 90c. per lb. The Cuba and Nassau sheepswool sponge is cheaper than the Florida variety, the quality being inferior, and is quoted at $2 to $2.75 per pound.

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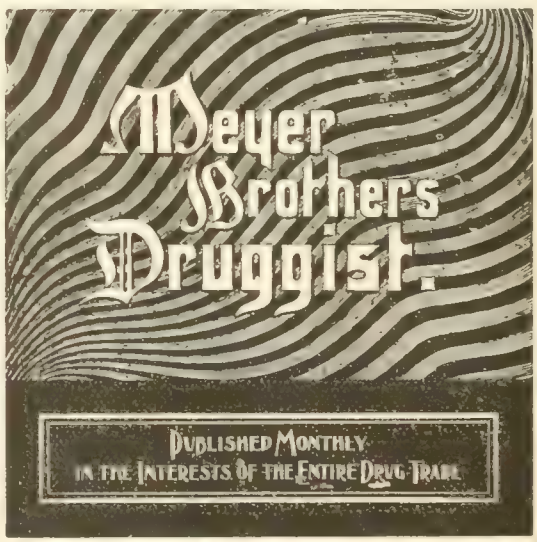

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PhotographicNotes

How to Dry a Negative Quickly.—After the negative is washed take a piece of surgeon's cotton—surgeon's cotton is used because it is free from rough bits that might scratch the film—dip it in the water, squeeze it dry, and wipe the plate gently, drawing the cotton lengthwise of the plate, until the superfluous moisture is removed. Then rack the plate in alcohol for three minutes, drain, and place on a rack to dry. The rack may be set in a warm place, but not where there is heat enough to melt the film. The alcohol displaces the water in the film, and as alcohol evaporates rapidly, the plate will be dry in about twenty minutes.

Removable Backing for Dry Plates.—The most common complaint in reference to backing plates to prevent halation, says *Amateur Photographer*, seems to be the "messiness" of applying the mixture to the glass. Personally, we find none of this annoyance; and we believe that others who have ever actually undertaken to back a plate realize that there is really very little mess or trouble about the operation. The universal demand is for a sort of movable backing that can be attached to a plate in an instant and stripped off as quickly; but these, as a rule, are rarely effective. The following plan, recommended by Dementjeff, looks more promising than any other we have yet heard of. A sheet of glass is cleaned and talced, and the talc is removed from the edges to the width of ¼ of an inch. The plate is then coated with enamel collodion and allowed to dry; it is then placed on a leveling stand and coated with a 10-per-cent. gelatin solution to which a little glycerin has been added. When this substratum is dry, the plate is coated with colored gelatin, prepared as follows: Twelve parts of gelatin are allowed to swell in 90 parts of water melted in a water-bath, and then 8 parts of sugar and 80 parts of glycerin are added. The mixture is then colored with aurin, chrysoidin, and methyl violet, the following proportions being used:

Gelatin solution (as above)	120
Saturated alcoholic solution of chrysoidin	2
Saturated alcoholic solution of aurin	2
Saturated alcoholic solution of methyl violet	1

The film will be in proper condition to [illegible] when the [illegible] may be stripped from the glass and cut into suitable sizes. It is used as a backing, by merely squeegeeing into contact with the back of the plate with a roller squeegee. It can be easily stripped after use, leaves no stain, and may be used again and again.

Toning Lantern Slides.—Dr. J. Placzek, of Vienna (*Photograph* Corresp.), gives the following directions for toning of collodion transparencies: If pyrogallic acid be used, instead of iron; for development, a pleasing blue-black deposit results, that can be easily toned with neutral chlorid of gold, chlorid of palladium, etc., but the large addition of glacial acetic acid to the developer makes double the exposure necessary as compared with iron development. In consequence of this attempts have been made to tone the

When [illegible] dark and many [illegible] are evidently [illegible] The coming on of storms.

grayish-black image of iron developed positives, and the following bath has been found very useful:

Solution potassium chloroplatinite (1:5[illegible])	c.c. 4
Nitric acid	gtt. 12
Solution gold chlorid (1:50)	c.c. 3
Water, distilled (c.c. 550 to)	c.c. [illegible]

The plates, after fixation with hyposulfite of sodium, or preferably cyanid of potassium, are well washed, and while still wet placed in the toning bath for one or two minutes. They acquire a blue-violet tone, which is found very suitable for lantern slides or stereoscopic transparencies. Dry collodion plates may also be toned in this bath, but the process is much slower, owing to the horny character of the collodion film, which resists the penetration of the solution. A bath slightly acidified with hydrochloric acid,

[illegible] cyanid	parts 20

added in equal quantity to the following:

[illegible]	[illegible]

gives gray-blue tones. Platinum and gold toning is very successful with these baths.

Hypo Solution.—If all amateurs knew of the ease with which a saturated solution of hypo was prepared and used, I am sure it would be adopted much more than it is at present.

All that is needed is a glass or stone jar (an old, clean, 3 pounds or 4 pounds jam jar) and a funnel, the diameter of which at the top is about one inch or two inches more than that of the jar. The stem is cut off by making a small groove with a file, and giving the portions on either side of it a sharp pull in the same direction, or if you possess one with the stem broken so much the better. The funnel is placed in the jar and filled with hypo, and water poured over it until the jar is almost full.

The hypo, as it dissolves, makes the water at the top of the jar heavier, and consequently it sinks to the bottom and a constant circulation is thus kept up until the solution is saturated, provided that the funnel is kept supplied with hypo.

This solution, if kept in a fairly constant temperature, is practically of the same strength, and can be used as follows:

For Plates.—Equal parts of the hypo solution and water.

For Prints.—One part of hypo solution to three parts of water.

I find it advisable never to keep hypo solution which has once been used, and so dilute a little up each time it is wanted, and thus the risk of staining either negatives or prints is greatly diminished.

If the hypo is too small and comes through the funnel, a piece of muslin tied over the end of the stem will prevent it. —*H.P.S., in Photo Beacon.*

Transparencies from Ordinary Dry Plates.—Very beautiful transparencies for hanging in windows, etc., may be

made from the ordinary gelatine plate. Use a slow plate, as it gives greater contrast. Place the negative from which you wish to make the positive film side up in a printing frame which does not have very stiff springs. Lay the gelatine plate film side down on the negative, put in the back press-board, and press the springs into place very gently, then hold it about two feet from the lamp and expose for from five to twenty seconds, according to the density of the negative. Develop and fix as for an ordinary negative.

Pyrocatechin as a Developer.

By C. F. Townsend, F.C.S.

Now that pyrocatechin is being produced on a commercial scale, it might be worth while to give it a fair trial as a developer. In appearance it is not unlike hydroquinone, and is very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. In constitution it is isomeric with hydroquinone and resorcin, being the 1.2 or ortho-dioxybenzene, etc. (not the 1.3 or meta-derivative, as wrongly stated in the *Revue Suisse*).

It may be interesting to note that it is produced by the distillation of catechu.

According to the statement of Poulenc Frères, in the *Revue Suisse*, pyrocatechin possesses the following advantages as a developer:

(1) Pyrocatechin gives the negatives the delicacy of pyrogallic acid.

(2) The solution only alters very slowly on exposure to air, its permanency being superior to that of hydroquinone, eikonogen, etc.

(3) The color of the negative is very favorable to printing, which proceeds more rapidly than with other developers. It gives brilliant prints without any hardness.

(4) The developer does not fog the plates, nor does it act on the fingers.

(5) Its actual price is equal to, if not less than, that of the products actually employed as developers, the same bath being capable of developing a considerable number of plates.

The following are the principal formulæ:

SOLUTION A.

Water	1 oz.
Sulphite of soda	20 grs.
Pyrocatechin	10 grs.

SOLUTION B.

Water	1 oz.
Carbonate of potash	100 grs.

For use in ordinary rapid exposures in a good light, take one part A, one part B, one part water. For very under-exposed plates take one part A and two parts B. For plates that have had a timed exposure the following one-solution developer is recommended:

Water	2 oz.
Sulphite of soda	25 grs.
Carbonate of soda	50 grs.
Pyrocatechin	10 grs.

To bring out contrasts a 2-per cent. solution of boracic acid is recommended instead of bromide.—*Photogram*.

Optical Department.

In charge of W. L. Hall, M.D., Toronto.

Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries, it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J. S., male; age 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with + 1.50 $\frac{20}{20}$
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The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

J.C F—I am a recent drug graduate with limited finances, yet I desire to acquire the optical knowledge necessary to fit spectacles. Would you advise me to accept a free course offered by an American optical firm?

Answer.—Most emphatically not! for the following reasons, viz.: (1) No optical firm can afford to give an optical course free unless they are in business just for amusement, recreation, and the good of their health, because a teacher who is efficient and able to impart this knowledge to students properly must have had a medical education previous to his optical studies, and men of this class cost money. So-called "free" optical courses are a snare and a delusion, because they are usually taught by some interested party of some optical firm whose object is, just to cover enough ground to induce students to purchase a bill of optical goods from this firm at high prices, the profits of which more than pay for the so-called "free course," and the student, upon arriving home with his beautiful optical outfit, soon finds out, from difficult cases that present themselves to be fitted, that his knowledge is unequal to the occasion, and unsatisfactory results accrue both to himself and his customers. What else could be expected from a "free" course, the object of which was, not honest efforts to impart optical knowledge, but to make the course pay, although it was "free"? A long experience as an optical instructor, and subsequent watching the career of students who have passed through our hands, have taught us many things, one of which is that a student seldom takes more than one course in optics. How important, then, must it be that the course which he does take should be the best possible to obtain, when we know that there is no department of business which pays such handsome profits and which at the same time is such a positive pleasure when the work is properly done. To prove this, let me refer to a druggist who took a course with us over two years ago. He told me that the profits for the first year from the sale of spectacles were over $1,000, and this, too, in a town of less than 3,000 population; and many others have given me similar testimony of their satisfaction from the small outlay of time and money to acquire "the thing" properly, and I repeat what was said in a recent issue of this journal, that anyone with a common school education and ordinary intelligence can secure this optical knowledge if they go "the right way about it," and it is with pardonable pride that I direct attention once more to the efficient equippage and commendable work the Optical Institute of Canada is, and has been, doing—optical instructor in which I have the honor to be—and as long as I hold this position honest endeavor will be made to impart as much optical knowledge as possible without any care or thought as to where optical goods shall be bought, simply because we are not either directly or indirectly interested in any optical firm. Intending students will, therefore, if they consider their best interests, be careful before practising "false economy," and accepting any "free course." Moreover, a diploma, to have any weight, must come from a reputable institution.

T. H. W.—Young lady aged 20—student, suffers from asthenopia. V in either eye = $\frac{20}{200}$ –, but clock face chart does not look equally black, but which a minus .50 cyl. ax 180 improves perfectly but does not relieve the headache.

Answer.—The probabilities are in this case—that a plus cyl. of .50 axis 90 substituted would answer perfectly—because we have often found .50 of hyperopia in the horizontal meridan corrected by a minus .50 cyl. ax 180, thereby making the veritical meridian also .50 hyperopic, whereas it was emmetropic in the first place, and should have the hyperopic horizontal meridian made emmetropic by means of a plus .50 cyl. ax 90.

A. M. C.—What is meant by acquired hypermetropia? I have never clearly understood this.

Answer—Let us take for an example an emmetropic eye. This eye possesses datic refractive power by virtue of its dioptrics, and also dynamic refractive power by virtue of its accommodation. We know the near point of vision gradually recedes from the eye as we get older, simply because the accommodation becomes less owing to a gradual but constant loss of elasticity of the crystalline lens. The far point of vision does not change, because for sight in the E. eye is accomplished by the refractive power of

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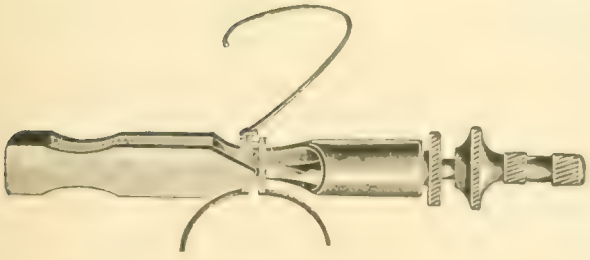

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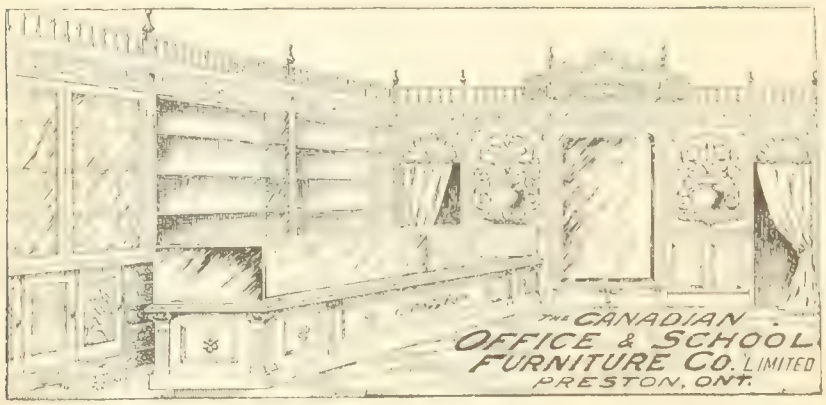

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The most beautiful Art Production of the century. "A small bunch of the most fragrant of blossoms gathered from the broad acres of Eugene Field's Farm of Love." It is a selection of the most beautiful of the poems of Eugene Field. Handsomely illustrated by thirty-five of the world's greatest artists as their contribution to the Monument Fund. But for the noble contributions of the great artists this book could not have been manufactured for $7.00. For sale at book stores, or sent prepaid on receipt of $1.10. The love offering to the Child's Poet Laureate, published by the Committee to create a fund to build the Monument and to care for the family of the beloved poet.

Eugene Field Monument Souvenir Fund,
180 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

the dioptrics alone. This is true up to a certain age, however (about 55), for at that age the dioptrics commence to lose some of their refractive power, and the "Index of Refraction" of the eye becomes less and less owing to certain changes in the dioptrics, *e.g.*—flattening of cornæ, loss of transparency, etc., etc. With the result that the image even for distant objects would form behind the retina, did not the accommodation compensate therefor. This is called acquired hyperopia, and it takes place in every eye with the result that the emmetropic eye becomes after about 55 years of age hyperopic. The hyperopic eye becomes more hyperopic and the myopic eye becomes less myopic. Hence it can be understood that in eyes which were slightly myopic in youth, may become emmetropic in old age. The amount of hyperopia which occurs amounts to about .50D for every 5 years over 55 years of age.

Formulary.

A NEW TOOTH STOPPING.

	Parts.
White gutta-percha	5
Aluminium filings	5
Oxide of zinc	1
Whiting	½

Mix well.

This mixture (aluminized gutta-percha) is easily manipulated, and holds its position in the cavity when firmly packed.—*Dr. F. W. Bliss, in the Pacific Stomatological Gazette.*

A CURE FOR FRECKLES.

Tincture of tolu	1 ounce.
Oil rosemary	½ drachm.
Simple tincture of benzoin to	3 ounces.

Mix. Add a teaspoonful of this preparation to a wine glass of water, and apply night and morning. *British and Colonial Druggist.*

PERFUMERY SPECIALTIES.

Violet Powder.

	Parts.
100 parts zinc white and 200 parts talc, mixed along with jasmine extract	15
Bergamot oil	½
Powdered violet root	200
Rice flour	500
Rose oil	½
Ylang-Ylang oil	1
Musk tincture	5

Toilet Powder.

	Parts.
Rose—	
Rice flour	3,000
Carmine	4
Rose oil	8
Santal	8
Violet—	
Rice flour	800
Violet powder	130
Pineapple oil	6
Clove oil	8
Bergamot oil	3
Geranium oil	2

	Parts.
Violet wood sawdust	1,000
Musk	1
Iris tincture	25
Violette, I extract	25

Poudre de Riz.

	Parts.
Magnesia	50
Talc	450
Rice flour	1,000
Geranium oil	20

Per Seifenfabrikant, through The Perfumer.

LOTION FOR CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE.

Tinct. benzoin comp.	10 mins.
Alcohol	2 fl. drs.
Glycerine	1 fl. dr.

Apply to chapped surface at night, after washing with soap and water and carefully drying. Can be applied successfully to fissured nipples.—*Practitioner.*

GLYCERANOL TOOTH PASTE.

Prepared chalk	8 ozs.
Powdered orris root	4 ozs.
Carmine No. 40	2 drs.
Oil of rose geranium	30 mins.
Oil of sandal	10 mins.
Glycerine, a sufficient quantity.	

Rub the carmine thoroughly with a small portion of the chalk, then triturate the remaining solids together, finally add the oils and enough glycerine to for a paste. the foregoing may be varied by replacing half of the chalk with a like quantity of powdered soap.

COLORLESS IODINE OINTMENT.

Iodine	20 grs.
Potassium iodide	4 grs.
Sodium sulphate	40 grs.

Rub chemicals with water until solution becomes colorless, then add

Benzoinated lard	1 oz.

—*Practical Druggist.*

CATARRH OINTMENT.

The following are recommended for application to the nostrils in cases of nasal cutarrh and other difficulties (*Phar. Era*).

I.

Boric acid powd	120 grs.
Menthol	60 grs.
Thymol	24 grs.
Eucalyptol	16 mins.
Bismuth subcarbonate	2 drs.
Ointment rose water	6 drs.
Petrolatum	5 drs.
Thymol	3 grs.

In the first formula the menthol and thymol should be dissolved in the petrolatum which has previously been melted by the application of a gentle heat. The mixture is then allowed to solidify and the other ingredients added. Under the title "Unguen nasoroseum," Hager gives the following:

Glycerine	

Very satisfactory jellies of the kind desired may be made after the formulas quoted below, which are original in this journal (*American Druggist*). The first two preparations are adapted for collapsible tubes, and have everything to recommend them for purposes of the toilet. No. 2 is free from grease, and if made with the true Japanese gelatin, it affords a very elegant jelly. Formula No. 1 gives a preparation equal, if not superior, to a much advertised article for which the special properties of the garden lettuce are claimed:

I.

GLYCERINE COMPLEXION JELLY.

Tragacanth	125 grms.
Boric acid	100 grms.
Glycerine	140 grms.
Expressed oil of almonds	50 grms.
Glycerin	500 grms.
Oil of lavender	00.5 grms.
Water, enough to make	1,000 grms.

Directions for Making.—The most satisfactory method of preparing this jelly is the following: Mix the tragacanth and the boric acid with the glycerine; add the almond oil, lavender oil, and egg glyserite, which have been previously well incorporated, and, lastly, add the water in divided portions, until a clear jelly of the desired consistency is obtained.

II.

JAPANESE CREAM.

Japanese gelatin	60 grms.
Glycerine	30 grms.
Boric acid	10 grms.
Essence jasmin	1 grms.
Water, enough to make	1,000 grms.

To prepare: Dissolve the boric acid and glycerin in the water, and add the solution to the gelatin contained in a suitable vessel; heat until solution is effected; perfume with essence of jasmin and fil into collapsible tubes.

Huminal is a liquid alkaline extract of peat, recommended as a substitute for peat baths.

The Science of Optics.

By LIONEL LAURANCE

Entered according to Act of Parliament in the year 1896, by Lionel Laurance, at the Department of Agriculture

Myopia

(Continued.)

Usually, on account of the sphincter of the ciliary not having been used to it, following nature's laws, becomes weak and deficient and the Ac. being almost nil, cannot overcome the deep cavity of the lenses selected by the distance test. Then with these in the frame add pairs of + sph's of sufficient strength to make No. 1 (or the smallest type that can be read) legible at the proper distance. These glasses are to be worn constantly.

The reduction of the – sphincter must be as small as possible, as the glasses are of the highest necessity, much more so than when later in life the eyes have become set and hardened. In youth the lenses not only improve the sight more or less, but they also prevent an increase of the defect, prevent squint, and cure the asthenopia.

Asthenopia, headaches, muscular insufficiency and strabismus are all more common when the inter pupilary distance is great, and so the con. effort of necessity greater than when the inter-pupillary distance is small.

It is by no means difficult to select the proper lenses. Let a case be illustrated. M being determined, it is found that OD with -7DV $= \frac{20}{20}$, this is the weakest, because with -6.50DV $= \frac{20}{30}$ only. It is also found in the same way that O S with 7DV $\frac{20}{20}$.

Removing the disc and directing the client to look at the card with both eyes V $= \frac{20}{20}$ quite clearly. Now, holding in front of the lenses already in the frame a pair of weak + lenses, say + 0.50 D, with these V still equals $= \frac{20}{20}$. A pair of + 1D is then tried and V still equals $= \frac{20}{20}$, but with difficulty and not nearly so clearly as without; then lenses + 1.50 D are tried, but they bring V to $\frac{20}{30}$ only, so + 1D is the most that the – lenses can be reduced, and the – 7D are changed for – 6D, which lattet are absolutely the weakest possible with which V $= \frac{20}{20}$. With the – 6D lenses in the frame the client is told to read the smallest line on the hand-card, if he can do that without strain at 16 in. or so these lenses less 0.50 D, viz., – 5.50 D are what should be given for constant use. But let it be supposed that No. 1 cannot be read with the – 6 D lenses, then there must be added to the lenses in the frame a pair of weak + lenses, say + 0.50, which might improve the near sight but does not yet make No. 1 legible. Then by increasing the strength to + 1D No. 1 is read, and the client is to be given a pair of – 5D for constant use, although with them V is, say, $= \frac{20}{40}$ or $\frac{20}{50}$. The sight for the distance is good enough, and these are the proper lenses for close work, as they cause the exertion of the normal quantity of A less 1D. The myope must be warned strongly against bringing the reading any nearer than 16 in. Such a person could read at 16 in. with – 3.50 D lenses using no Ac., but with the – 5D that are given to him, he exerts 1.50 D of Ac. Later on when the ciliary gets stronger, as it should, he will be able to use – 5.50D lenses for distance and close work and will exert 2.00 D of Ac. for reading at 16 in., and distant V will be $= \frac{20}{30}$. If the defect were slighter, say, M 4D or less, and the person fully matured, robust, healthy and with the Ac. normally active, the PP with lenses being at the same distance as in Em., then he might be given the full correction for constant use, making V $= \frac{20}{20}$; this, however, is rather risky and had better be avoided by young opticians.

In addition to fitting the lenses, the following advice should be given especially for children, and it is of almost as much importance as the lenses, they all point to the same thing—the prevention of an increase in the defect, by stooping or bringing the work close to the eyes, and of fatiguing or straining the eyes.

(1) For reading, writing, etc., a good, steady light should be used, which must be situated above or at the left side, so that in writing the shadow of the pen be thrown so as not to interfere with V.

(2) Easy fitting collars should be worn, so as to allow of free circulation of blood from the head.

(3) No reading or close work by twilight, or in a bad or flickering light, so that the work need not be approached to the eyes.

(4) No reading or close work when lying down, so as not to strain the motor-muscles by the unnatural position; no reading or close work when riding, driving or walking, nor in a train so as not to call on the Ac. and Con. for constant changes by the alteration of the distance of the object viewed owing to the jolting.

(5) No close work for a lengthy period without rest.

(6) The amount of reading or employment of the eyes for close work to be strictly limited.

(7) Plenty of out-door exercise.

(8) No reading or close work without proper glasses.

(9) No stooping.

(10) If required a desk to be arranged for a child, so as absolutely to do away with the necessity of stooping.

The proper attention to the above rules and the correction of the defect by lenses should stop completely, or nearly so, any increase of the M. If, however, notwithstanding the lenses it is found in a growing person or child that the M. is really progressive, it is pretty certain that the advice given was not followed, unless the subject is one who has bad health or debility to account for the extensive condition of the coats of the eye.

M. is to be considered as really progressive if it is found in the record book that V $= \frac{20}{20}$ or $\frac{20}{40}$ or $\frac{20}{80}$ as the case might be, with certain lenses, two or three months ago, and that now stronger ones are registered to obtain equal acuteness of V. This must be looked upon as very serious as it indicates a condition of the eyes that can end only in a very diminished utility if not almost complete uselessness. The only remedy is a total abstemption from all close work for a few months, during which time no glasses at all are to be used and no reading, sewing, whatever indulged in, while there should be plenty of out-door work or play, country air, good food and tonic.

It is better for a child to lose a few months from school than that the eyes be ruined for life. It is rare, however, that such heroic measures are necessary, unless really the poor health of the child alone warrants his being toned up and invigorated.

To know that the progress of M in a child has been checked makes it always requisite that the sight be retested say, six months after the first lenses are prescribed. If there be found a slight increase of, say, 0.25 or 0.50D, this is to be expected, as it is from the impulse that the defect had got before it was corrected, but now it is likely to and should remain stationary.

The necessary changes in the glasses should be made and the parent again forcibly reminded of the necessity of attending to the rules given.

Note if the visual acuteness must be made in the record and the child directed to come back six months later. If now there be again found another increase, or if the first increase found be large, the M must be considered progressive, and it is perhaps as well in these cases of true progressive M to refer the client to an oculist or medical man.

The subjective symptom of seeing flashes of light in high degrees of M is a bad one, as it indicates blood pressure and inflammatory action of the fundus oculi. Numerous muscæ volitantes are also bad symptoms, as they may indicate approaching retinal detachment. Such cases should receive medical attention. Tinted lenses are advisable when there are muscæ.

In M uncorrected there is frequently photophobia, for which light blue lenses should be prescribed, especially for out-door use. Blue is better than smoke, as it does not reduce visual acuity, which the latter does. In high M, lenses slightly tinted blue (say No. 1) are very advisable to prevent the weakened retinæ receiving light that is too strong, and they should also be given when there are complaints of muscæ volitantes. In the latter case they might be of rather a deeper tint (say No. 2 or 3), especially if the lenses be strong, or they might advantageously be smoke (tints No. 1 or 2).

In testing M it will be found sometimes that certain lenses are apparently the best correction for distant V, but that at points closer than 20 ft. straight lines look curved

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Non-Poisonous and strongly Antiseptic.

These Perles closely resemble the sublimates and carbolic acid in their antiseptic action. A preventive of [illegible] infection.

For the rational cleansing and disinfection of the mouth, teeth, pharynx, and especially of the tonsils, and for immediately removing disagreeable odors emanating from the mouth and nose.

A perfect substitute for mouth and teeth washes and gargles. Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles take special effect where swallowing is difficult in inflammation of the throat and tonsils, catarrh of the gums, periostitis dentalis, stomatitis mercurialis, salivation, angina, and thrush.

A few of the "Perles" placed in the mouth dissolve into a strongly antiseptic fluid of agreeable taste, cleanse the mouth and mucous membrane of the pharynx, and immediately remove the fungi, germs, and putrid substance accumulating about the tonsils, thereby preventing any further injury to the teeth.

METHOD OF APPLICATION:

Take 2—4 Perles, let them dissolve slowly in the mouth, and then swallow. Being packed in small and handy tins, Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles can always be carried in the pocket.

MANUFACTURED BY

S. RADLAUER - Pharmaceutical Chemist

BERLIN W., GERMANY

W. J. DYAS, Toronto, Ont., Wholesale Agent for Canada.

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is it asking too much to crave the privilege of sharing our profits with the retailer? We appreciate the value of the retail druggist's personal push in the sale of Cascarets and No-To-Bac, and are willing to pay for it. Every druggist who sells our goods and does not write us at once for our new and liberal proposition, in force Aug. 1, 1897, will lose money. Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 281.

or that the floor looks hollowed out or wavy. The power of the lenses is too great and must be reduced until the floor has its naturally flat appearance, and there is no curvature of straight lines. A fuller correction may perhaps be given after a few weeks' use of the lenses.

The appearance of the floor is a very good sub-test in M, but the hollow appearance caused by the deep cavity of the lenses must not be confused with the natural perspective which causes the floor to appear higher at the farther end of the room than at one's feet. This perspective appears often very curious to myopes who for years previously had not seen properly owing to their defective sight. M may be said to increase in youth and decrease in old age.

Parke, Davis & Co.'s Exhibit at Montreal.

One feature of the various meetings of the British Medical Association is their annual museum or exhibition of pharmaceutical products, drugs, chemicals and surgical instruments, and it should certainly be a source of satisfaction to the local committee in connection with the Montreal meeting to know that the exhibit this year was probably the best one ever held in connection with a meeting of the British Medical Association.

The exhibit of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Company, of Walkerville, Ontario; London, England; (Home office and laboratories, Detroit, Michigan; with branches and distributing depots throughout the world); is deserving of special mention. They have now the most extensive plant for the manufacture of biological products in America, and notwithstanding the keen competition in this line with certain subsidized health boards, have secured contracts from several of the largest users in the United States, solely on the merit of their product. In the Dominion here probably three-fifths of the serum or antitoxin used by our most prominent physicians is of their manufacture. A feature which commends itself to the careful physician is the manner in which their antitoxic serums are marketed, viz: in hermetically sealed bulbs, the dose being adjusted entirely by units, irrespective of the quantity of serum employed. Their standing offer to the retail druggist enables him to carry their product continuously in stock, exchange it every three or four months or oftener if desired, and thus supply to the physician at a moment's notice an absolutely reliable article. This important innovation seemed to be appreciated by the physicians in attendance at the meeting, and we have no doubt but the exhibit made of their antitoxic serums in Montreal will materially increase the sale of their product throughout the entire Dominion.

Their exhibit consisted of an elaborate case of disease germs, diphtheria antitoxin and the various other serums; culture media tubes intended for hospital and private practice; nuclein solution for hypodermatic or oral administration; germicidal soap (McClintock formula); serum and hypodermatic syringes, a late innovation being an improvement in antiseptic needles, Schimmel's patent. They had also a very neat display of Golden Seal and its various products in the form of fluid extracts, powdered extracts, solid extracts, concentrations, alkaloids and comdounds. Their justly celebrated Taka-Diastase was also largely in evidence, and a most convincing test was repeatedly executed for physicians by Mr. Jokichi Takamine, the discoverer of the product, with boiled starch paste, converting the solid paste into a watery solution in a few seconds.

Unlike many of the other manufacturers present, their pharmaceutical display was entirely of Canadian manufacture, and consisted exclusively of stock packages of their well-known products. Evidently the firm were of the opinion that the quality of the contents was manifestly of greater importance than a fancy cut-glass container, be it ever so elaborate.

Another feature that attracted the attention of visiting physicians was a test made showing the rapid disintegration of their tablets. A card with an invitation to physicians to drop a tablet into a cylinder of water and note its rapid disintegration was taken advantage of by hundreds of physicians present, and in every case the tablet, whether of Quinine, Acetanilid, or other insoluble substance, had entirely disintegrated and crumbled to powder before reaching the bottom of the water. The recent improvements in the manufacture of this special line by Messrs. Parke, Davis & Company leave little more to be desired.

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

Copyrighted, 1896, by CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, New York.

The printed matter of a business house ought to have careful attention. After the goods and the place to hold them are made right, the printing should come next. The man who sends out handsome advertising matter, and who has hansome ads in the paper, and at the same time uses poor stationery and cheap printed matter in his own business, is very much like the one who wears a broadcloth coat and ragged underwear.

* * *

It would seem that it would take no argument to convince a business man that he ought to use the best of printing in his circulars and booklets and catalogues. I have, however, found that it does take a great deal of persuasion. I have known otherwise good business men who would waste about $25 worth of time in order to save about $2.50 on a bill for printing.

They get estimates from half a dozen printers, haggle about the price, and pound it down so low that the printer has to [illegible] to make it come out even.

There is not one printer in a hundred who will not slight a piece of work if he finds he has taken it at too low a price. He will ring in a little poorer quality of paper, or he will push it through the composing room so fast that it doesn't get the proper attention, or he will "short count" it enough to come out even.

If a printer is so disposed, it is comparatively easy for him to deliver 9,000 or 9,500 of anything for 10,000. There are some business men who have their printed matter counted or weighed, and so check the quantity, but where one does it, fifty do not.

* * *

Very few printers get rich. The business is generally carried on too close a margin. The constant pounding of prices, and constant cheapening of the work, is the cause of most of the bad printing that is done.

* * *

Sending out a circular or booklet or catalogue is likely to be an expensive operation, no matter how it is printed. If it is sent by mail, the postage itself is a considerable item. The preparation of the matter is an expense, whether it is done by the advertiser himself or by an advertisement writer. The printing costs something, no matter how poorly it is done.

The difference between using good paper and using poor paper on five thousand copies, of an ordinary eight-page booklet amounts to so little that it is not worth considering. The cost of printing it in two colors instead of one color will range from five to ten dollars, according to the place in which it is printed, the quality of ink used, and the carefulness of the work.

* * *

The cost of each book is very small, and each book stands by itself. The advertiser is judged by the actual, solitary book which is received by the advertisee. He must stand or fall by the impression that this book makes. It is the same with a catalogue, the same with a circular.

Taking twenty-five dollars off the cost of a two hundred dollar lot of booklets may very easily take out of the whole lot all of its effectiveness. It may very easily render the whole scheme a failure.

* * *

Whenever a man sends out a number of circulars or booklets, he estimates that a more or less certain proportion of them will result in business. He knows, or he ought to know, just how many favorable responses he must have in order to make the deal a profitable one. If by the expenditure of a small amount of money—perhaps ten per cent. of the total cost—he can increase the number of favorable responses, it is certainly a wise thing to do.

Everyone will admit that a handsome piece of printed matter gets more attention than one which is cheap and insignificant. Every man knows that he himself pays more attention to an elegantly printed booklet or circular than he does to a common one. He knows that he finds it pretty hard to throw something really handsome into the waste-basket, without looking at it a second time. He knows that it is exceedingly easy to so dispose of the general run of circulars that come to him, and yet this same man will have printed for himself exactly the same kind of stuff as he himself throws into the waste-basket.

* * *

Now that I have written this—now that you have read it—I believe that you will agree with me. You will acknowledge that what I have been saying is true. You will admit every point that I have made, and yet if you are like the majority of the business men with whom I have had dealings, you will not have the necessary nerve to carry out my suggestions in your next order for printing

You will get an estimate from your printer on a really good piece of work, and when you receive it you will throw up your hands because the price is twenty-five per cent. higher than you have paid before, and you will stick to the cheap, ordinary, ineffective printed matter that you have been used to.

If I am mistaken, and you do not do this thing, then I have done you some good and have not entirely failed in my efforts to be useful.

* * *

The advertising of the future will be illustrated. There can hardly be any question about that. Pictures are quicker than type. You get an impression from a picture in half the time you will get it from reading. The advertisement with a picture in it will get attention five times where the unillustrated ad. will get it once.

* * *

There are many cases where illustrations are not necessary, and in fact where it would be unwise to employ them. There is hardly a place, however, where a little artistic decorative work will not enhance the effectiveness of the ad. It may not be exactly a picture, but it requires the work of the artist in combination with the work of the typographer to get the most out of the ad., or the most into it, whichever way you please to figure.

* * *

When I speak of pictures in advertising, I include not only pictures, but decorative designs, borders, etc.

There are three ways of using pictures in advertising. One way is to use a picture that represents the articles advertised. Another is to use a picture that illustrates the idea of the line of argument pursued in the advertisement, and the other is a picture which is used merely because it is pretty and will attract a passing glance.

Soda Water Fountains.

We have pleasure in calling the attention of the trade to the advertisement of W. J. McCahill & Co., Buffalo, N.Y., in this issue. This firm claim to be able to save you money in the purchase of soda water fountains, and to ensure perfect satisfaction. Read what R. K. Smith, president dent of the New York Pharmaceutical Association, says of the fountain he purchased from them. A copy of the letter appears in the firm's advertisement on page . This is a strong endorsation, "it would be impossible for any one to make a more handsome or a more perfect fountain." A copy of the catalogue will be sent free to any address.

Drug Store Fittings.

Nothing adds so much to the appearance of a drug store as handsome showcases and counters, nicely-arranged shelving, and wall cases, and something striking, yet proportionate in the way of a dispensing case. These, together with the tile or inlaid floors and ornate ceilings, make the druggist's place "a thing of beauty," and as certainly an enticement to customers. Everything in the way of fittings, in all materials are made by the Cobban Manufacturing Co. Limited, of Toronto, who are prepared to give estimates and furnish their catalogues to any one desiring them.

Drug Business for Sale

E. SCHOFF, Axtell, Nebraska, offers his Drug Business for sale. Stock, $1,800. Daily sales, $15 to $20. Terms easy. A snap for anyone wishing a start. Full particulars from Elgin Schoff, No. 15 Toronto St., Toronto, or proprietor, Axtell, Neb. Nebraska examination very easy.

References: Dr. Fred Whiting, Axtell, Neb.
Dr. W. T. Weekes, London, Ont.

HOW TO GET

	Per Doz	One Gross
Dr. CODERRE'S RED PILLS, for Pale and Weak Women In 3 doz. lots, 5 per cent. discount.	$4	$40
Dr. CODERRE'S PLASTERS In 3 doz. lots, 5 per cent. discount.	$2	$20
Dr. CODERRE'S PURGATIVE TABLETS In 3 doz. lots, 5 per cent. discount.	$2	$20
Dr. CODERRE'S INJECTION POWDER In 3 doz. lots, 5 per cent. discount.	$2	$20

To obtain the 5 per cent discount, the order must be for not less than 3 dozen of any one of our Remedies. Special price in large quantities.

Correspondence Solicited. F.O.B. Montreal.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO.
87 ST. CHARLES BORROMEE ST., MONTREAL.
Bell Tel. 935.
N.B.—We will not sell to Price Cutters.

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co. inform us that, in their opinion, a business boom is near us, and that their travellers have never had such sales of their specialties, *Minard's Liniment* in particular. It is a good profitable seller.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE

Best city in British Columbia. No reasonable offer refused Stock four to five thousand. Going to Yukon.

CLARKE & CO.,
Kamloops, B.C.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

Advertisements under the head of Business Wanted, Situations Wanted, Situations Vacant, Business for Sale, etc., will be inserted once **free of charge.** *Answers must not be sent in care of this office unless postage stamps are forwarded to re-mail replies.*

BUSINESS FOR SALE

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE—Best city B. C. Quarter off cost. Stock four to five thousand. Going to Yukon. Clarke & Co., Kamloops, B. C.

BARGAIN — DRUG AND BOOK STORE FOR sale in Central Ontario; sure money maker; none without cash need apply. Address, "Primus," this office.

FOR SALE—MAGNIFICENT DRUG STOCK AT 60 cents on dollar. A great snap for young or old. Address W. Anderson, Otterville, Ont.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS IMPROVER — HAVE HAD ABOUT SIX years' experience; served full term of apprenticeship; attended one session of O.C.P. Good dispensing experience. Strictly temperate. Drugs, Box 392, Galt.

APPRENTICE—3 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN city drug store, wishes engagement to complete apprenticeship term in Manitoba or Ontario. G. Donaghy, Glenboro, Man.

We Solicit Your Trade

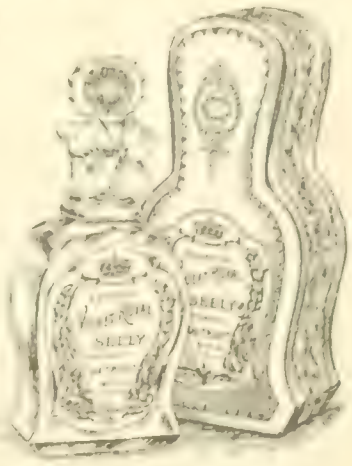
We offer a well-assorted stock of

Drugs
Chemicals
Patent Medicines
Perfumery
Toilet Articles
etc.

CALL AND SEE US

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
342 Richmond St., LONDON, Ont

Seely's Holiday Line of Perfumes is as always, Incomparable



Larger and More Attractive this year than ever, and not to be found in Dry Goods, Grocery, Departmental or Book Stores.

Sold to Druggists Only.

Please reserve your order. We would appreciate it.

Our Representatives are now taking Christmas orders for future delivery. Should they not call regularly please notify us that we may arrange to see you.

SEELY MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1862

DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A. WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to October 11th, 1897.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

Alcohol, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
Allspice, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
Aloin, oz	40	45
Anodyne, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
Arrowroot, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
Balsam, Fir, lb	40	45
Copaiba, lb	85	1 10
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	90	95
Bark, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Cascarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
Beans, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb	11 00	16 00
Berries, Cubeb, sifted, lb	25	30
powdered, lb	30	35
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
Buds, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
Butter, Cacao, lb	75	80
Camphor, lb	58	70
Cantharides, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
Capsicum, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
Carbon, Bisulphide, lb	17	18
Carmine, No. 40, oz	40	50
Castor, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
Chalk, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
Charcoal, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
Clove, lb	16	17
Powdered, lb	17	18
Cochineal, S.G., lb	40	45
Collodion, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
Confection, Senna, lb	40	45
Creosote, Wood, lb	2 00	2 50
Cuttlefish Bone, lb	25	30
Dextrine, lb	10	12
Dover's Powder, lb	1 50	1 60
Ergot, Spanish, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
Extract Logwood, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
Flowers, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Valla, oz	1 00	1 25
Gelatine, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
Glycerine, lb	20	25
Guarana	1 75	2 00
Powdered, lb	2 00	2 25
Gum Aloes, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	50	55
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	85
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	6	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	95
Kino, true, lb	4 25	4 50
Myrrh, lb	$ 45	$ 48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	3 50	3 75
Powdered, lb	5 75	6 00
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
Herb, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	30	40
Burdock, lb	10	15
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	25
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	20
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	22
Rue, oz., lb	30	35
Sage, oz., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	18
Wormwood, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb	38	44
Honey, lb	13	15
Hops, fresh, lb	20	25
Indigo, Madras, lb	75	80
Insect Powder, lb	38	40
Isinglass, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
Leaf, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	55
Short, lb	25	27
Coca, lb	35	40
Digitalis, lb	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb	18	25
Hyoscyamus	20	25
Matico, lb	70	70

Senna, Alexandria, lb ..... $ 25 $ 30
Tinnevelly, lb 15 25
Stramonium, lb 20 25
Uva Ursi, lb 15 18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz 1 00 1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi 45 50
Pignatelli 35 40
Grasso 30 35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb. 27 30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box 75 75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box 1 50 1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins 2 00 2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins .. 2 00 2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins 2 00 2 00
LUPULIN, oz 30 35
LYCOPODIUM, lb 70 80
MACE, lb 1 20 1 25
MANNA, lb 1 60 1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb 9 10
Irish, lb 12 13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz 46 00 50 00
NUTGALLS, lb 21 25
Powdered, lb 25 30
NUTMEGS, lb 1 00 1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb 10 12
Powdered, lb 25 27
OAKUM, lb 12 15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ½. 70 75
Citrine, lb 45 50
PARALDEHYDE, oz 20 22
PEPPER, black, lb 12 13
Powdered, lb 15 16
PITCH, black, lb 3 4
Bergundy, true, lb 10 12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash 25 3 25
Adhesive, yd 12 13
Belladonna, lb 65 70
Galbanum Comp., lb 80 85
Lead, lb 25 30
POPPY HEADS, per 100 ..... 1 00 1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb 2½ 3
White, lb 3½ 4
RESORCIN, white, oz 25 30
ROCHELLE SALT, lb 25 28
ROOT, Aconite, lb 22 25
Althea, cut, lb 30 35
Belladonna, lb 25 30
Blood, lb 18 25
Bitter, lb 27 30
Blackberry, lb 15 18
Burdock, crushed, lb 18 20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb 20 25
Canada Snake, lb 30 35
Cohosh, black, lb 15 20
Colchicum, lb 40 45
Columbo, lb 20 22
Powdered, lb 25 30
Coltsfoot, lb 38 40
Comfrey, crushed, lb 20 25
Curcuma, powdered, lb 13 14
Dandelion, lb 15 18
Elecampane, lb 15 20
Galangal, lb 15 18
Gelsemium, lb 22 25
Gentian or Genitan, lb 12 13
Ground, lb 13 14
Powdered, lb 13 15
Ginger, African, lb 18 20
Po., lb 20 22
Jamaica, blchd., lb 27 30
Po., lb 30 35
Ginseng, lb 4 50 4 75
Golden Seal, lb 75 80
Gold Thread, lb 90 95
Hellebore, white, powd., lb ... 12 15
Indian Hemp 18 20
Ipecac, lb 1 75 2 00
Powdered, lb 2 00 2 25
Jalap, lb 55 60
Powdered, lb 60 65
Kava Kava, lb 40 90
Licorice, lb 12 15
Powdered, lb 13 15
Mandrake, lb 13 18
Masterwort, lb 16 40
Orris, Florentine, lb 30 35
Powdered, lb 40 45
Pareira Brava, true, lb 40 45
Pink, lb 40 45
Parsley, lb 30 35
Pleurisy, lb 20 25
Poke, lb 15 18
Queen of the Meadow, lb ..... $ 18 $ 20
Rhatany, lb 20 30
Rhubarb, lb 75 2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb 40 45
Cut, lb 50 55
Senega, lb 55 65
Squill, lb 13 15
Stillingia, lb 22 25
Powdered, lb 25 27
Unicorn, lb 38 40
Valerian, English, lb. true 20 25
Virginia, Snake, lb 40 45
Yellow Dock, lb 15 18
RUM, Bay, gal 2 50 2 75
Essence, lb 3 00 3 25
SACCHARIN, oz 1 25 1 50
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb ... 13 15
Star, lb 35 40
Burdock, lb 30 35
Canary, bag or less, lb 4 5
Caraway, lb 10 13
Cardamom, lb 1 15 1 25
Celery 25 30
Colchicum 50 60
Coriander, lb 10 12
Cumin, lb 15 20
Fennel, lb 15 17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb 7 9
Flax, cleaned, lb 3½ 4
Ground, lb 4 5
Hemp, lb 3½ 4
Mustard, white, lb 11 12
Powdered, lb 15 20
Pumpkin 25 30
Quince, lb 65 70
Rape, lb 5 6
Strophanthus, oz 50 55
Worm, lb 22 25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb 25 30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb .. 10 12
White, Conti's, lb 15 16
Powdered, lb 25 40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb 25 40
SPERMACETI, lb 60 65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz 75 80
Venice, lb 10 12
WAX, White, lb 50 75
Yellow 40 45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped 5 6
Quassia chips, lb 10 12
Red Saunders, ground, lb 5 6
Santal, ground, lb 5 6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb 12 13
Glacial, lb 45 50
Benzoic, English, oz 20 25
German, oz 10 12
Boracic, lb 13 14
Carbolic Crystals, lb 30 35
Calvert's No. 1, lb 2 10 2 15
No. 2, lb 1 35 1 40
Citric, lb 50 55
Gallic, oz 10 12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb 30 35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz 1 50 1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz 8 10
Muriatic, lb 3 5
Chem. pure, lb 18 20
Nitric, lb 10½ 13
Chem. pure, lb 25 30
Oleic, purified, lb 75 80
Oxalic, lb 12 13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb 1 00 1 10
Dilute, lb 13 17
Pyrogallic, oz 30 35
Salicylic, white, lb 75 80
Sulphuric, carboy, lb 2 2½
Bottles, lb 4 5
Chem. pure, lb 18 20
Tannic, lb 80 85
Tartaric, powdered, lb 40 45
ACETANILID, lb 70 75
ACONITINE, grain 4 5
ALUM, cryst., lb 1¾ 3
Powdered, lb 3 4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880 ..... 10 12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb 80 85
Carbonate, lb 14 15
Iodide, oz 35 40
Nitrate crystals, lb 40 45
Muriate, lb 12 16
Valerianate, oz ..... $ 55 $ 60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz 16 18
ANTINERVIN, oz 85 00
ANTIKAMNIA 1 30 1 35
ANTIPYRIN, oz 1 10 1 20
ARISTOL, oz 1 85 2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb 25 30
Fowler's sol., lb 10 13
Iodide, oz 50 55
White, lb 6 7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz 6 00 6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz ... 40 45
Iodide, oz 55 60
Salicylate, oz 25 30
Subcarbonate, lb 2 00 2 25
Subnitrate, lb 1 80 2 00
BORAX, lb 7 8
Powdered, lb 8 9
BROMINE, oz 8 13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz 20 25
Iodide, oz 45 50
CAFFEINE, oz 55 60
Citrate, oz 45 50
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb 1 50 1 60
Iodide, oz 95 1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb 35 38
Sulphide, oz 5 6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz 10 12
CHINOIDINE, oz 15 18
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb 1 25 1 30
Croton, oz 75 80
CHLOROFORM, lb 60 1 90
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz 25 30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz 15 20
COCAINE, Mur., oz 3 50 4 00
CODEIA, ⅛ oz 75 80
COLLODION, lb 65 70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb. 6 7
Iodide, oz 65 70
COPPERAS, lb 1 3
DIURETIN, oz 1 60 1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb 75 80
Sulphuric, lb 40 50
EXALGINE, oz 1 00 1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr. 25 30
IODINE, lb 4 50 5 00
IODOFORM, lb 5 25 5 50
IODOL, oz 1 40 1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen 80 85
Carbonate, Precip., lb 15 16
Sacch., lb 30 35
Chloride, lb 45 55
Sol., lb 13 16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb 90 1 00
And Ammon., lb 70 75
And Quinine, lb 1 50 3 00
Quin. and Stry., oz 18 30
And Strychnine, oz 13 15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb 50 50
Ferrocyanide, lb 55 60
Hypophosphites, oz 25 35
Iodide, oz 40 45
Syrup, lb 40 45
Lactate, oz 5 6
Pernitrate, solution, lb 15 16
Phosphate scales, lb 1 25 1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb 7 9
Exsiccated, lb 8 10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb 80 85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb 80 85
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb 13 15
Carbonate, lb 7 8
Iodide, oz 35 40
Red, lb 7 9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb 4 5
In packages, lb 6 7
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz 30 35
Carbonate, oz 30 35
Citrate, oz 25 30
Iodide, oz 50 55
Salicylate, oz 35 40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb 55 60
Carbonate, lb 18 20
Citrate, gran., lb 35 40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb 1¾ 3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb ... 5 7
MENTHOL, oz 35 40
MERCURY, lb 75 80
Ammon (White Precip.) 1 25 1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb 90 1 00
Calomel, lb 105 1 15
With Chalk, lb 50 55

To Manufacturers.

All manufacturers who are readers of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST are requested to mail one of their most recent catalogues to the American Catalogue Bureau, Cleveland, Ohio. It is the intention of this bureau to open free business libraries in several of the more important cities of this country and abroad, and by complying with the above request our readers will not only benefit themselves, but assist in imparting some valuable information.

"Elixir Anti-Gastralgique Liqueur Hor."

We call the attention of our readers to the "Anti-Gastralgique Winckler," of Montreal—Sous-Bois, near Paris (France).

The success of this elixir lies in the effective mixture of "Cocaine, Narceine, and Pepsine."

The dose is one or two tablespoonfuls; it may be taken before meals.

It is designed to cure not only gastralgia but also indigestion, dyspepsia, œsophagysm, vomiting after eating, above all, among tubercular troubles, a first-class tonic; it stimulates the appetite.

The "Narceine" makes the anæsthesia, produced by the cocaine upon the mucous membranes in the bowels, more lasting and general. The "Pepsine" changes the nitrogenous food into peptone.

The "Anti-Gastralgique Winckler" contains, therefore, real medicinal and more strengthening value than any other remedy in the market to-day. It acts quite rationally.

The two alcaloides remove the irritation of the stomach, the pepsine acts only after relief is first obtained.

This elixir contains *a very small quantity of alcohol*, and consequently proves to be a *very reliable pepsine remedy*.

Besides this worthy specific for dyspepsia, Mr. Winckler has discovered a new first-class stimulating and refreshing tonic. The new medical discovery is called "Liqueur Hor," Kola, Coca, and Lime Glycerophosphate, a perfect specific for general "Debility," "that tired feeling," "moral exhaustion." The "Liqueur Hor" purifies and vitalizes the blood, and cures catarrh, chronic bronchitis, etc.; it strengthens the system during pregnancy and nursing, and the other female diseases; it consolidates the bones and cures Rickets. Dose: One tablespoonful after eating. It does not constipate nor weaken the stomach. It justly merits the claim of being one of the most worthy tonics in the world.—[Advt.]

Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu and Trask's Magnetic Ointment.

AN OLD REMEDY.

There are few druggists on this continent that are not acquainted and that have not sold quantities of this article. Mr. Francis U. Kahle, of 127 Bay street, Toronto, is putting forth special efforts in the way of advertising these remedies. In another part of this journal there appears a letter to the drug trade calling attention to a new family recipe book that is being published, and we would ask the special attention of the druggists to this notice, as it will be well worth their while to send forward their names and addresses for this book.

Books.

A New Book by John Uri Lloyd

"The Right Side of the Car" is the title of a new book by the author of "Etidorhpa," a work which has received everywhere the most flattering encomiums.

It is the intention of the author to have a special limited edition of this new work published, each copy having a special inscription and gotten up as a souvenir volume. It is also intended that the fund derived from the sale of this edition shall be devoted to the raising of a monument fund in honor of the late Prof. John King, M.D., who is well known to our readers as the author of several works on materia medica, and was also a leading teacher amongst the eclectic school of physicians

This is not intended, and it is to be hoped will not be looked upon, as a "charitable" act, but done in kind remembrance of one intimately connected with much that was beneficial to pharmacy generally. The edition named will not be on sale in book stores, and no subscription will be received after a limited period. Those desirous of obtaining the volume should forward their subscriptions at once, as copies will be printed only for those who remit the price ($2) with the order. Letters to be addressed to John Uri Lloyd, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Magazines.

As the result of the development of our public school system and the cheapening of books, there has grown up a large class of men and women who seek broader education, or desire to extend their knowledge along special lines. Their duties in life, or lack of means, exclude them from the universities. *The Cosmopolitan Magazine* has undertaken the task of bringing liberal education, in its broadest sense, within the reach of those who have the aspiration, but are deprived of the opportunity. Doctor Andrews, late of Brown University, has undertaken the presidency of *The Cosmopolitan's* educational movement. The work thus begun is not intended to take the place of regular university work, but to supply a gap in existing educational facilities. Those who are really in search of knowledge will find direction and aid. It can do nothing for those who have not the desire to study. An intending student sends to *The Cosmopolitan*, New York, his name, occupation, previous courses of study, studies desired to be pursued, [illegible] designed, and the number of hours', daily or weekly, study which can be given. No charges of any kind will be made to students.

An Interesting Number.

The interior of one thousand of the most attractive homes in the United States have been photographed by *The Ladies' Home Journal*. One thousand of these pictures are reproduced in that magazine. The first article of the series—"Inside of a Hundred Homes"—appears in the October *Journal*. Bed-chambers, reception and dining rooms, bath-rooms, halls and apartments of every kind are pictured just as they are in daily use. Each picture contains dozens of suggestions. Every woman is interested in taking a peep into the most attractive homes in the land, to see how they are furnished and arranged. She wants to get practical hints and new ideas for furnishing her own. The houses photographed by the *Journal* are those occupied by persons of moderate incomes. Their interior arrangement shows what perfect taste can accomplish with a little money and the touch of a woman's deft fingers. Homes in every State in the Union—from Maine to California—were photographed for the *Journal's* unique and useful series.

Leslie's Monthly for October.

The Hawaiian Islands are well described and well illustrated in an article by George H. Johnson in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for October. It gives in an attractive manner the history and customs of the people of this future territory of the United States. "Some Kentucky Women" is a brief paper on the belles of the "Blue Grass," made particularly attractive by numerous portraits of beautiful women. George Willis Bardwell contributes a pleasing sketch of the Breton peasants, which is illustrated by beautiful reproductions of paintings by Henry Mosler. Another article which contains entertaining reading as well as important information is "Salmon-fishing on the Columbia," by Joseph William Collins, giving a graphic picture of the work and methods of those engaged in the securing and canning of salmon. Other articles in this number are: "The Island of Marcken," "Old Coaching Inns," "Some Paintings by Modern Artists," "The Last Duel in the Place Royale"; there are a number of short stories, the continuation of the serial, a department for boys and girls, a poem by Louise Chandler Moulton, and an illustrated Hallowe'en poem by Minne Irving. —Frank Leslie's Publishing House, New York.

Arsenic cigarettes are proposed as a means of administering this drug in a pleasant manner.

Iodide, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 15	1 20
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	1 75	1 80
Muriate, oz	1 75	1 80
Sulphate, oz	1 80	1 85
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	38	40
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	12	15
PIPERIN, oz	1 00	1 10
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	65	70
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	75
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	30	35
Ozs., oz	37	40
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	4 50	5 00
SANTONIN, oz	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
Fused, oz	85	90
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	65	70
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 43
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate,	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	28	30
SUTPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	3 00	3 25
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 75	3 00
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 10	1 20
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75
Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 08
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	70
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 55
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 75	1 90
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	85
Patchouli, oz	80	70
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 50
Peppermint, lb	2 25	2 05
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 70
Rhodium, oz	80	80
Rose, oz	7 50	11 00
Rosemary, lb	70	75
Rue, oz	25	35
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 50
Sassafras, lb	75	85
Savin, lb	1 60	1 75
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 05
Spruce, lb	65	70
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 90
Wintergreen, lb	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	4 25	4 50

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb	13	15
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	80	1 00
Norwegian, gal	1 30	1 50
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal	55	58
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal	2 50	2 60
PALM, lb	12	13
SPERM, gal	1 35	1 40
TURPENTINE, gal	50	60

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business has decidedly improved and a good fall trade is looked for. One of the sure indications of returning prosperity is advancing prices, and in all lines of goods values are stiffening.

Quinine, after lying dormant for a long time, has shown decided signs of life. At the bark sales at Amsterdam, on Sept. 30th, 50 per cent. higher prices were obtained, and as values are fixed on that basis for some time to come, quinine will bring much more money. On the basis of the present price Howards is worth about 40c. and German 35c. We understand some lots of Howards were offered last week at 25c., and can only say the sellers wanted money badly or were not posted on the market. Quinine, even now, at less than above prices will be good value.

Castor oil E. I. has doubled itself nearly in price, and scarcely any to be had for immediate delivery, and for future delivery in twenty-five case lots it cannot be had less than 10c. to 10½c.. It will not likely be lower this winter.

Iodides, glycerine, and carbolic acid unchanged. Opium is higher; morphia will likely sympathize with it soon.

Somatose has been reduced in price to 1 oz., 48c.; 2 oz., 88c; 4 ozs. for $1.60; 8 ozs. for $3. Flax seed easier; turpentine is advancing. Vanilla beans are very high, about 25 per cent. advance. Extract is worth more money *if quality is kept up*. DeLaire Vanilline—Some stocks have come to hand; it is offered at $1.60.

England.

LONDON, Sept. 25th, 1897.

Norwegian Cod-liver Oil has advanced somewhat, and Newfoundland oil is firm in consequence. The manufacturers of the latter say that the past year has been an unprofitable one, the low prices prevailing preventing any profit. Oil anise is higher. Menthol higher. Buchu leaves advanced in price, and rhubarb declined. Linseed oil still low, with no probability of an early advance. Camphor, no change. Oil almonds (sweet) is higher, and oil sassafras firm, with prospect of advance. Senega root has again advanced, as has also gentian and galangal roots. Sulphate of copper, advancing. Potash compounds mostly without change.

A wash for use after smoking, which cools the mouth, is made with salol, tincture of catechu and a little peppermint.

Tablets of urea and lithium bromide, with a small proportion of citric acid, are named, by Radlauer, citrurea.

We Print
To please the eye.
We Bind
To beautify.
The Bryant Press
....Toronto.
Publishers
Printers
Binders
'Phone 2377.

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. IX. TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1897. No. 11

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

Under Eminent Scientific Control.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"We know of no stronger or more favorably-constituted Natural Aperient Water."

L. Liebermann

Royal Councillor, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Royal Hungarian State Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

PRICES TO RETAILERS:

$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
$8.50 " 50 small " "
$8.50 " 100 glass quarter "

"APENTA"

SEE that the Labels bear the well-known RED DIAMOND MARK of the

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,
LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:
WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,
Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

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New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,
[illegible] TORONTO STREET,
TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:
London, England 14 Fleet Street, E.C.
Paris, France 15 Rue de la Grange Batelière

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Correspondents.

There are a few things which gratify an editor more than to have correspondents. It matters not what phase of any question they assume. The fact that they are sufficiently interested to manifest it by voluntary contribution of view is enough to satisfy him. What he wants, and what he always looks for, is an evidence of interest. When he feels that he is writing strongly on any subject he is well aware that the view he may be expressing will not be acceptable to all his readers. It isn't necessary that it should, but if his opinions will arouse an expression of the opinions of others, his main object has been accomplished. Editors, of course, are not all alike. Some are so constituted that the personality of the writer is even more conspicuous than his writing. Usually such editors do not get correspondents. The pronoun I has been so much embellished that others do not care to spoil the polish by uninvited proximity. Few persons like the man who only likes himself, and as few like the man who likes his own views so well that he cannot tolerate those of others. On the other hand there are those whose personality is so effectively lost sight of that only the broad-minded spirit of generous liberalism is in evidence. They also have views, it is true, but they are so expressed that the reader feels it a pleasure to realize that an opposite opinion will be appreciatively tolerated. The true editor values very much more the article from a correspondent than he does that from his own pen. His own is of sowing while the other is reaping. Correspondents are involuntary editors. The spontaneity of their expression lends a force and influence which is far more reaching than they are aware of. Superficialism is absent, candor is present, and the confidence of honesty of view which is manifest secures at once an attention which the most cultured and carefully devised editorial could not get.

Reciprocity Between Colleges.

The Committee on Reciprocity, which had been appointed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, have just submitted a report to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that province, whereby they state that an understanding has just been arrived at whereby the Province of Quebec's license given to graduates will henceforth be recognized by the following medical colleges, *i.e.*, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and British Columbia.

The committee report that the understanding should be based on the resolutions which had been adopted by the col lege in 1896. The committee also recommends that prior to opposing the col lege's seal, that enquiries should be thoroughly made into the standing of the above named colleges, and further recommends the appointment of two delegates who will have charge to complete all arrangements and adopt, if deemed advisable, an interprovincial license.

The committee also reports that it is advisable that steps should be immediately taken so as to secure from the Hon. Minister of Public Instruction and the Ontario Medical College, the necessary permit to establish immediately a system of uniform examination, which in the committee's opinion would strengthen the examination of candidates, which would compel them to qualify thoroughly before entering the field of study or practice of medicine.

This leads to the question, Why should not a reciprocal agreement be entered into between the pharmaceutical governing bodies of the various provinces? We have urged this before, but no steps have yet been taken leading to its consummation. It has been argued that there were obstacles in the way which could not easily be overcome. Amongst others, the fact that in Ontario at the time of the passing of the Pharmacy Act all druggists in business at that time were allowed to register. Again, an apprenticeship of three years was all that was prescribed; and, further, that in Quebec the law provided that the candidates should also be able to pass their examinations in French as well as English. The Quebec Act having provided for a four years' apprenticeship, as well as a compulsory attendance at college, at one time proved an obstacle, but *all* apprentices in the various provinces now have to fulfil the same requirements. We cannot, therefore, see why some understanding should not be arrived at whereby a certain standard of qualification should be exacted from all students and reciprocity established between the various provinces of the Dominion.

In a recent issue of the *Chemist and Druggist* (England) this matter of reciprocity is referred to at some length. Speaking of the movement in the Australasian societies looking towards the recognition of their diplomas by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, it says: "Reciprocity among individual bodies must precede an Imperial movement. Our British and Irish Societies are as wide apart as London and Toronto, and they must agree before the colonials are taken in. The several Boards in our North American Dominions should devise a scheme of inter-Dominion reciprocity before Great Britain and Ireland join them; so, too, the South African bodies and the Australasian and New Zealand Boards and Societies. Nowhere, except in the Antipodes, is there a sign that this partial reciprocity is seriously desired. The feeling is growing there, and if only the idea of absorption of the small bodies by the large ones could be kept out, the consummation would not be long delayed."

Our contemporary is inclined to look at the question as being "to a large extent sentimental," and the object being to "bind Britishers closer together." However, it adds: "But precedent in regard to medical registration has shown that there is utility in recognition of Canadian, colonial and Indian qualifications, and we ask no more for pharmacy than that the Pharmaceutical Societies at home should follow lines similar to those adopted by the General Medical Council, and that our *confrères* abroad should put the British and Irish certificates on an equal footing."

Notes.

The "Act to legalize the use of Weights and Measures of the Metric System," which came into effect in Great Britain August 6th, merely *permits* the use of this system. Up to that date it was illegal to possess for purposes of trade a metric weight or measures, and now the metric system is in voluntary operation throughout the kingdom.

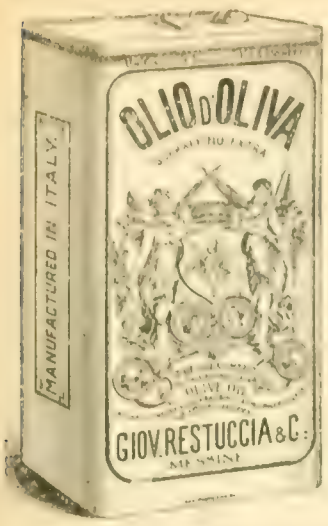
The Seely Mnfg. Co., of Windsor, Ont., have for several years offered a prize to the best shot amongst the druggists of Ottawa. This year the first prize was captured by W. A. Jamieson, of Ottawa, and the second by Capt. Helmer, of Hull.

Mr. Brent Good, who was in Toronto for a few days this month, informs us that he has succeeded in ferreting out and capturing the perpetrator of most barefaced counterfeits of Carter's Little Liver Pills. The offender was D. B. Comer, of Atlanta, Ga., and he had succeeded in getting rid of at least 1,500 gross of his counterfeits, as well as about 1,000 gross of Morse's I. R. Pills of the same character.

For a company that promises much for the protection of the drug trade in the sale of its preparations, it does seem rather singular that it should have a half-page advt. in the *Canadian Grocer*, offering its goods to that constituency. We know it is almost impossible to keep some lines of patents out of the hands of dealers, other than druggists, particularly in the Province of Quebec, but is it not rather too much to try and push their sale through such channels, and at the same time expect the support of druggists?

We know of no better "side lines," and none more peculiarly adapted to the drug trade, than that of optical goods, including, as well as spectacles and eye-glasses, such goods as microscopes, opera glasses, magnifying glasses for examining seeds, ores, etc.—and the other line, photographic supplies, such as cameras and their parts, photographic chemicals and accessories. We are glad to notice that all over Canada more attention is being given to these lines, and many druggists who have not heretofore dealt in either of them are stocking up with one or both. In order to make these a financial success, the vendor, of course, must have a knowledge of the proper fitting in the first line mentioned, and at least some experience in the camera as well as the development of photos in the second line. In many cases a dark room for the use of amateurs has been found to be an attraction.

Mr. J. T. Pepper, the well known secretary of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists, is the happy recipient of $30 in gold coin, being the first prize given by Messrs. Hance Bros. & White, of



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Cream Salad OLIVE OIL...

Guaranteed Chemically Pure

Put up in 1 Imp. Gallon Tins

Send us your Mail Order

We are now putting on the market

GE-ESS-GOS Cream Salad Oil In 13 oz. bottles, nicely put up.

GE-ESS-GOS Hypophosphite Tablets Retailing at 50c. a box.

Loring's Celery Cough Drops
In 5-cent packages. The best cough drop in the market

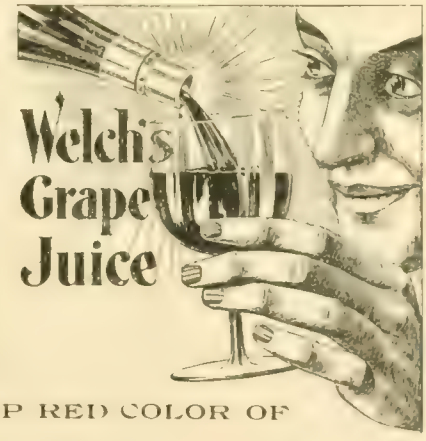
Heide's Licorice Pastilles
HEIDE'S Mint and Assorted Jujubes.

Billings Clapp & Co.'s SLIPPERY ELM LOZENGES

Send for Quotations

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.
38 Front St. E., - TORONTO, ONT.

Hold To The Light



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It is a Blood Maker and a Waste Restorer—a nutrient tonic. Always clear and bright, showing the true Grape color of the full ripe Concord Grape

It is without a drop of water or a particle of alcohol, being pressed, sterilized, and hermetically sealed in new glass bottles, by the cleanest possible methods.

It is a ready seller by the bottle, for Medicinal, Beverage and Communion purposes.

It is the most desirable, healthful, and satisfying drink that can be dispensed at the Soda Fountain.

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Lyman Sons Co. Montreal
} Distributors for ONTARIO, QUEBEC.

THE WELCH GRAPE JUICE CO., WATKINS, N.Y.

TRADE · E · MARK

This registered mark, or our name upon any goods is a guarantee of excellence

WHAT we make we make well. While we solicit your inspection of all our manufactures, we invite your special attention in this space to just three lines:—

Elliot's Syrup of White Pine Comp.

We offer this exceedingly [illegible] we will be pleased to quote upon enquiry. 1 lb. and ½ gal. bottles at list prices (corrected); 1 gal., 2 gal., and 5 gal. quantities at special figures.

"Diamond" Powdered Lye.

Our "Diamond" Lye is cheaper [illegible] offered. It pays the retailer better and he can recommend it: First, for **Purity**; it is full strength [illegible]. Second, for **Full Weight**. Third for **Convenience** and **Economy** [illegible] in sound tin cans having TWO covers, neither of which are damaged in opening. After using a portion, the can may be perfectly sealed again and its contents preserved.

$3.60 per case of 4 doz., 5 per cent. 30 days.

Canadian Cattle Spice.

The usefulness of a good tonic powder for live stock is too well recognized for it to be necessary that we should endeavour to enlighten any one on the subject. Perhaps, however, there may be room for a little more push in that line. To make this possible we will be pleased to supply you with advertising matter for distribution; and we offer you in our **"Canadian Cattle Spice"** an article of real merit at a low price. Sold in 100 lb. bags at $4.00 per bag, and in 10c. samples, attractively put up in cartons containing about a quart, at 70c. per dozen.

Ideal Atomizers. **Aluminium Scoops.**
Himalayn Asthma Remedy.
Formaldehyde, lbs. **Petrolatum.** **Resinol.**
Freezable Goods. **Sachet Powders.**
Frog-in-Throat, with "ads."

COUGH DROPS In Pails and 5 lb. Bottles.
Menthol, Round Drop
B F.P., Black Oval.
English, Oval Aniseed
THESE ARE THREE OF THE BEST ON THE MARKET.

ELLIOT & CO.

5 Front St. E. = Toronto

To Dealers.

New Wall Papers for 1898

Our travellers are on the road; they are carrying a fine lot of samples, in more popular papers, at lower prices than ever have been shown; it will pay you to delay ordering until you've inspected our lines.

M. Staunton & Co.

Manufacturers

Toronto.

Why don't you sell

LAMPS?

You sell Chimneys.
You sell Burners.
You sell Wicks.
You sell Coal Oil.

Why don't you sell Lamps?

We mean Nice Lamps.

They are just as staple and a good profit.

We have our new lines ready now.

The very thing to make a trial with.

Write for particulars.

Gowans, Kent & Co.

Toronto and Winnipeg.

Good Goods

THAT

Sell Well Pay Well

AND

Give Satisfaction

Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

Beef, Iron, and Wine

Comp. Syr. Hypophosphites

Celery Nerve Tonic

Jamaica Sarsaparilla

Burdock and Sarsaparilla

Comp. Syr. White Pine

Also with TAR

Coughease Lozenges

And a Varied Line of Specialty and Toilet Articles which answer every demand made upon the Retail Druggist.

A LIST OF ALL GOODS PREPARED BY US MAILED FREE UPON APPLICATION.

The Toronto Pharmacal Co., Limited,

136 Bay Street Toronto

Philadelphia, for dressing a drug store window. To gain a prize of this kind over all competitors in Canada and the United States is certainly something to be justly proud of.

A new company has been incorporated by Dr. A. E. Dickinson, formerly manager of the department of digestive ferments of Parke, Davis Co., of Detroit. The capital stock of the company has been placed at $50,000, and it is contemplated to prepare a full line of pharmaceutical preparations and specialties originated by Doctor D. The headquarters of the company will be at Detroit.

Advice on Credit-Giving.*

"A retail credit man should know when to say 'No,' and should have the force of character necessary to say it; moreover, he should make the refusal in a way that will give no offence."

"It is a conceded fact that frequent settlements between debtor and creditor contribute to better profits in all lines of trade; whereas laxity in making credits and collections is the direct cause of a large portion of the failures of retail merchants throughout the country."

"The custom of allowing people of means to suit their own convenience in making payments has gradually grown until it seems to me that a reform should be instituted, and they should be taught that the mere fact that they are possessors of wealth does not entitle them to exceptional privileges, to the detriment of those not so fortunately situated."

"One should insist upon the payment of all bills in accordance with the terms of sale, and no necessary expense should be spared in forcing the wealthy delinquent to a settlement. He may take umbrage and withhold his patronage, but, in my judgment, accounts that require extra effort to collect are not desirable."

"Extreme care should be exercised in trusting people of narrow means, dependent upon moderate salaries, that are received with a regularity that renders continuous credit unnecessary, for the mere fact that they are seeking credit, except in rare instances, is evidence that they are living beyond their means. Extravagant habits are a more prolific source of loss than dishonesty, and, of course, should be discouraged at much as possible."

"Credit should always be refused to those who spend their income before it is earned, and the man who drinks to excess or gambles should not be allowed to buy goods on the promise of future payment, notwithstanding family connections, which often play altogether too important a part in crediting."

"As a rule, no incentive is offered by the retailer in the way of discount or reduction to those who pay promptly. [illegible] ment of bills. If he would offer a concession for prompt cash, it would work to his advantage, by indicating who are his best customers, and at the same time providing him with cash with which to discount his bills."

"Some small tradesmen do not send out bills promptly on the first of each month; consequently, they have great difficulty in securing the money due them, which operates to their disadvantage, with those from whom they make their purchases. It naturally leads to the impairment of their credit and may finally accomplish their ruin."

"The advantages of the cash system, however, are not all with the merchant. He shares them with the consumer, who is able to satisfy his wants cheaper and is spared the temptation of living beyond his means, which is always placed before him where credit is too easily obtained."

*From an address given by J. G. Cameron, before the National Association of Credit Men, at Kansas City, Mo.

Ancient Remedies.

Perhaps the most ancient of medicines is hops, which were used in the dual capacity of an intoxicating beverage and as a medicine in 2000 B.C. This is attested by pictures of the plant on the Egyptian monuments of that date.

Creosote was discovered in 1830 by Reichenbach, who extracted it from the tar of wood.

Potassium was discovered in 1807 by Sir Humphry Davy.

Alcohol was first distinguished as an elementary substance by Albucasis in the twelfth century.

Scheele discovered glycerine in 1789.

Nux vomica, which is nearly as old, is the seed of a tree indigenous to India and Ceylon.

Peppermint is native to Europe, and its use as a medicine dates back to the Middle Ages.

Myrrh, which comes from Arabia and Persia, was used as medicine in the time of Solomon.

Hemlock, the extract of which killed Socrates, is a native of Italy and Greece.

Iodine was discovered in 1812 by Courtois, and was first employed in a hospital in London in 1825.

Ipecac comes from South America, and its qualities are first mentioned in 1648 by a Spanish writer, who refers to it as a Brazilian medicine.

Ergot is the product of the diseased seeds of common rye, and is one of Hahnemann's discoveries.

Aconite grows in Siberia and Central Asia, and was first used as medicine by Storck in 1762.

Hasheesh, or Indian hemp, is a resinous substance produced from the tops of the plant in India. It has been used, as has opium, since Indian history began.

Caffeine, the active principle of coffee, was found by Runge in 1820. Ordinary coffee contains about 1 per cent., Java coffee 4 2-5 per cent., and Martinique 6 2-5 per cent.

Arnica hails from Europe and Asia, but the medicine is made from artificial plants [illegible]

Food Values of Nuts and Fruits.

Blanched almonds give the higher nerve or brain and muscle food; no heat or waste.

Walnuts give nerve or brain food, muscle, heat and waste.

Pine kernels give heat and stay. They serve as a substitute for bread.

Green water-grapes are blood purifying (but of little food value); reject pips and skins.

Blue grapes are feeding and blood purifying; too rich for those who suffer from the liver.

Tomatoes; higher nerve or brain food and waste; no heat; they are thinning and stimulating; do not swallow skins.

Juicy fruits give more or less the higher nerve or brain, and some few, muscle food and waste; no heat.

Apples supply the higher nerve and muscle food, but do not give stay.

Prunes afford the highest nerve or brain food; supply heat and waste, but are not muscle-feeding. They should be avoided by those who suffer from the liver.

Oranges are refreshing and feeding, but are not good if the liver is out of order.

Green figs are excellent food.

Dried figs contain nerve and muscle food, heat and waste, but are bad for the liver.

The great majority of small fresh seed fruits are laxative.

All stone fruits are considered to be injurious for those who suffer from the liver, and should be used cautiously.

Lemons and tomatoes should not be used daily in cold weather; they have a thinning and cooling effect.

Raisins are stimulating in proportion to their quality.—*Public Health Journal.*

Gleanings.

THE CHEMISTRY OF ASAFŒTIDA.

The percentage composition of asafœtida has been found by Polasek to be: Ether-soluble resin (ferulic acid ester of asaresinol tannol), 61.4; ether-insoluble resin (free asaresinol tannol), 0.60; gum, 25.1; volatile oil, 6.7; vanillin, 0.06; free ferulic acid, 1.28; moisture, 2.36; foreign matter, 2.5. The formula for asaresinol tannol was found to be $C_{24}H_{33}O_4.OH$. —*Archiv. der Pharm.*

EKA IODOFORM.

A mixture of iodoform and paraform has been named eka iodoform, and is stated to be an improvement in antiseptic properties on iodoform. Gottstein states that the eka iodoform is absolutely sterile and possesses antiseptic properties. Thomalla has obtained favorable results with it in the treatment of wounds.—*Pharm. Zeit.*, xlii., 483.

OIL IN LEAVES.

Herr S. Rywosch has made a series of observations on the oil contained in the leaves or other green organs of a number of plants, and finds that its function is entirely different from that of the oil contained in the stem of woody plants. Instead of being stored up in the winter and disappearing when the period of vegetative activity recommences, it remains and even increases in amount during the spring and summer, being very large even when the leaves have turned yellow in the autumn. It cannot, therefore, be regarded as a reserve food-material; its purpose appears to be to take up the xanthophyll. The author was unable to determine the chemical nature of these oils, whether they belong to the fatty or to the essential series.—*Berichte der deutschen botanischen Gesellschaft.*

OXALIC ACID ON CORKS.

O. Wentzky states that recently he detected the presence of quite an appreciable quantity of oxalic acid on a lot of corks just received by him. On inquiring of the manufacturers as to the cause of the presence of this acid he was informed that its use in the manufacture of corks was quite common, and that the excess noted in this particular lot was due to the fact that the workmen had used an excess of oxalic acid. The same author had observed the presence of oxalic acid in corks coming from another manufacturer, although in this case the quantity was not so large. It is stated that the acid is used to free the cork from tannate of iron, which is formed by treating the corks with ferrous sulphate for the purpose of removing the excess of tannin on their surface.—*Apoth. Zeitung.*

THE DECOMPOSITION OF IODOFORM BY LIGHT.

Fleury points out that when a solution of iodoform is exposed to light, either the direct light of the sun or to diffuse daylight, decomposition sets in, but ceases when the solution assumes a brown tint of a certain depth due to the liberated iodine. This, he suggests, is due to the fact that the violet and ultra-violet rays are those which effect the decomposition in question, and that these are arrested at the surface of the liquid, which is now of such a colour as to prevent their penetrating it. An experiment in support of this theory was performed as follows: 1 gramme of iodoform was dissolved in alcohol and ether, and excess of powdered silver was added. The mixture was exposed to sunlight and frequently agitated; the liberated iodine, of course, combined with the silver. At the end of several days the solution was still colourless. Practically, the whole of the iodine originally present was found as iodide of silver, showing that when the free iodine was removed and the liquid thus kept of its original colour, decomposition by light proceeded steadily.—*Journal de Pharm. et de Chimie.*

A USEFUL SOLVENT FOR DRY PAINTS.

Is—according to Gruning—carbolic acid, the crude 50 per cent acid being used, or if a more energetic action is required the so-called 100 per cent. or 90 per cent. pure acid. The article to be freed from paint is coated over with the acid by brushing, and the greasy mass removed by wiping with a cloth. Brushes caked with paint may be cleaned by steeping for a few days in the crude 50 per cent. acid, and then washing in water. The advantages exhibited by carbolic acid over caustic soda for this purpose are a more energetic and rapid action on the paint without corrosion of the wood or brush; in addition to which any excess of acid that may have been absorbed by the wood, stone, or other painted surface soon evaporates, and leaves the article in a suitable condition for receiving another coat of paint. —*Pharm. Zeits. fur Russland.*

The Proprietary Association.

At the annual meeting of this association, held at Richmond, Va., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Thomas Doliber, Boston.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. V. Mott Pierce, I. S. Coffin, New York.

Secretary — Joseph Leeming, New York.

Treasurer—Herbert B. Harding, New York.

Executive Committee—Alfred E. Rose, Lowell, Mass.; W. T. Hanson, Schenectady; Charles H. Pinkham, Lynn; Horace M. Sharp, Philadelphia; Thomas F. Main, New York; Mahlon N. Kline, Philadelphia.

The association will convene in St. Louis in October, 1898.

National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

At the annual meeting of this association, held at Richmond, Va., October 11th, the following officers were chosen:

President—Chas. F. Weller, Omaha.

First Vice-President—Thomas C. Peek, Macon.

Second Vice-President—Jas. McCord, La Crosse.

Third Vice-President—A. W. Claflin, Providence.

Fourth Vice-President—Chas. A. Jerman, Milwaukee.

Fifth Vice-President—Geo. A. Kelly, Jr., Pittsburg.

For Secretary—A. B. Merriam, Minneapolis.

For Treasurer—E. L. Strong, Cleveland.

Board of Control—W. J. Walker, Albany; J. R. Owen, Chicago; I. Solomon, Savannah; W. J. Walding, Toledo; C. F. Shoemaker, Philadelphia.

Manitoba Notes.

Joseph Taylor, druggist, Portage la Prairie, was in Winnipeg last week on business.

John Warne, druggist, Rat Portage, has recently bought a new and complete stock of drugs and druggists' sundries in Winnipeg for his new business in Rat Portage.

Dr. R. L. Morrison, formerly in the drug business at Glenboro, and late at Carman, Man., is likely to give up his medical practice and study theology. His many friends will wish him success in his new profession.

Mr. W. Hamilton has opened a drug store at Neepawa.

Mr, Walter Pulford, druggist, Main street, Winnipeg, has made arrangements to open a branch store at Carman, Man.

Mr. J. Wright, representing Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, has just returned from the west, and will go east in a few days.

Mr. L. G. Christie, representing R. L. Gibson, Toronto, is touring the province in the interest of maltine preparations.

Dr. S. H. Snider, of Napinka, is reported as leaving the province.

Dr. A. W. Argue has succeeded Dr. Hutchinson in drugs at Grenfre.

The Pharmaceutical Association are after offenders. A doctor in Shoal Lake was recently fined for running a drug store contrary to statute.

Messrs. A. J. Wallin & Co., druggists, have moved into their new store corner Graham avenue and Main street. It is a great improvement on the old store, new fixtures and a clean stock make the store a credit to the south-end business portion of the city.

Mr. H. E. Bletcher, formerly with Flexon & Co., Winnipeg, will manage Mr. Pulford's branch store at Carman, Man.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

Correspondents must in all cases send name and address, not necessarily for publication.

KEMPTVILLE, Oct. 19th. 1897.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—I have carefully read the three plans, as published in your October number, for the prevention of cutting in patents, and, while plan No. 3 may work in some places, it will not give universal satisfaction.

I have applied my self, probably as much, if not more, than the majority of country druggists, to devise some means whereby the great evil ("we may call it") may be overcome. As a retail country druggist, and at one time favorable to the Retailers' Association, I must say that it only took me about one month, "as I understood it," to observe that it was of no use in a country town, for the following reasons: (1) The jobber was supposed to sell only to druggists in villages and towns where they were located, that

"FLY PADS."

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Direct the attention of the Drug Trade to the judgment of Hon Mr. Justice Rose, restraining The Lyman Brothers and Company (Limited) from imitating "Fly Pads," and give public

NOTICE

that all parties manufacturing or selling imitations of "Fly Pads" will be proceeded against in the Courts.

In the High Court of Justice.

BETWEEN **ARCHDALE WILSON & COMPANY,** Plaintiffs,

—AND—

LYMAN BROTHERS & COMPANY (Limited), Defendants.

The 23rd day of June, A.D. 1897.

1. This action having on the 25th and 26th days of January, A.D. 1897, been tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose, and the said the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose on the 23rd day of June, A.D. 1897, having adjudged that the way in which the defendants have put up their fly paper, both as to the form, the envelopes, the packing into boxes and the ornamentation of the boxes, and the advertisements, was calculated to mislead.

2. IT IS THIS DAY ADJUDGED that the defendants, their servants, agents and workmen, be, and they are hereby, restrained from continuing to put up and advertise such matter as to mislead.

3. And this Court doth not think fit to make any other order in the matter.

4. And it is further ordered that there be no costs of and incidental to the trial of this action to either party.

Judgment entered 15th October, 1897.

S. H. GHENT, Deputy Clerk at Hamilton.

Ottawa Truss and Surgical Manufacturing Co.

LIMITED

OTTAWA, - ONT.

The Only Truss Manufacturing House in Canada. **The Only Silk Elastic Knitting Machines in Canada**

Save customs duty as well as the trouble of getting goods from across the line! Lose no more customers, but consult our catalogue and send orders to us. We make

The Wetmore Truss
Hard Rubber Trusses
Leather Trusses
Elastic Trusses

Abdominal Supporters
Elastic Hosiery
Suspensory Bandages
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Etc., Etc., Etc.

All Kinds, Sizes, Styles, and Patterns

PRICES about twenty-five per cent. lower than you have been accustomed to

PROPRIETORS MORSE SOAP WORKS

Club Cologne Glycerine

...Toilet Soap...

Manufactured by a new process, under the supervision of the Inland Revenue Department of Canada.

GUARANTEED PURE AND FREE FROM ALKALI. HIGHLY RECOMMENDED FOR THE COMPLEXION, AND PERFUMED WITH OTTO OF ROSES.

Manufactured only by

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.

TORONTO

A TRAIN WITHOUT END.

"Whether we sleep or wake there is an unbroken train of perception passing through the mind."

So at least the Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy used to teach our class in college. In our modern lingo we should say he meant that the mind never shuts up and takes a day off. It is always open and doing business—often business better left undone, absurd business, wild and crazy business, in which it sometimes breaks itself up so as not to be able to distinguish between the gold coin of common sense and the worthless paper of speculation.

But the mind will act, *must* act; and rather than lie quiet it will mislead and torment its owner. Glorious faculty! Dangerous power!

Still—mark this now!—the mind is not self-suggestive. The things that keep it going are outside of it, for good or for bad.

That being so, whence arose those *frightful dreams* with which Mrs. Rebecca Wilkin says she was troubled? Perhaps we can guess after reading her letter.

"In October, 1891," she says, "my health began to give way. I felt exhausted and tired with little exertion. My appetite was poor, and after every meal I had weight and pain at the chest, and was much swollen around the waist.

"I had a severe pain at the heart, as if a knife was cutting me. I had a sickening pain at the pit of the stomach, and would often be doubled up with spasms.

"*I lost a good deal of sleep at night, and was troubled with frightful dreams.*

"As time went on I got so weak that I could barely get about. In this distressing state I continued for over two years. I saw a doctor from time to time, who said I was suffering from windy spasms and indigestion, but his medicines did me no good.

"In November, 1893, a shopmate told my husband about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and recommended me to try it. I got a bottle from C. Sanderson, chemist, South Eston, and after taking this medicine for a week I began to improve. The pain at the heart was easier, and I had no pain after meals.

"I continued taking the medicine, and gained strength daily. When I had taken five bottles I was *completely cured*, and have been in good health ever since. I wish I had known of the medicine sooner, it would have saved me much suffering. You can publish this statement as you like. Yours truly. (Signed) (Mrs.) Rebecca Wilkin, 35 California, South Eston, near Middlesbrough, November 15th, 1895."

These articles must in no case exceed their usual length. There are plenty of reasons for that, besides the money reason. People often write us and say: "Your essays on disease and its allied phenomena are the best things in the papers. Give us more of them and make them longer."

But we say no. And that is why I don't quote you, here and now, three other letters—two from women, one from a man—all telling of experiences very much like Mrs. Wilkin's, and all speaking of bad dreams that made night a time of terror to them. I say "made" (using the past tense) for they are all over now, having been cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup, just as she was.

One moment now. Bad dreams, frightful dreams, are more than an annoyance; they are both a mental and bodily evil. They exhaust vitality almost like blood letting; and, when habitual, they tend to induce mania. Commonly they are caused by the poisons of indigestion (food fermentation in the stomach) acting through the blood on the nerves, and then on the mind. From this tank full of corruption, horrible suggestions are conveyed to the fancy in sleep, as foul bats sweep through the darkness of country graveyards.

The cure may be inferred from the disease. Cure the indigestion, as these people did, with Mother Seigel's Syrup, and the mind in sleep will have only those harmless perceptions which neither break one's rest nor leave any memory to the waking hour.

is, druggists, but if they could not sell druggists, they then sold the general dealer or grocer.

(2) Nothing prevented them selling merchant, groceryman, blacksmith, or any person who would again offer goods for sale, in such places as were not incorporated and had no druggist, but probably within five miles of one. In this section we are well supplied with general dealers, handling all kinds of patents, and all cut prices, and nothing the Retail Association could do would prevent it.

I have worked out one plan which I think will work most satisfactorily. To me it appears possible, but to others it may not. However, if it contains anything that may be considered of any benefit, you may publish it :

(1) We take it for granted that all patent medicine manufacturers enter the arrangements.

(2) That all remedies be put on the market at certain prices, say, $2.50, $5, $10, per dozen, to each and everybody. "Let him be a general dealer or qualified druggist." And that a qualified druggist "in good standing" be given a rebate of 25 per cent. on goods upon the production of a certificate of having purchased a certain quantity, as follows :

Firm . . . To Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville :

This is to certify that I have this day purchased from Messrs. Evans & Sons, Ltd., 3 doz. Pink Pills at $5 per doz., and have received from them, or am entitled to, a rebate of 25 per cent. in goods, being one dozen.

TOM. BROWN,
Qualified Chemist and Druggist in good standing.

The above certificate goes to Messrs. Evans & Sons, and is good to them with Dr. Williams Medicine Co. for 1 doz. Pink Pills, and, until they produce such certificate, the pills cost them $5 per doz., just as they do the retailer who cannot produce a certificate. Threfore, the general dealer, not being a qualified druggist, must pay $5 per doz., and to sell at a profit, must retail at 50c. per box. The qualified man must be bound also to sell at 50c. or otherwise erase his name from the list.

A special per cent. may be offered to purchasers in certain quantities.

(3) Purchases made direct from firms manufacturing will be on same conditions as through any wholesaler or jobber.

(4) Wholesaler or jobber may furnish rebate goods to their customers when shipping others, and when enough certificates accumulate to make a shipment worth while, forward them to manufacturer and get what they are justly entitled to.

To you this may appear somewhat complicated, but I can see nothing to prevent it being a success providing the druggists are to be made a favored class.

If you cannot understand the above, I will gladly help you by answering any question.

I believe this will be a greater success than Knapp's roller boat.

Yours respectfully,
ANGUS BUCHANAN.

Answers to Correspondents.

"T. H. W." asks how to mix the following ointment :

R.
[illegible]
M.

The petrolatum is not miscible with any quantity of water. You must proceed in the usual way, powdering the iodid. potassium, then the iodine, and mix the other ingredients S.A. It is impossible to make a homogeneous mixture with this prescription.

SYRUP OF WHITE PINE COMPOUND.

"C.C.M."—That given in "The National Formulary" is probably the most satisfactory :

White pine bark	75 Gm.
Wild cherry bark	75 "
Spikenard root	10 "
Balm of Gilead buds	10 "
Sanguinaria root	8 "
Sassafras bark	7 "
Morphine sulphate	0.5 "
Chloroform	6 Cc.
Sugar	750 Gm.
Alcohol, water, syrup, of each q.s. ad	1000 Cc.

Reduce the vegetable drugs to a moderately coarse powder; moisten the powder with a menstruum composed of one volume of alcohol and three volumes of water, and macerate for twelve hours. Then percolate with the same menstruum until 500 cc. of tincture have been obtained, in which dissolve the sugar and the morphine sulphate; lastly add the chloroform and sufficient syrup to make 1000 cc., and strain.

HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.

"Enquirer."—The following makes what is also called "white ammonia" :

Good white soap	4 ozs.
Rainwater	4 pts.
16° ammonia water	4 pts.

Cut or shave the soap fine, and dissolve it in the water by the aid of heat, then cool and add the ammonia. If other strength of ammonia water is used, make it to correspond with the 16°; for example, if the U.S. 10° is used, take only two pints of water, instead of four pints, and use six pints of ammonia water; if 20° ammonia is used, use five pints of water and three pints of ammonia water.

INSECTICIDE.

"Botanist."—We published a formula for this some time ago. The following is recommended by the *Jour. Soc. d'Hort de Lyon* :

Soft soap	20 parts.
Methycated spirits	200 "
Quassia	6 "
Sodium salicylate	2½ "
Filter and acid water	1000 "

Apply to the infested plants with a brush; allow to dry on, and the next day wash off with plenty of water.

Liability of Pharmacists.

[illegible] engage in the selling of drugs and the compounding of physicians' prescriptions that they are liable in damages to persons who are injured by the substitution, through mistake, of a poison where a harmless article is indicated by the prescription, or asked for by the purchaser. Frequently the person who makes such a mistake may be prosecuted criminally also, but in this paper only the question of liability to pay money damages will be considered. The knowledge of the general legal principles upon which this liability rests will be useful to the druggist and the apothecary, not alone for the mere possession of the knowledge, but also from a practical standpoint. Unless one knows what are the duties which the law casts upon him under given circumstances, it is only by good fortune that he keeps clear of a failure to observe them in some particular. The necessity of knowledge by every man of the duties laid upon him by the law is increased by the fact that his ignorance of them does not relieve him from the penalty of their violation. The law requires every man, at his peril, to know what are his duties to his fellows, as well as to fulfil when he does know them; hence the maxim, "ignorance of the law excuses none."

Speaking broadly, the law takes the generally accepted notions of the community as its standard of duty, and consequently every man does know, in a general way, what his obligations are in his dealings with others. A generalization is rarely, if ever, accurate, and such is true of this statement of the standard of legal duty. The law is practical, and since it would be impossible for it to enforce all the duties which religion and ethics impose, it does not make the attempt. Human tribunals cannot compel men to observe the rule, "Do unto others as ye would be done by." Therefore, the law is narrower, not only than the highest code of morality, but also, for the same reason, than even the ordinary standard of the community. On the other hand, the law in many instances creates duties where strict morality imposes none. It does this because in the particular instances to take into consideration the question of moral blameworthiness would open the door to evasions and fraud, or would be against public policy for some reason. Thus a carrier of freight must pay for merchandise destroyed or damaged while in his hands, whether the loss occurred through his fault or not. The law treats him as an insurer for its safe delivery. It is in this latter class of cases that the individual runs the greater danger of failure to realize the standard of duty by which the law will judge him. Where his obligations are only such as ordinary justice dictates, he can scarcely fail to know them; but if he happens to fall in one of the classes on which a special standard, beyond that of common

morality, is imposed, he may be deluded by ignorance unto lack of requisite caution.

The ground upon which rests the liability of the druggist or the apothecary to one who has been damaged by his mistake is negligence. It accords with the general notion of justice that one who negligently does damage to another should pay for it. Since the basis of the liability is negligence, it is necessary to consider somewhat the legal meaning of the term, which is much broader than the popular understanding of it. The word negligence is commonly used as referring to the actual commission of some overt act; but mere inaction may in itself constitute negligence in the legal sense. If one fails to do that which ordinary prudence dictates, the failure to do so is just as much negligence as is the actual commission of a reckless act. Again, not only doing, or not doing, but the manner of doing also may constitute negligence. If a man, though in the performance of a perfectly lawful act, does it in a careless manner, this is negligence. Negligence may, therefore, arise through :

1. Malfeasance, or the doing of an act in itself reckless.

2. Nonfeasance, or the failure to do that which common prudence requires.

3. Misfeasance, or the doing in a reckless manner of an act which is in itself harmless.

In general the legal liability for wrongs by negligence corresponds with the common moral sense. Those who are guilty of acts or omissions of this sort rarely ntend the harm which follows. They are not done or omitted wantonly or wilfully, but, as a rule, thoughtlessly. Nevertheless they are liable, because the party has, to quote a learned author, "done acts or brought about a state of things, or brought other people into a situation, or taken on himself the conduct of an operation, which a prudent man in his place would know to be attended with certain risks. A man who fails to take order, in things within his control, against risks to others which he actually forsees, or which a man of common sense and competence would in his place forsee, will scarcely be held blameless by the moral judgment of his fellows." In line with these principles is the old definition : "Negligence is the omission to do something which a reasonable man, guided upon those considerations which ordinarily regulate the conduct of human affairs, would do, or the doing something which a reasonable and prudent man would not do."

It is very important to note in the above definition that whether the person charged with negligence knew that damage might follow the act or omission, or would have known if he had given proper thought to the matter, is not the test of liability. The question is whether the average, prudent and reasonable man would have perceived the risk. If one were able to prove that, by reason of weakness of intellect, or lack of judgment, he actually failed, after due thought, to realize the consequence, it would be no excuse. The law in effect says, that every man must possess the judgment of the average, prudent and reasonable man, and that whether he does or does not possess it, he will be judged as if he did. Not until his lack of judgment reaches the point of insanity or imbecility is it any defence.

The standard of duty explained above implies to everyone, and to all circumstances, and the liability of the druggist or the apothecary in relation to poisons presents no peculiarity. They deal in dangerous substances, and must exercise the care in handling, selling and dispensing them which prudence would dictate to the average reasonable man. Any man, whether a druggist or not, who hands out a deleterious substance, by mistake, where some other was called for, is liable for the damage thereby caused; so also if he carelessly permits poisons and other harmful articles to lie about, or otherwise handles them so that others are injured in consequence. Whatever the article, be it a loaded pistol or a poison, which a man has under his control, and treats so carelessly as to injure other people, he is liable for the damages.

Actions for damages arising from negligence in the handling of poisons naturally come up more frequently against apothecaries than against persons engaged in other business, and this leads many to suppose that they are subject to some peculiar liability in this regard, but such we see is not the case. There is, however, a liability peculiar in some degree to apothecaries, which, for the reason that actions therein are rare, they do not generally recognize. This special liability depends upon the fact that the business of the chemist requires special skill on the part of him who practises it. In the mere selling of a certain article, whether a drug or not, no special skill is needed; but in the compounding of drugs and medicinal preparations, and the dispensing of prescriptions, special and technical skill is involved, and the law requires that he who holds himself out to the public as a chemist must possess the special training required to enable him to properly perform all that appertains to the profession he undertakes to practise. This liability for special skill is precisely that which is already familiar to the druggist under the term malpractice, as applied to physicians. In ordinary language, malpractice is rarely used except in connection with the medical profession; but the same liability, under different names, attaches to every profession, trade, and business which requires special training on the part of those who undertake to carry them on. This liability is also comprehended under the legal term negligence. It is considered that he who undertakes to carry on a trade, business, or profession, without possessing the skill and learning ordinarily necessary to properly conduct it, is guilty of negligence. He knows, or ought to know, that without such skill and learning there is every probability that he will cause damage to those who employ him in their affairs. His patrons are not bound to first investigate his competency; by engaging in the profession or business he impliedly represents himself as capable, and they may rely upon his representation.

The degree of such special skill which one must possess is a matter of considerable importance. In brief, the requirement is that the person engaged in a profession or business in which special skill is required must be "up-to-date," but need not adopt methods which are still but little beyond the experimental stage. His methods must conform to what is the modern thoroughly recognized professional standard, but he is not compelled to possess knowledge nor skill of the specialist, nor of the masters in the particular profession. His skill and methods need not be beyond the generally recognized ordinary standard of his profession or business. On the other hand, no matter how conscientiously the actual skill and learning possessed were used, he is liable for any damage which results by reason of his failure to come up to the standard which has been indicated or required by the law. These principles are as applicable to the apothecary as to the physician and the lawyer, and a consideration of them will perhaps render clearer to those engaged in the practice of pharmacy the necessity of keeping up with the discoveries and improvements in their profession.—*The Lancet* (Winnipeg).

MUSK PARAFFIN DRY SOAP

and other similar compounds are compounds of dry soap borax, and soda crystals, mixed with paraffin, which is an excellent grease remover, and perfumed with various perfumes.

In addition to the recipes above given for dry soap, the following will be found useful :

	Parts.
Yellow soap	46
Crystallized carbonate of soda	23
Sulphate of soda (Glauber's salt)	12
Pearl-ash	12
White palm oil	8

Cut up the soap and dry it, also reduce the soda crystals to powder, and then compound the whole in the dry state by grinding in an edge runner or other suitable means.

COSAPRIN.—Is a new substance, introduced by Hoffman, LaRoche & Co.'s chemical works at Basle, Switzerland, as a succedaneum of acentanilid in medicine. It is produced by acetylizing sodium sulphanilate, and appears as small white crystals, easily soluble in water, but with great difficulty in alcohol, ether, etc. Clinical experiments with the substance are said to have given most excellent results.

It pays

Every Druggist to put up his own Proprietary Medicines and push their sale as far as compatible with fairness to manufacturers of standard patents.

Lawson & Jones' Containers

are the handiest, most attractive, and cheapest to use.

We have the most complete facilities in Canada for

...Lithographing...
...Printing...
and
...Box-Making...

for the Drug Trade

IT WILL PAY YOU TO WRITE US

Lawson & Jones,
LONDON, ONT.

BOVRIL

is a fluid beef prepared from the choicest cattle raised in the Argentine Republic and Australia.

BOVRIL

contains both the stimulating and the nutritious properties of beef, and will sustain life without the aid of other nutritious food.

BOVRIL

is suitable to all, from the infant to the athlete, and can be retained and relished by invalids when all other food is rejected.

Sold by all first-class Druggists and Grocers throughout the Dominion.

Bovril, Limited,

30 Farringdon Street, London, Eng.

Canadian Branch: 27 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

Success is Generally Deserved

JOHNSON'S BELLADONNA PLASTERS have enjoyed a reputation for quality from the time of their inception until now their sale is general in every city, town and hamlet. Nothing but the genuine merit of superior quality could have affected this. No other save Johnson's Belladonna Plaster has ever received such emphatic endorsement for uniformity of strength, pronounced effects and superiority. No other plaster has so many enthusiastic friends among the medical profession as Johnson's Belladonna Plaster. Those who have made exhaustive tests, use Johnson's only.

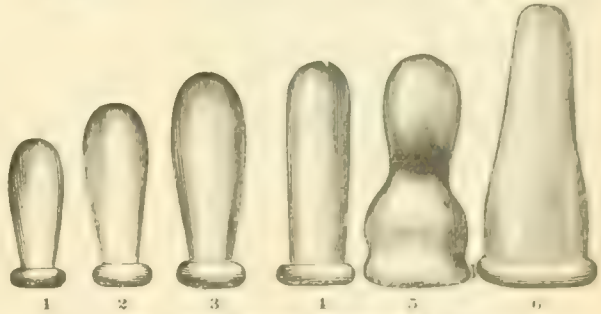
These facts hold a hint to you. If you are not selling them they should induce you to give them a place in your stock. If you have them in stock, it would seem that they are good things to push. To help you in this push, whether your trade is large or small, we shall be glad to send you advertising cards and literature upon the subject. Write us.

GILMOUR BROS. & CO.
MONTREAL

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JOHNSON & JOHNSON

English Seamless Nipples



No. 1, first quality, per gross, $1.75
No. 2, " " $2.35
No. 3, " " $2.75
[illegible] $2.15
No. 5, American, per gross, $3.00
SPECIAL—No. 2, Bright, good medium size, gross, $1.90.

J. STEVENS & SON, LONDON

Each one with certificate. [illegible]

BRITISH GOODS
are now enjoying the
PREFERENTIAL TARIFF

SUNDRIES DEPARTMENT

The J. Stevens & Son Co., Limited

145 Wellington St. W., Toronto

European Offices: [illegible]

Mainer's Cough Drops

BROWN
BLACK
MENTHOL and
ACID TABLETS

Will keep in summer weather.
Ask your Wholesale Druggist for them.

A. MAINER, - TORONTO.

The only Pills which purge without pain

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS

LAXATIVE
PURGATIVE
REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills : 2/- free by Post
Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Vendome, PARIS

Agent : M. DECARY, Pharmacist, Montreal

W.A.GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO. U.S.A

PLAIN, LACQUERED

BOXES

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

AND DECORATED

•IN•THE•MARKET•

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading whole sale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reason for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind their counter will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods, and that is to keep a supply.*

PROVIDENCE FUR CO.
104 Westminster St.
PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.

Buyers of Raw Furs and Skins
Ginseng and Seneca Root

We will pay $4.50 to $5.00 per lb. for all Ginseng, cleaned and properly handled, shipped to our house during the months of November and December.

Price List of Furs forwarded on Application

Diseases of the Stomach.

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE.

The ANTIGASTRALGIQUE WINCKLER, is the most effective remedy known to medical science for Diseases of the Stomach, Cramps, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Vomiting after meals, and during Pregnancy.

DOSE: One or two tablespoonfuls fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Seine.
MONTREAL, M. DECARY.

STIMULATING and REFRESHING LIQUEUR HOR.

KOLA, COCA and
LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE.

A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

Perfect specific for Albuminuria, Nervous Irritability, Phosphaturia, Neuralgia, Consumption, General Debility.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Near Paris.

Czarina Complexion Powder

Contains no lead or other substances poisonous to the skin, but is a delicately pure and delightfully perfumed complexion beautifier. As a toilet powder it has no equal.

IN FOUR SHADES

White, Cream, Brunette, Flesh.

FRANZ JAHN, 73½ King St. W. TORONTO, ONT.

FRENCH COLLEGE

138 Avenue Road, Toronto.

Exclusively devoted to the FRENCH teaching, PRACTICAL teaching by NATIVE teachers, under the direction of MAURICE QUENEAU.

N.B.—Ask for the Programme.

THE

Lyman Bros. & Co.

LIMITED

TORONTO.

Perfumery

for

Christmas Trade

See Our Samples of

Atkinson's	Baldwin's.
Bertrand's.	Bailey & Co.
Crown Perfumery Co.	Bourjois'.
Colgate & Co.	Delettrez's.
Foote & Jenks.	Gosnell's.
Gelle Freres.	Grossmith's.
Harrison's	Hudnut's.
Herman, Loeb & Co.	Lazell's.
Lautier Fils.	Lubin's.
Lundborg's.	L. LeGrand's.
Leon Marechal's.	Millot's.
Pinaud's (Perfumes, Soaps, and Sachets).	
Piver's.	Rickseeker's

Roger & Gallet (a large shipment just to hand, Perfumes, Soaps, Sachets, and Toilet Waters.)

Rebscher's.	Violet's.
Warrick Freres.	Woodworth's.

ARRIVALS:

Balsam Tolu. Cod Oil. Neatsfoot Oil.
Pearl Ash. Phenazone.
Pyrozone, 3%, 5%, and 25%.
Glycoline. Thymol. Acid Citric.
Benzosol. Acid Fluoric. Acid Benzoic.
Manganese Hypophos. Calcis Carb. Precip.
Bismuth Carb. Bismuth Ammon. Cit.
Mercury Bichloride (Powdered).

We are Headquarters for Bunce's Liniment.

Wrigley's Fur Rug Gum.
Wrigley's Show Case Gum.
Wrigley's Saw Gum.
Merrill's System Tonic,
Julius Fehr's Talcum Powder
Apenta Water.
Hunyadi Water.
Friedrickshall Water.
Apollinaris Water.
Vichy Water.
Fritz's Salt Regal. Floraplexion. Seng.
Hyomei Balm. Hyomei Liquid.

Trade Notes.

Dr. Stewart is opening a new drug store at Griswold, Man.

Dr. Robert McEatridge, druggist, Halifax, N.S., died last month.

J. C. Werner is opening a new drug store at Rat Portage, Ont.

J. B. Williams, druggist, Guelph, Ont., has made an assignment.

A. E. Pirt has purchased the drug business of F. S. Thompson, Hanover, Ont.

Dr. Hughes, druggist, Souris, Man., is adding a stock of jewellery as a side line.

John Warner has purchased the drug business of W. D. Coates, Rat Portage, Ont.

E. F. G. Daniel, druggist, 1564 Notre Dame street, Montreal, has made an assignment.

W. D. Coates, druggist, Rat Portage, Ont, reported as sold out, is continuing business.

Abey's drug stores at Revelstoke, B.C., was destroyed by fire. Loss $1,200, insurance $600.

J. B. Mercer, druggist, Battleford, N. W. T., is adding fancy goods and stationery to his business.

W. A. Smallwood has opened a new drug store, at corner Bank and Albert streets, Ottawa, Ont.

The drug stock of Mr. McCrimmon, corner Queen and Elizabeth streets, Toronto, has been sold by bailiff.

Fletcher, formerly with J. Clement, Sarnia, has purchased the drug business of J. R. Dodds, Orangeville, Ont.

Reeckle, formerly with W. E. Galley, Toronto, has purchased the drug business of Dr. Gould, Penetanguishene, Ont.

W. Lloyd Wood, 66 Gerrard street east, Toronto, has added to his list of agencies that of the Merz Capsule Co., of Detroit, Mich.

Simson Bros. & Co., wholesale druggists, Halifax, N.S., captured seven first prizes at the Nova Scotia provincial exhibition.

Mr. Judson, Wallaceburg, Ont., has sold his drug business to Hay & Co. Vaughan Hay, formerly with W. S. Saunders, London, Ont, is in charge.

E. Miller, Dresden, Ont., has taken into partnership, his former clerk, W. H. Wilson. This drug firm will now be known as Miller & Wilson.

G. A. McCann, formerly in the drug business at 208 Dundas street, Toronto, is now representing A. M. Foster & Co., of Chicago. His office and sample room is 15 Jordan street, Toronto.

The wholesale drug firm of Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal and Toronto, has been reorganized and the partnership registered, composed of Charles Lyman, James W. Knox, Frederick G. Lyman, Wm. Mussell and George H. Clarkson.

Montreal Notes

From remarks made by leading medical men there is little doubt that the Pharmaceutical Association will be backed up by the various medical societies in the province, and perhaps by the College of Physicians and Surgeons itself.

Mr. T. Emile Barbeau is comfortably established in his new pharmacy on Ontario street. The "St. James' Pharmacy" on St. James street, opposite the Merchants Bank, which was started last spring by Mr. Barbeau, is now closed.

Mr. E. F. G. Daniel, who recently moved into a larger and more expensive store than the one previously occupied by him, is in difficulties. The principal creditors are Messrs. Evans & Sons; Kerry, Watson & Co., Royer & Rougier Frères, and others.

There is quite enough laxity in the sale of drugs of all kinds in this province, and it would be a great injustice to qualified pharmacists to give the legal right to grocers to sell certain medicines just because they happen to be specialties. It is well known that many of these contain *inter alia* morphine, strychnine, cocaine, arsenic, etc.

The Pharmaceutical Association of this province has determined to oppose any attempt at amending the Pharmacy Act by the grocers, and with this object in view a committee on legislation has been appointed by the council composed of representative pharmacists from the different cities and towns of the province, and a meeting for organization will be held in the council chamber of the Pharmaceutical Association in a few days. The object in view will be to watch every move of the enemy, and to have a strong and influential deputation ready to appear before the Private Bills Committee of the Legislature should any attempt be made to interfere with the rights of pharmacists.

Nova Scotia Notes.

Mr. James Burns, the well-known druggist of Sydney, C.B., has been seriously ill for some weeks.

Mr. George Burbidge and Mr. G. H. Colwell, two well known Halifax young men, are now conducting a drug business at the London Drug Store, so long under the control of the late J. Godfrey Smith.

Mr. Daniel Hockin, one of Simson Bros. & Co.'s popular travellers, has been very ill and confined to hospital for about two months. The numerous friends of Mr. Hockin are glad to learn that he is now improving and expects to be out shortly, when he will probably take a trip to Bermuda.

The recent disastrous fire in Windsor, Nova Scotia, which destroyed so much valuable property and rendered so many people homeless, included in its ravages the property of the three Windsor druggists, namely, R. B. Dakin, J. A. Shaw, and Thomas Ward. Mr. Dakin, unfortunately contracted a severe cold, which since developed into pneumonia, and he has been seriously ill, but during the past few days is reported to be improving.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Dr. Darrach, of Kensington, has lately been initiated into the mysteries of the highest degree of Freemasonry.

Mr. John Davies has closed his drug store and entered into partnership with Mr. Ernest Joy for the sale of wines, etc.

Mr. Fred. deC. Davis, formerly druggist of this city, is now engaged upon the survey in connection with the proposed extension of the P.E.I. Railway.

The drug stores of Charlottetown are again open till 10 o'clock on week nights. An attempt was made by the clerks and some of the druggists to have the summer arrangement continued, but it was unsuccessful, owing to the refusal of two of the proprietors to enter into the agreement.

Ontario College of Pharmacy Notes.

The college organization has been completed with the following executive: President, R. A. Whitton; vice-president, L. H. Stanton; secretary-treasurer, Geo. A. Ross; committee, Messrs. McPherson, Worthington, Haines, Oliver and Curts. The various sports have been carried on in a very effective manner by the committee. The football team this year is one of the best in the city, but owing to the close onset of exams. and the dow-npour of reading matter from the faculty, the boys saw fit to let McMaster have the precedence in the series, and brace themselves against future unhappiness.

We are pleased to remark to our graduated friends and fellows, that the class of 97 98 have eclipsed all previous years, even to 'Varsity' in their Halloween decorations and turnout. The "Grand" was something wonderful as regards illustration of taste and ambition towards excelling others. The entire house was "Pharmacy," and the actors and actresses were perfectly in love with "the dispensers of the best."

Steriformium Chloratum is put forward as a remedy for infectious diseases, and consists of five per cent. of formaldehyde, ten per cent. of ammonium chlorid, twenty per cent. of pepsin, and sixty-five per cent. of milk-sugar.

ANTIBACTERIN.—This is a non-poisonous greenish-yellow fluid brought forward as a germicide inhalant in tuberculosis. It is said to be an ethyl compound of orthoboric acid in combination with iron. The exhaled breath contains boric acid.

Pharmacy in England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Valencia Saffron—Castile Soap—Perfumery for Xmas Trade—Mr. Victor Horsley and Prescribing Druggists—Liquid Extract of Malt as a Proprietary.

I had an interesting conversation with a Spanish merchant the other day who occasionally handles Valencia saffron. He informed me that practically the whole trade in this article is controlled by one Valencia merchant, as for years he has monopolized the bulk, and the natives bring their produce to him from all around the town and district. He is not a chemist, but a shrewd old fellow who knows his people and his customers, and is up to all the usual dodges of salting or sugaring the saffron. From what I could gather, however, there is a steady importation of French saffron into Valencia for the express purpose of exporting it again as Valencian. This is exactly what has taken place at Chareute, the centre of the Cognac brandy industry, as for years they have been exporting a larger quantity than the whole district yields. There is very little doubt that a large proportion of the Valencia saffron, that is imported from second-hand dealers, has never even seen Valencia, and one dealer assured me that the name only implied a quality and that any pure saffron could be legitimately sold as Valencia. After the wax muddle in which certain dealers and brokers aired their geographical and ceraceous ignorance in the law courts, it is quite possible that some of them are selling saffron without the ghost of an idea what its country of origin is any more than they have of its relative purity.

Castile soap seems to be losing favor amongst the public for some reason or other. Most chemists have had a steady sale for this article, especially amongst their older customers, and particularly to the maternal portion of the community. But the advent of purer brands of soap, many of which are specially advocated as prepared expressly for that important personage—the baby—has tended to get Castile soap left. For some years only the mottled variety could be obtained, and even now there are not many makers or importers of good sized tablets of white Castile soap—the nicest soap in existence, to my mind. The public have taken a fancy to scented soap as being better value for money than unscented, except Pears' article, which, of course, stands alone. It seems that Castile soap has had its best days, and that soon it will be completely ousted by its more energetic rivals manufactured at home.

Now the time is drawing near for Christmas decoration of the shop window, let me suggest a plan that is being adopted by several English chemists whom I know. One of them makes a specialty of his wood-violets' perfume, and he proposes to dress the whole of the bottom of the window with moss and violets—artificial, of course, with a few fairy lamps and pretty cases containing one or two bottles of the perfume. Each of the shelves has its assortment of the perfume in bottles of various sizes and shapes. Each bottle has two artificial violets fixed in front of the leather cap, and as these little blossoms are supplied with wire running through the stems, it is easy to adjust them or to place them in any desired position. Around the edge of the glass shelves in the window he will trail artificial ivy leaves. The cost of these imitation flowers is very small, and it is surprising what an effect can be produced with only a few gross. Another is carrying out a similar idea with his special white lilac, but here one cannot use the profusion that is possible with violets. He has arranged for several handsome vases, in which large sprays of artificial white lilac will appear, and the background of the window is lilac-colored sateen. A great point is to have the perfume put up in all sizes and styles to suit the varying purses of the customers. The cardboard boxes should also be as varied in style as possible, and a few may, with advantage, be lined with sateen, as it gives a very effective background to a nice bottle of scent. Gilt sprinklers show up well, and, intermingled with the ordinary white metal sprinklers, give a little touch of fresh color.

Mr. Victor Horsley, the well-known clever surgeon, has had his way, and has been elected to the General Medical Council by a substantial majority over his opponent, Sir Walter Foster. Mr. Horsley poses as the reformer of his profession, and vainly imagines that his election will alter the tenor of the G.M.C.'s proceedings. In his programme he includes the suppression of prescribing by quacks and chemists. It is very pleasant to be associated in this manner, but Mr. Horsley must be a sanguine man if he thinks that his election or that of a dozen like him will effect his purpose. Already his predecessor on the Council retired because he could make no impression upon that august body, of which Sir Richard Quain is president. It is amusing to think that one of the first duties Mr. Horsley will assist in will be the passing of a vote of thanks to the committee of the Pharmaceutical Society—all chemists, by the way—for their compilation of the new British Pharmacopœia. Even if Mr. Horsley did induce the Council and the Government to bring in his precious bill for the suppression of all forms of unqualified practice, half the members of his own profession would suffer most. In the first place, their unqualified assistants would be stopped from practising in any form whatever, which would also mean that the dispensing could not be relegated to the coachman or the housemaid. Secondly, in all towns and villages where a chemist existed it is absolutely certain the Government and the Council would insist that no dispensing should be done by the doctor, but by the chemist. To Mr. Horsley and other surgeons this would matter little, but to the average medical practitioner it would mean a reduction of half his income at a blow. It is safe to prophesy, therefore, that after a year or two Mr. Horsley will retire, disgusted at the non-success of his revolutionary schemes, and a record of accomplishing—nothing.

A note in a trade journal recently suggested that the liquid extract of malt made by the Standard Malt Extract Co., and called diastol, would make a capital proprietary preparation. The sub-editor had evidently suffered recently from indigestion, for he proceeded to extol the virtues of the preparation for this complaint. Several years ago, in these columns, I pointed out the relative advantages of the liquid extract and the ordinary thick extract. The former is more palatable, never candies or ferments, is easily mixed with water, wine or milk, and much more easily measured than the thick extract. For indigestion, however, a mixture of the malt extract with a liquid pepsin would probably be far superior, as by that means we obtain a proteolytic ferment as well as the amylolytic in the compound. The preparation of the Standard Co. is very active, as it will convert ten times its own weight of starch in 1½ minutes at 70° C. It keeps perfectly, and is an elegant preparation that should displace the old thick extract, if only the attention of the public were sufficiently drawn to it.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association, of the Province of Quebec, held their semi-annual examination for major and minor candidates, in Laval University, Quebec, on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th inst., when 19 candidates presented themselves for the major examination, and 17 for the minor. Of these the following passed, and are named in order of merit, namely: Stanislas Gilbert, Emile Jolicoeur, J. C. A. Bates, Louis Royalsky, Herbert H. Lyons, Francois C. deLacheriotien, as certified clerks; Geo. H. Voss, V. F. Forgnes, E. J. Nadeau, J. Elzear Morin, G. P. Plamondon. The remainder of the candidates were referred back for further study. The candidates were subjected to a severe written and oral examination in chemistry and physics, materia medica and toxicology, botany, practical dispensing, reading of prescriptions, theoretical and practical pharmacy and weights and measures. The examiners were: R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo; J. Emile Roy, Quebec; W. H. Chapman, J. R. Parkin and Alfred J. Laurence, Montreal. E. Muir, secretary of board.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

The preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association, held their quarterly examinations for students entering the study of pharmacy, in Montreal and Quebec, on Thursday, October 7th, when thirty-four candidates presented themselves in Montreal and one in Quebec. Of these the following passed and are

STEARNS' Wine of Cod Liver Oil

In presenting Wine of Cod Liver Oil—Stearns'—we do not claim it to be a food, but a stimulant to the processes of assimilation and nutrition. To be sure the manufacturers of Cod Liver Oil by the steam process, and those who are pushing emulsions of Cod Liver Oil, are very much opposed to the light brown Cod Liver Oil for obvious reasons. On account of the sightly product produced by the steam process they certainly have appearances on their side, but when a comparison is made between the therapeutic efficiency of the pale, straw-colored oil and the light brown oil, the latter is more efficacious. Why employ the fatty matter at all when the extractives can be administered separately from all the nauseous, fishy taste and disagreeable associations of Cod Liver Oil itself? Fat in no case stimulates tissue building. In fact, the fat has the property of inhibiting or slowing up cell action, and while it thus prevents tissue waste to a certain extent, it may cause an accumulation in the system of the products of waste to the detriment of the patient. Extractives, on the contrary, containing the substances which stimulate cell activity, not only clear the cells of the waste matter by increasing their activity, but cause them to take up nutritive material from the food and thus build fresh and healthy tissues in place of those wasted by disease. Unless food is given with Wine of Cod Liver Oil it is like putting a blower on an already exhausted fire without putting on fresh fuel. But why give the nauseous fat of cod livers when butter, cream or the fat of meat may be employed without disagreeing with the patient's stomach? Under proper diet, in which fat takes its relative proportion with the other ingredients necessary to nutrition, and with the use of the extractives as contained in Wine of Cod Liver Oil—Stearns'—better results may be secured in most cases than by Cod Liver Oil medication as generally practised.

Our Brochure on Wine of Cod Liver Oil, entitled "From Start to Finish," we will gladly mail to any physician who may be interested enough in the subject to write us for it.

Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Oil is sold by all Jobbers at $8.00 per dozen, or may be ordered direct from the Manufacturers.

Frederick Stearns & Co., Manufacturing Pharmacists.

WINDSOR, ONT.

Detroit, Mich. **London, Eng.** **New York City.**

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID NON-POISONOUS SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used in the Dominion Government Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Agricultural Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

At 17 Great Shows and other Fairs Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

Little's Soluble Phenyle DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC NEW DISINFECTANT. FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

The Druggists' Corporation
of Canada, Limited.

CHARTER APPLIED FOR.

Proposed Capital, $40,000, in 4,000 shares of Ten Dollars each.

PROVISIONAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT	J. E. D'AVIGNON, Druggist, Windsor, Ont.
MANAGER	W. J DYAS, Druggist, Toronto, Ont.
SECRETARY	J. T. PEPPER, Druggist, Woodstock, Ont.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA

SOLICITOR:
R. C. LEVESCONTE, Toronto.

BANKERS:
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ALL COMMUNICATIONS MUST BE ADDRESSED TO "THE MANAGER THE DRUGGISTS' CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED, TORONTO."

The object of the promoters is to form a mutual joint stock company of the retail druggists of Canada, for the purpose of acting as selling agents for leading foreign proprietary medicine manufacturers, for the preparation of certain lines of patent or proprietary remedies, and for the manufacture of preparations for outside manufacturers or for druggists.

It must be apparent to every business man that joint action in recommending or selling any line of goods is much preferable and has far more widespread influence than the independent action of the few. It therefore stands to reason that any druggist, no matter in what part of the country he may be situated, will, on becoming a member of this Company, be at once an active and pushing distributor of the goods handled, and when we have a thousand druggists all over Canada recommending and urging the sales of these lines, it is evident that the most powerful agency is at work which must bring large business results.

The shareholders of the Company being druggists who will be mutually interested, ensures the placing of the Company on a firm basis, and commends itself to such manufacturers as are desirous of having an established agency in this country.

The stock is divided into shares of $10.00 each, payable in ten monthly instalments of $1.00 each.

All applications must be in the name of a druggist, or his wife, or of a certificated clerk.

named in order of merit, namely: Mr. J. Jolicoeur, Norman Hetland; Edgar L. Coté, J. C. Trahmeur, Miss Alice Lees, Verona, Geo. W. Jessop, Frank L. Brown, D. Fraser and Wilfrid Lebeau, the two last entitled to be registered as "Provisional Apprentices." Two of the candidates failed on one subject, namely: Avila Savage, Latin, and Felix Poupart, arithmetic. The candidates were examined in English, French, Latin, arithmetic, history, geography. The examiners were the Rev. L'Abbé Verreau, principal Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Prof. Issac Gammill, of the High School, Montreal, with Mr. J. E. Dubé, as supervisor of examination for the city and district of Quebec. The next examination will be held on the first Thursday of January, 1898.

Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION—MONTREAL, OCTOBER 7TH, 1897.

1. Write on one side of the paper only.

2. Number your answers so as to correspond with the questions.

3. Be careful not to commence a new subject on the same sheet with another.

4. Number the sheets of paper devoted to each subject in their proper order.

5. Fold each subject separately, marking on the back the name of the subject and your own number only.

FRENCH FOR ENGLISH.

1. Traduisez en Anglais: Enfin, toutes les difficultés étant aplanies, toutes ses volontés exécutées, après avoir humilié l'empereur, donné la loi dans l'empire, avoir protégé sa religion luthérienne au milieu des catholiques, détrôné un roi, couronné un autre, se voyant la terreur de tous les princes, il se prépara à partir.

2. Translate into French: The whole period of youth is one essentially of formation, edification, instruction. There is not an hour of it but is trembling with destinies, not a moment of which, once past, the appointed work can ever be done again.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1. Express in simple prose:

And Ardennes waves above them her green leaves,
Dewy with nature's teardrops, as they pass,
Grieving, if aught inanimate e'er grieves,
Over the untimely fall of alas
Ere evening [illegible] like the [illegible].

2. Parse the underlined words in the above sentence.

3. Explain, with examples, the terms conjunctive adverb, adjective pronoun, prepositional phrase, auxiliary verb, nominative absolute.

4. What verbs are followed by a nominative case? What verbs govern two objectives?

5. State briefly the principal rules for the use of the period and of the comma?

HISTORY.

1. Note briefly the services rendered to Canada by [illegible] by Cartier and by Champlain.

2. Who was the founder of each of the following royal dynasties: Carlovingians, Capetians, Bourbons, Plantagenets, Tudors?

3. Explain the terms Jacobins, Habeas Corpus, the Forty-five, Responsible Government.

4. Mention four great reforms that marked English history during the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

5. Name five battles fought between the English and French in America, and give the result of any one.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Where are the following: Himalaya Mountains, Caspian Sea, the Sahara, Borneo, the Isthmus of Panama?

2. What are the capitals of the following countries: Turkey, Japan, Austria, Brazil, Russia, Manitoba?

3. What is the shape of the continent of America? Name (1) the waters bounding it; (2) the great natural divisions; (3) the principal rivers; (4) the most important mountain ranges.

4. What European powers have possessions in Asia? What are the chief towns in these possessions?

ARITHMETIC.

1. A barn is 50 feet long and 40 feet wide. The sides are 20 feet high and the ends 30 feet. Find the cost of the lumber of the outer walls at $18 per thousand feet.

2. A watch, started at noon on Monday is two minutes fast at 9.20 p.m. on Tuesday. What is the correct time when the watch shows 11.25 p.m. on Thursday?

3. Find the difference between the Compound Interest and the True Discount on $500 for 3 years at 4 per cent.

4. If 6 men dig a trench 600 feet long, 5 feet deep and 3 feet wide in 15 days of 8 hours each, how many hours a day must 16 men work to dig in 5 days a trench 1250 feet long, 4 feet deep and 2 feet wide?

5. If the par value of £1 sterling be $4.86\frac{2}{3}$, how much Canadian money must be remitted to London to discharge a debt of £12 13s. 4d., when sterling money is at a premium of ½ per cent.?

LATIN.

Translate as literally as possible: Helvetii petierunt uti sibi concilium totius Galliae in diem certam indicere, idque Cæsaris voluntate facere liceret. Ea re permissa, diem concilio constituerunt, et jurejurando, ne quis enuntiaret, inter se sanxerunt.

1. Decline (1) *Cæsaris* in the singular, (2) *voluntate* and *concilium* in the singular and the plural.

2. Decline together (1) *totius Galliae* in the singular, (2) *Ea re permissa* in both numbers.

5. Conjugate the verb *liceret*

1897

1. Give two official preparations of each of the following drugs with their proportions, namely: gentian; opium; lobelia; [illegible]; and colocynth. Name the plants from which they are obtained.

2. Give the official name and active ingredient of the following: Dover, laudanum, Gregory's mixture, spirits minderiris, Hoffman's anodyne and dose of each.

3. What is meant by resins, oleo resins, balsams and gums, give one example of each.

4. What is cochineal, menthol, eucalyptol. What is the difference between eucalyptol and oil of eucalyptus?

5. What is liq. glonoini? How is it prepared and give its dose?

6. Name ten solid extracts of the B.P. with their doses and menstrua.

CHEMISTRY.

1. What is the difference between calcium and lime? Give formula of each. What is the technical name of slacked lime and how would you make it? Illustrate by one equation. Is there any official B.P. preparation of slacked lime? If so what percentage? Is slacked lime more soluble in water than in any other substance? If not, what is it more soluble in? To what extent in both water and that liquid.

2. Give the formula and molecular weight of each of the following: Do not omit the water of crystallization. Sulphate of zinc, acid boric, alcohol, bismuth subnitrate, acetate of sodium, cerium oxalate, bromide of potash, calcium chloride.

3. What do you understand by unit of heat and specific heat?

4. Explain the principle of the barometer.

5. What is pearlash and how is it obtained? Give its formula and name the official chemical product of it.

6. What is laughing gas and whence is it obtained. Illustrate by an equation and write out its formula.

PHARMACY.

1. What are baths? Describe the different kinds and explain their uses.

2. What is meant by evaporation in vacuo? How would you proceed? What are the advantages of the operation?

3. What is meant by specific gravity? How would you determine the specific gravity of a piece of cetaceum and of a crystal of alum?

4. Give the formula, the proportion of the active ingredient and the mode of preparation of the following: limmentim terebunthinæ, lin, sinapis lin camphor comp., lin sapphonis.

5. Name two important official products obtained by destructive distillation of wood. State the use of them, their dose and official preparations.

6. How is gun cotton prepared and what is its use in pharmacy. Give the formula of one of its most important preparations.

PRESCRIPTIONS AND TOXICOLOGY.

1. For convenience of weighing, you have a dilution of cocaine hydrochlor, with sugar of milk 1 in 50. It is desirous to make 12 powders containing each $\frac{1}{30}$ of a grain of cocaine, what quantity of the dilution will be needed?

2. How would you dispense the following description:

℞ Bismuth trisnit ℥ij.
Soda biscarb. ℥j.
Acid hydrocyanic (Schul's) mvj.
Tinct. capsici mx.
Tinct. opii ℥iss.
P. tragacanth co. ℥ij.
Aqua menth. Pip. ad. ℥vj M.
℥ss t. i. d. P. C.
Write directions in English.

3. Give the dose of the following: strychnine, aconine, atropine, cyanide, potassium, prussic acid and santonine, the latter for a child of two years old.

4. Carry out adult dose in metric weights to make fifty pills of the following:

Strychnia sulph.
Ferri redacti.
Ext. gentian.

5. Criticize and write out full directions in French and English.

Hydrag perchlor. grs. 3.
Cocaine hydrochlor. gr. iv.
Pot. chlor. gr. v.
Glycerine ℥j.
Aqua. ad. ℥ss.
fiat garg, More dict.

6. Having received the following prescription how would you prepare it?

Camphor gr. ij.
Menthol gr. ¼.
Naptha B. gr. ij.
Fiat cachet j. Mitte xij.

MAJOR EXAMINATION QUEBEC, OCTOBER 12th, 1897.

MATERIA MEDICA AND TOXICOLOGY.

1. Give source, habitat. nat. ord. parts used, physical characteriscs and B. P. preparations with percentage composition and dose of the following: Ammoniacum, jalapæ, sabadillæ, stramonium.

2. What is phenazone? From what is it obtained? Give dose and three tests.

3. Define diaphoretic, chalogogue, narcotic, soporofic, mydriatic, and give one example of each.

4. Describe fully the treatment to be followed in case of poisoning by cyanide of potassium, carbolic acid, paris green, oxalic acid, and illuminating gas.

5. Give the physical characteristics by which you can distinguish serpentariæ from spigeliæ, buchu from bearberry and senega from ipecac.

6. What is the difference between scammony and resin of scammony? Give habitat. nat. order, and their preparations.

BOTANY.

1. Botanically speaking what is a rose bush? Diagnoise and give a full description of its flower. Are double roses natural flowers? Are rose trees provided with thorns or prickles? How do you prove it?

2. What is a raceme, a periginous stamen, a versatile anther, a peltate leaf, an orthropous ovule, a culm, a legume and the medullary sheath?

3. Give a concise description and names of the different organs of vegetation and reproduction of a maple tree.

4. What is the difference between a sorosis and a cone, a sessile and an amplixicaul leaf, a scion and a runner, a suffruticose and a dandition plant, a spisome and a tendril?

5. What are the living parts of a spruce tree fifty years old? Give in rotation, beginning with the perifery, the different layers of a cross-section of a palm tree.

6. What are the differences which distinguish the animal kingdom from the vegetable kingdom? From whence does each derive its nourishment? Which do you think most beneficial to mankind? Why?

CHEMISTRY.

1. (*a*) What relation exists between aldehyde, alcohols, and acids? (*b*) How can aldehyde be artificially formed from primary ethyli alcohol? (*c*) What is paraldehyde? Give its formula.

2. (*a*) How would you find the specific gravity of gases? (*b*) What corrections have to be made and in regard to what? A certain volume of gas measures 8 fluid ozs. at 740 m.m. pressure and at a temperature of 0° C. What will it measure at a constant pressure and temperature being 50 F.?

3. Explain the chemistry of bread-making. What is the name of the official B.P. preparation of bread? Is there any alcohol in it? If so, what per cent.?

4. State all you know of acids of phosphorous and give formulæ, being careful to make the distinction between acids of phosphorus and varieties of phosphoric acid. How does a solution of silver nitrate react on the different varieties of phosphoric acids?

5. (*a*) State the difference between a ferrous and a ferric salt. (*b*) Give two tests by which you can recognize one from the other. (*c*) How would you classify ferr perchloridium and ferri pyrophoph solubilis U.S.P? Is this last one merely a pyrophosphate of iron, and how would you manufacture it?

6. What is meant by water of crystalization? In what physical state is water existing as such? How much water of crystalization does acetate of sodium contain? How much anhydrous sodium acetate will one hundred pounds of sodium acetate salts yield? How would you proceed to eliminate the water? How would you term the remaining powder after the process?

PHARMACY.

1. Give a brief definition of the following terms: Ignition, incineration, fusion, calcination, deflagration, carbonization, torrification, and sublimation.

2. Given three samples of opium, containing respectively 6½ per cent., 7½ per cent., and 12 per cent. of morphine; what quantity of each must be employed to make one gallon of tincture of opium, B.P.

3. By what simple chemical reaction would you distinguish morphine from quinine?

4. Glycerine. What is it, and how obtained? Give its chemical formula, specific gravity, and chemical tests for purity, and state what those tests indicate.

5. Liq. ammon. fort. Explain its preparation, and give the equations. What is its specific gravity, its strength, by weight or volume? What are its chemical tests for purity and what do they indicate?

6. What are the substances generally employed for adulterating essential oils? Indicate a few practical means for detecting each of such adulterants.

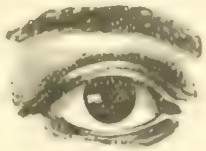
Heavy Rise in Bark and Quinine.

An unusual amount of interest has been evinced on the London market in the Dutch bark auctions which were held recently at Amsterdam, and this interest has been justified by the heavy advance in the price of bark, the average unit selling price working out nearly 50 per cent. higher than was obtained at the last sales, the exact figures being 6.27 cents per unit against 4.23. We may explain for the information of those of our readers who may not be acquainted with the methods of reckoning which prevail on the Amsterdam bark market, that this means that 6.27 cents has been paid per ½ kilo for every one per cent. of quinine contained in the bark. As practically all the quinine makers have been hanging back awaiting the results of these sales, it seems pretty clear that a rise in the price of quinine must follow. We are not inclined to think that this rise will be so marked as many appear to believe, but the signs certainly point to an advance. Quinine was recently sold in London at thirteen pence per ounce by second hand sellers.—*Brit. and Col. Druggist.*

EXTRACT OF FISH MEAT.—The latest novelty in preserved goods is extract of fish meat. It is prepared in Germany.

ACTION OF ARSENICAL DEPILATORIES.—Schroeder and Schmidt Dumons, after due investigation, have arrived at the conclusion that the arsenic has action upon the hair, but that the activity of arsenical depilatories is due solely to the calcium hydroxid and hydrosulfid.

THE OPTICAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA



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[illegible]

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The Drug Trade of Canada.....

GENTLEMEN:—Ransom's Family Receipt Book for 1898 is now in the hands of the printer. This being the first year of its publication for a number of years in Canada, I beg to offer the following description of the same:

It is a thirty-two page book with cover illustrated, and containing three hundred recipes for cooking. It is sought after by the public and I am sure will please your patrons.

We propose to furnish this book to each druggist who will furnish us with his name and address; which will be printed on each book. The purpose of the book is to advertise Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu.

Please forward your name, also number of books you could use, and they will be sent forward to you by express, prepaid from

Francis U. Kahle,
127 Bay St., TORONTO.

The Pharmacist and the Microscope*

The topic of "The Microscope in Pharmacy" is by no means a new one. In this country, for at least the past twenty years, it has been a theme upon which comparatively many have written. Upon looking over some of these papers one is struck with the loyalty of the authors to the microscope, in describing its construction, uses and even possibilities. Nevertheless, one cannot but feel that the situation has been viewed in most cases from some other standpoint rather than the practice of the profession of pharmacy. The idea that seems to pervade the atmosphere is that all that is necessary for the pharmacist is to procure the necessary apparatus (microscopes, reagents, etc.) and books and to follow the directions given. One furthermore receives the impression that, because vegetable drugs possess characteristic structures, therefore the pharmacist ought to use his microscope in determining all the drugs that he buys. The result of this kind of writing has, to some extent, hindered our progress in practical pharmacognosy in this country.

ONE MUST BE TAUGHT.

To possess a microscope and not know how to use it, or to think one knows how to use it, and spend one's time by one's self in endeavoring to interpret what is revealed there, is both money and time wasted. In order to obtain results that are reliable in using a microscope for any purpose, one must know how to use the instrument and understand the structures in the department (say botany) where it is to be used. This necessary knowledge can come only by being instructed properly. Of all the instruments yet devised in the prosecution of scientific research, there is none that requires that its user shall be better taught in the foundation and guiding principles of the science in which he engages, than the microscope. It is extremely unprofitable for any one to have the idea that he can teach himself the use of the microscope in the science in which he proposes to apply it. It looks very inviting to see a good illustration and read of sectioning, mounting and examining a drug with the microscope. It is another thing to do the work and see the points. Experience teaches us that a beginner finds no help in the illustrations of books. What the beginner needs in doing microscopical work are not illustrations or facts, but ability to use his hand, eye and brain rightly. *One must be taught, i.e., guided to knowledge.* Time must first be consumed under a competent teacher in mastering the construction of the instrument and in becoming familiar with the methods of doing microscopical work and in learning the foundation and guiding principles of morphology (both outer and inner) of the plant kingdom. After this is accomplished the student will find books helpful. Now he can use his hands properly, see with his eyes correctly and interpret with his brain rationally. The more knowledge that is gained by personal observation the stronger and more self-reliant will the student become.

A broad botanical or even biological university training is the best foundation, and is necessary to accomplish the best work with the microscope. It cannot be said, however, that this is absolutely necessary in the prosecution of the microscopical work by the pharmacist. It is necessary for him, however, to have mastered the foundation principles of physics, botany and chemistry in order to get the results that are of practical value to him. Some of our schools and colleges of pharmacy are now prepared to give their students a good start in this direction. The student must not be dismayed, but, on the contrary, expect "to make haste slowly" at first. He must exercise patience in learning to section drugs and work persistently under a competent instructor until he understands the principles of his subject. Nature does not unfold herself unless you work patiently and incessantly at her. When one problem is well worked out, the next is easier, so that by the time the student is master of his subject, results come comparatively easy.

USE AND PLACE FOR USE OF THE MICROSCOPE.

Having shown that instruction is necessary in order to secure reliable results from the use of the microscope in pharmacy, the illusion that the microscope is necessary on all occasions must be dispelled. While it is an indispensable instrument sometimes, it does not follow that it must be used always, any more than because an axe is used to chop down a large tree, therefore an axe is necessary to break up every piece of wood. The microscope has its time and its place for use by every one who is accustomed to using it in his special line of work. It is as superfluous for the educated pharmacist to use his microscope in the examination of each lot of nux vomica or calumbo that he buys as it would be for the field botanist to require to make a microscopical examination before he could determine, say, Castanea dentata or Quercus alba. In fact, it bespeaks lack of knowledge in the botanist. It likewise reflects on the professional pharmacist who wishes to make sections of those drugs which are so characteristic in crude condition, and which by experience he ought to distinguish at once. The microscope is to be employed only when more refined tests are necessary.

APPLICATIONS OF THE MICROSCOPE IN PHARMACY.

Upon the completion of a proper laboratory course, and being well grounded in the various sciences necessary for the use of the microscope in pharmacy, we must also recognize that in the use of the [illegible] the trained eye, with the other senses (educated too) are all to be applied where necessary in determination of drugs. Now, there are times when the use of the microscope alone is essential, whereas at other times it is rather a convenience in the practice of pharmacy. Some of the applications of the microscope in pharmacy are the following:

[illegible] —While appearance, odor, taste, etc., are generally sufficient aids in determining most of the commercial crude drugs one from another, still there are instances where a microscopical examination is desirable and necessary. This is especially so when certain drugs occur in relatively small pieces, or when two or more drugs that possess similar characteristics are supposed to be intermixed or incorrectly labelled. The microscopic structure will generally enable one to quickly dispose of such doubtful cases. The following crude drugs of the U.S.P. require not infrequently a microscopical examination for their accurate determination, especially when they do not appear in the forms usually seen in commerce:

Mexican sarsaparilla from Honduras sarsaparilla.

Belladonnæ radix (the horny kind) from Indula.

Belladonna folia from Stramonii folia.

Serpentaria, [1] from Spigelia.

Granatum from Xanthoxylum.

There are a few cases in the examination of crude drugs where microscopical examinations have been advocated, and while sometimes necessary, the quality and nature of adulterant may frequently be told by the eye alone, as crocus, etc.

(2) *Examination of Powdered Drugs.* —In recent years powdered drugs have been introduced to such an extent that in many retail pharmacies few crude drugs are to be found. Drugs in the powdered condition may be obtained pure, but adulteration is more easily effected. The reason for this is owing to the inability of the average pharmacist in detecting it. We notice that some State boards in their examinations give the candidates very few, if any, crude drugs for determination. In time there can be no doubt but that the candidates for the State Board examinations will be required to identify powdered drugs and pronounce on their quality. This is desirable for the sake of the profession of pharmacy, and in accord with the spirit of the State Boards in giving the candidates as practical examinations as may be possible. The microscope must, in this province, be used, as only by means of it can one determine most of the powdered drugs and pronounce on the quality of all. By means of the microscope, drugs of different origin may readily be determined, as the various sarsaparillas, sennas, ipecacs, etc.

* Presented at the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

1 [illegible] in an article to be published later.

(3) *As a Preliminary Step in the Study of Plant Constituents.*—The microscope is of undoubted service as a preliminary step in conducting chemical examinations of drugs. The nature of inorganic substances (as $CaCO_3$, CaC_2O_4, SiO_2, etc.) may readily be detected. The nature of some carbon compounds (as starch, sugar) and active principles (as oils, resins, tannins or other substances) may be detected qualitatively.

(4) *In Determining the Relative Value of Drugs.*—It not infrequently happens that two drugs of different origin or habitat are used in medicine, and that the cheaper contains the larger percentage of active principles. A chemical assay may be resorted to; but when purchasing a small quantity of a drug this might not pay. By means of the microscope, however, an approximate comparison may be instituted, even quantitative results may be obtained, as has already been shown, and will be further demonstrated in a forthcoming paper. This applies not only to powdered, but also to crude drugs. The following instances may be cited:

(*a*) *Gingers.*—The African ginger is cheaper than the Jamaica ginger, but the former contains more secretion cells, which are about the same size in both. Hence, the African, though cheapest, assays a higher percentage of oleoresin.

(*b*) *Buchus.*—The short buchu is cheaper than the long buchu, but resembles the former, and contains much larger and more numerous secretion reservoirs than the latter; hence the "short buchu" assays more oil than the other.

(5) *In Determining Loss of Active Principles.*—It is possible in some cases, without resorting to a chemical assay, to determine whether the active principles have been removed. This is notably so in drugs that contain alkaloids, secretion reservoirs or secreting hairs, as chinchona, ginger, cloves, or any labiatæ.

(6) *In Determining Identity and Quality of Spices and Foods.*—Since the introduction of spices in a powdered condition into the household there has been the most flagrant kind of adulteration practised. In many cases the microscope is the only satisfactory means for determining the purity and nature of adulterant.

A few illustrations may be given:

(*a*) Pepper is adulterated with mustard hulls, wheat flour, etc.

(*b*) Bermuda arrowroot with other arrowroots and starches.

(*c*) Tea with the leaves of Salix alba, Sambucus nigra, etc.

(7) *In Determining Unknown Drugs.*—It often occurs that a pharmacist receives for identification samples of drugs that are unknown to him. It may be that they are common indeed and indigenous to this country. The microscopic examination at once gives one a start. The compound microscope is, indeed, playing a very important part today throughout systematic botany. Certain groups or families or genera are found to possess a certain characteristic inner morphology, and this is the key to the solution. It may be that the arrangement of the elements of the fibro-vascular bundle is peculiar, or that the shape of the element (root, stem, etc.) is characteristic, or the identification may be based on the nature of secretion cells, or form and nature of hairs, etc. In leaves the habitat may sometimes be determined by reason of the structure.

(8) *In Biological and Sanitary Analysis.*—The advancing pharmacist is taking upon himself the study of these branches, which are more or less directly related to medicine, and for which there is evidently a growing demand. He is making the biological as well as chemical analysis of water, and reporting on the condition of sputum, urine, etc., of the patients of the physician. In all this kind of work the microscope is necessary.

(9) *For Other Practical Purposes.*—Recently some one wished to examine the uumber of meshes in some sieves. The compound microscope was recommended for the purpose, the principle of the method followed being the same as that used in measuring the length of cells, etc.

The microscope may be used in detecting forgery, in determining the writing on soiled labels; also in ascertaining the kind of writing paper, labels, etc., that are purchased, etc.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE USE OF THE MICROSCOPE.

From what has preceded it is seen that the microscope has a very important bearing on the practical work of the pharmacist. It would not be proper in an essay of this kind to fail to record the influence of the microscope in the training of the pharmacist. The use of the microscope does for him—as it does for all—an infinite amount of good that must not be overlooked. It makes better observers of all. The early workers with the microscope often remarked that it enabled *the worker to see with the naked eye afterwards structures that were invisible to him before he used the instrument.* By means of the simple lens one is enabled frequently to make out those characteristics of a drug that he has seen with the compound microscope. Finally, with the naked eye alone, one can, by experience, obtain results in determining the quality of drugs that are based on structure and not on ephemeral external characters.

RESULTS OF THE USE OF THE MICROSCOPE.

We must not be discouraged by reason of the sceptic and his oft-repeated question: "What is the use?" The sceptic is as useful in treating this subject as he is in other problems. In the applied sciences this question is ever before the student. The pure scientist, in his pure science, need pay no attention to the query. But the business and professional man feels it necessary to devote his energies to those things only that will bring forth useful fruits. There is, however, an insurmountable difficulty in followiug the applied sciences; one cannot predict what scientific fact or discovery will be the basis or part of a principle in the construction of some useful invention. Hence we find it necessary to take in more than we can use practically, and are silenced for the time sometimes by the question: "What is the use?" Nevertheless, we are safe in recording some of the results that accrue to the educated pharmacist from his use of the microscope. The benefits are twofold, namely, to the pharmacist and to the public.

(1) *To the Pharmacist.*—The pharmacist is able to dispense drugs, foods and spices, the purity of which he can guarantee. This means to him and for him:

(*a*) The most efficient of co-operative work with the physician.

(*b*) The building up of a good pharmacy, the name of which shall endure.

(*c*) The establishment of confidence in him by the best physicans and the public. To have a good custom one must sell good drugs.

(*d*) The pharmacist receives the value of his money for his purchases. He does not pay a high price for an inferior drug, as a Honduras price for a Mexican or other sarsaparilla.

(*e*) The conscience of the pharmacist is clear, as he knows what he is selling.

(*f*) It is also an advertisement to the pharmacist, and he may judiciously utilize it in the building up of his estate here.

(2) *To the Public.*—The public receive in return pure drugs, foods and spices. This means to them:

(*a*) Confidence in the pharmacist, which sometimes may prolong and even save life.

(*b*) Satisfaction in the goods for the money paid.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE USE OF THE MICROSCOPE.

(1) It requires an educated person to use the microscope to any advantage. A mere merchant could not use it with profit. It requires that one shall have spent time and money in acquiring a proper education. Hence they who have never been instructed by a competent teacher cannot practically avail themselves of the benefits of the use of the microscope.

(2) The cost of the outfit, being at least $25, makes some persons, who might use it profitably, think too long about purchasing a microscope.

(3) Time must be given to the use of the microscope. Many pharmacists feel that if there is any time to spare, it ought to be given to "resting up" or waiting for the next rush of business.

(4) It takes "nerve" or backbone for one to go to college, to buy a microscope, to give the time that is necessary for securing results and to believe that all will pay in the end.

(5) The merchant who wishes to purchase his goods at the lowest price, re-

THE OLD WAY

of emulsifying oil with Irish Moss, Gum Arabic etc., is not productive of the best results. The process is tedious and the emulsion unpalatable. It necessitates the use of mortar and pestle and the cleaning of soiled utensils.

THE NEW WAY

Pour the oil into a bottle, add the Emulsol and shake the mixture five seconds, then add the water and again shake vigorously one minute. Finally, add the Oil of Wintergreen dissolved in

EMULSOL

makes an Emulsion in a minute, by simply shaking with oil and water. Does not saponify the oil. Forms a true Emulsion that

DOES NOT SEPARATE

Emulsol greatly simplifies the emulsification of oils; it contains the ferments of the Pancreatic Juice, hence aids digestion. Renders Cod Liver Oil more palatable and reduces the oil globules to a minute state of division without decomposition.

Used by Druggists and Manufacturers of Emulsions.

Emulsol is put up in 2 ounce cans sufficient to make one-half gallon of 50% Emulsion. Price, 50 cents; also in 1-pound cans, price, $3.00 per pound.

FOR SALE BY JOBBERS.

CLINTON PHARMACEUTICAL CO., - Syracuse, N.Y.

SAMPLE COUPON.

CLINTON PHARMACEUTICAL CO., Syracuse, N.Y.

Please send free a sample of Emulsol to make one pint 50% Emulsion.

Signed

Post Office .. Province

"Canadian Druggist" Edition.

..Soda Fountains..

ALL druggists are interested in Soda Fountains—whether they are in the market for one or not—consequently the following letter will be found worth reading :

W. J. McCAHILL & CO., BUFFALO, N.Y., SEPT. 29, 1897.
895 Main St., City.

GENTLEMEN,—The elegant onyx Soda Fountain (the "Queen City") which you furnished me at the beginning of the season has given such eminent satisfaction that it affords me great pleasure to forward you a voluntary acknowledgement of the same. The design, quality and finish of its exterior is universally admired, while the arrangement and construction of the interior is all that can be desired for efficiency, economy, cleanliness and convenience.

During a business experience of more than twenty years I have used fountains made by the three leading manufacturers now included in the trust, and can unhesitatingly say that I have never seen an apparatus draw colder soda, more easily kept clean, or more saving of ice than yours.

Yours very truly,
R. K. SMITHER.

Mr. Smither is serving his second term as President of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, and is one of the best known druggists in the Empire State. We started in business less than a year ago, and Mr. Smither was one of our first customers. He has three stores in Buffalo—all located on prominent corners. In his Main street store he has a Matthew's fountain, in his Elmwood store he has a Puffer fountain, and in his Niagara street store is the apparatus we sold him—the beautiful "Queen City." We took a large Tuft's apparatus in exchange when we sold Mr. Smither. We consider his letter worth publishing for several reasons—not only because he is a prominent man, but because he is in a position to judge intelligently of the merits of different fountains, having purchased an apparatus from each of the three leading manufacturers in the country.

We have the simplest syrup-dispensing arrangement ever put into a soda water apparatus, and if you are contemplating the purchase of a new fountain, or intend exchanging your old one for a modern new outfit, we would be pleased to correspond with you. We are making the very finest goods in the country, and our prices are considerably lower than those of the soda fountain trust. Having all of the advantages afforded by the largest onyx works in America, and having the largest stock of onyx in the world to select from, we are in a position to offer customers more for their money than it is possible for other manufacturers to do.

Our new catalogue is now ready, and will be sent free to any address. In justice to yourself, do not place your order with anyone before giving us an opportunity to figure with you.

TERMS TO SUIT.....OLD APPARATUS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE

W. J. McCAHILL & CO.

895 Main Street, - - BUFFALO, N.Y.

is it asking too much to crave the privilege of sharing our profits with the retailer? We appreciate the value of the retail druggist's personal push in the sale of Cascarets and No-To-Bac, and are willing to pay for it. Every druggist who sells our goods and does not write us at once for our new and liberal proposition, in force Aug. 1, 1897, will lose money. Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York.

CANADIAN DRUGGISTS' EXCHANGE

CONDUCTED BY DR. W. E. HAMILL
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If You Want to Sell
If You Want to Buy **A Drug Store**

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Full data of about a dozen Stores
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It Saves Time and Money

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From 40c. to $1 per lb.

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An excellent coffee in 1 lb., 3 lb., 5 lb., and 10 lb. tins at 40c. per lb

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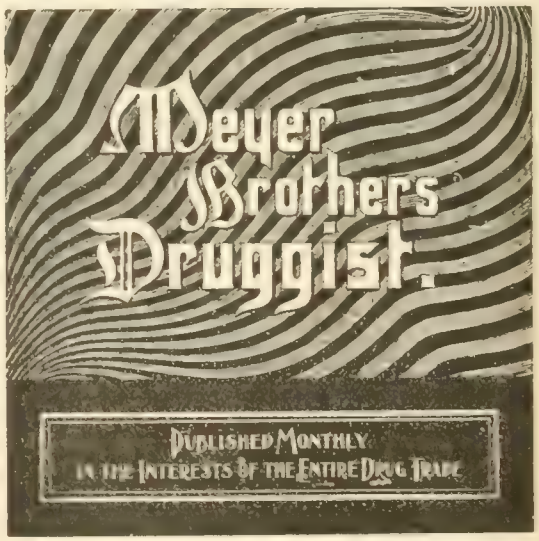

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ADDRESS

MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST,

425 CLARK AVENUE. ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

gardless of quality, does not care to be able to know whether the guarantee of the seller for purity is correct. He would rather sell impure and adulterated goods with the clear conscience of wilful ignorance.

CONCLUSION.

A good education is necessary for a professional pharmacist, and he alone who is taught properly can use the microscope advantageously.

The microscope may be utilized in so many practical ways by the educated pharmacist that the receipts far outweigh the cost and time. The light in the sky is already appearing, the clouds are rising higher and higher on the mountain-side, and the practical pharmacists are ascending one by one to higher flights than where they rested yesterday, and they follow those who it sometimes may seem are working in the clouds, yet who, nevertheless, when the light shines, are seen to be laboring for the benefit and the future of pharmacy.

Shaving Soaps.

The properties most essential to a good shaving soap are softness, mildness to the skin, economy in use, and the power of retaining a lather for the longest possible time. We may distinguish between shaving soaps properly so called, shaving pastes, and shaving solutions, and proceed to give recipes for each :

SHAVING SOAP.

Purified tallow	90 lbs.
Cocoanut oil (first quality)	10 "
Soda lye	80 "
Potash lye	20 "
Color and scent to taste.	

Most shaving soaps contain cocoanut oil, as this fat is particularly efficacious in making them lather well.

SHAVING PASTE.

Soap	10 lbs.
Alcohol	1 oz.
Oil of bitter almonds	1½ "
" bergamot	½ "
" mace	½ "
" cloves	½ "

Melt the soap with just enough water to convert it into a soft paste when cold. The paste is then well rubbed up in a marble mortar, or passed several times through a kneading machine. This treatment is necessary in order to impart to the soap that fine pearly appearance so much esteemed by consumers of this class of article.

SHAVING LIQUID.

White soap	10 lbs.
Alcohol	20 "
Orange flower water	30 "

Melt up the soap with some of the orange flower water at as low a temperature as possible, and when complete solution has taken place add the rest of the orange flower water and the alcohol. After the finished product has stood for a few hours in a closed vessel it is bottled. Some makers filter the solution, but if very pure materials are taken, and if the solution is allowed to stand and deposit any insoluble matter as we have just recommended, the filtration, which is a long and tedious process, will become quite unnecessary.

Another recipe for shaving liquid is as follows :

White soap	12 lbs.
Essence of bergamot	1 "
Alcohol	2 "
Rose water	6 "
Tincture of musk	½ oz.
" benzoin	2 "

The manipulation is the same as that described above. The soap may be dyed pink with alkanet or cochineal tincture.

To combine all the properties enumerated above many makers who make a specialty of shaving soaps prepare them at a boiling heat, The following recipe will, however, give good results at low temperature, if the proportions given and the processes described are closely adhered to.

Melt together 200 pounds of tallow and fifty pounds of cocoanut oil, and as soon as the mass is sufficiently liquid add forty pounds of potash lye (30° Be.) and 100 pounds soda lye (30° Be.) When the soap is thick enough to pour scent with oil of kummel, one pound ; oil of lavender, one pound ; oil of thyme (white), half a pound ; fennel oil, quarter of a pound.

SHAVING WINDSOR SOAP.

Melt together 400 pounds of tallow and 200 pounds of cocoanut oil. When the temperature is 110° F. stir in a mixture of 340 pounds of soda lye (34° Be.) and sixty pounds of potash lye (30° Be.). When the soap will scum in spite of stirring it is ready for pouring, and this is generally the case in about twenty minutes. Scent with oil of kummel, two pounds ; lavender oil, two and a half pounds ; and oil of thyme (white), two pounds.

YELLOW WINDSOR SOAP.

Treat as above, and at the same temperature, 250 pounds of tallow, 150 pounds of cocoanut oil, 100 pounds of palm oil, and 250 pounds of lye at 37° Be. Scent with oil of lavender, five pounds ; oil of kummel, two and a half pounds ; oil of thyme, one pound ; and oil of peppermint, one pound. If the soap is wanted darker, color with Uranian orange.

Another recipe for shaving Windsor soap, only differing in the scenting, is as follows :

Very pure white tallow	33 lbs.
Cocoanut oil (first quality)	16 "
Soda lye (30 deg. Be.)	28 "
Potash lye (30 deg. Be.)	5 "

Scent a few minutes after pouring with essence of carraways, two and a half ounces ; essence of bergamot, three and three-quarter ounces ; essence of Portugal, half an ounce ; essence of cloves, one-tenth of an ounce ; essence of lavender, one and a quarter ounces ; and essence of thyme, one and a quarter ounces.

After [illegible] remove any adherent dust.

[illegible]

Under this name a [illegible] hundred pounds of palm oil soap are melted as above, colored with coloring, and scented with :

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

The soap smells especially good when dry. —*Soap-maker and Perfumer.*

To Make Extract Vanilla

I submit my method of preparing extract of vanilla, which, after years of experimenting and trial, I have found to give me the best results. Cut the beans as short as convenient, and pound a small quantity at a time in an iron mortar, using an equal weight of rock candy to disintegrate them and absorb the oil. Put in a keg at least holding a third more than the quantity you wish to make, add the alcoholic menstruum, first in the proportion of two volumes of alcohol to one volume of water, then follow immediately with the water boiling hot, and immediately cork tight. Wrestle with this keg many times a day for four weeks, then drain off and pass through a coarse strainer into a stock keg, in which is a faucet. To the dregs in the macerating keg add about one-third of the quantity of fresh menstruum in the same proportions of water and alcohol. Macerate for four weeks, with agitation, and express without much pressure, strain (not filter) as before. Reserve this to be used as one-third of your next menstruum, and so on in all future manufactures. I have found that too long-continued maceration imparts a woody aroma to the product. I have no sympathy whatever with the addition of an atom of tonka to an article that is sent out and labeled "extract of vanilla."

I am now coming to what I consider the most important of all directions in the manufacture of this article, and a point upon which very little stress is usually laid. I refer to the age at which this extract should be sold. After it is decanted (never filter vanilla : let settle and decant) keep it at least one year before sale, and better two to five years. I find it pays me to use only Graves' triple French cologne spirit—$3.25 per gallon, though it is—just as it does in the making of colognes. After the extract is strained in the stock keg, I place that on the highest shelf in the room, and do not intend to draw from it for a year at least. The general dissatisfaction with this article is no doubt largely on account of its sale as soon as finished, for you would not recognize the article after a year's age,

especially when kept in wood ; and maybe your patron's last purchase from you was a year or more old when the present purchase was new. Does it evaporate when so kept? Certainly, and that must be estimated in the cost. I have found that in working a seven and a half-gallon lot there is a loss by maceration and evaporation in a year's keeping of one gallon at least. I use at least one and one-half ounces of bean to the pint, and there is no economy in using a dry, cheap, trashy bean ; get the best, without going in for "fancy" sorts, but get a rich, full-flavored, unsplit bean, such as sells at first hands to-day for $10 to $12 per pound, in small lots of five or ten pounds.—*J. K. Williams, in Omaha Druggist.*

Patents and Trade-Marks Granted Oct. 5th and 12th Relating to Pharmacy.

PATENTS.

Willard E. Dow, Braintree, Mass., Electric apparatus for surgical purposes, 591160.

Winfield Harbaugh, Alameda, Cal., Adjustable support for invalids, 591099.

Alexander G. Hunter, Toronto Junction, Canada, Apparatus for disinfecting and deodorizing purposes, 591352.

Bradford McGregor, Covington, Ky., Inhaler, 591052.

James T. Brayton, Chicago, Ill., Ophthalmoscope, 591617.

Napoleon Du Brul, Cincinnati, Ohio, Atomizer, 591745.

George Merling, Berlin, Germany, Compound of gamma-oxypiperidin-carbo-acids and making the same, 591483.

Jean R. Moise, Paris, France, Making cyanids, 591675.

TRADE MARKS.

Joseph Bouillot, Paris, France, Medicinal preparation for use in lieu of cod liver oil, 30619.

George W. Hancock, Chicago, Ill., Preparation for healing and reducing inflammatory diseases of the skin, 30617.

Sameul A. Harrison, Anutt, Mo., Liniment or oil for internal and external use, 30618.

Jacob Ries, Shakopee, Mass., Table mineral waters and carbonated beverages, 30630.

Jacob Ries, Shakopee, Mass., Table mineral waters, 30631.

Margaret A. & M. A. Van Nest, Binghamton, N.Y., Cosmetics, 30615.

W. A. Ross & Sons, Limited, Belfast, Ireland, Ginger ale, orangeade, and soda water, 30632.

W. A. Ross & Sons, Limited, Belfast, Ireland, Ginger ale and soda water, 30633.

Youngling & Son, Pottsville, Pa., Malt extract, 30622.

Bronx Chemical Co., Yonkers, N.Y., Homœopathic medicines and remedies, 30679,

Medical: Granted October 19th and 26th.

PATENTS.

Myer Dittenhoefer, New York, N.Y., Syringe, 591958.

John M. MacVean, Chicago, Ill., Syringe, 591859.

Daniel B. Marsh, Blackheath, Canada, Apparatus for examining hearts, lungs, etc., 592154.

Johan P. Fangel, Brooklyn, N.Y., Soda-water can, 592490.

Isaac N. Miller & J. B. Moss, St. Joseph, Mo., Bougie, 592659.

Samuel Schwarz, New York, N.Y., Disinfecting apparatus, 596746.

TRADE MARKS.

Boekel & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Atomizers, laryngoscopes, rectal dilators, sterilizers, etc., 30694.

Edward C. Clough, Boston, Mass., Inhaler and contents, 30693.

George R. Farlee, New York, N.Y., Dextrinized barley-flour for medicinal purposes, 30711.

Hastings & McIntosh Company, Philadelphia, Pa., Supporters, 30695.

John E. Hunter, Wildwood, Pa., Hair invigorator, 30701.

Ladd & Coffin, New York, N.Y., Perfumes, colognes, etc., 30709.

Ladd & Coffin, New York, N.Y., Perfumes, colognes, 30710.

Horace Patchen, Tillanook, Oregon, Remedies for influenza, congestive chills, etc., 30697.

Joshua L. Rogers, Kansas City, Mo., Salve, cordial, etc., 30700.

Charles J. Ulrici, New York, N.Y., Remedy for anema and nerve disorders, and tonics for the nerves and blood, 30699.

Vereinigte Chininfabriken Zimmer & Co., Gesellschaft mit Beschrankter, Haftung, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, Derivatives of chinchona alkaloids, 30696.

Crystal Water Company, Buffalo, N.Y., Pure distilled water, etc., 30741.

J. H. Davis & Co., Hot Springs, Ark., Blood-purifying remedies, 30749.

Gustave E. Dolle, Bremen, Germany, Blood strengthener, 30751.

Thomas W. Hobron, Honolulu, Hawaii, St. Joseph, Mich., and San Francisco, Cal., Prepared food for infants, invalids, and dyspeptics, 30742.

Anton P. F. Kufeke, Germany, Prepared food for infants, etc., 30743.

S. Kutnow & Co., London, England, Remedy for asthma, bronchitis, etc., 30754.

Paris Medicine Company, St. Louis, Mo., Remedy for coughs, colds, etc., 30753.

Jacob Pfeiffer, Akron, Ohio, Surgical instruments, 30746.

Wm. C. Shields, St. Louis, Mo., Cathartics, 30747.

Edward B. & C. Smith, Chicago, Ill., Certain named medicinal preparations and soaps, 30759.

Tennessee Brewing Co., Memphis, Tenn., Malt extract, 30739.

Triton Remedy Co., Chicago. Ill., and Crawfordsville, Ind., Vegetable remedy in tablet form, 30748.

Wallace Asthma Cure Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Remedies for bronchitis and asthma, 30755.

Wm. H. Walz, Hot Springs, Ark., Medicines for purifying the blood, 30752

Joseph R. Witzel, Philadelphia, Pa., Medicines for treatment of bacteriological diseases, 30756.

Important Decision.

For some three years past a suit has been pending between Messrs. Johnson & Johnson, of Brunswick, New Jersey, against Messrs. Bauer & Black, of Chicago, Illinois, for infringement of their trade mark and style of package, etc. The trade mark which is well-known to the trade, consists of a red Greek cross. The defendants, Messrs. Bauer & Black, have used a Maltese cross in white and gilt, with a red circle thereon, and the words and letters "B. & B., trade mark." The case came up at the Court of Appeals recently, before Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Showalter. Judge Jenkins, in delivering the finding of the court said : "It sufficiently appears by the testimony that the goods of the appellant have come to be known and are offered, ordered and sold as "Red Cross Plasters," and we cannot but think that the Maltese cross adopted by the appellee, in so far as it contains a red circle, has a tendency to promote confusion and will interfere with the legitimate trade of the appellant. It may be true that those engaged in the trade and acquainted with the manufacture of both parties would not be deceived ; but as the goods of the appellant have come to be known as "Red Cross Plasters," and notwithstanding a discriminating examination would detect the distinctions in the trade-marks, the casual observer might easily be mistaken, and imposition would be easy. The red cross speaks to the eye, and the article being known by that designation speaks also to the ear by that name. It is the one peculiar and commanding feature imposed upon the package to designate its origin, and in the absence of critical examination the one manufacture may readily be imposed upon the purchaser desiring the other."

Judgment was given in favor of the appellant, and restraining the appellee from using "the Maltese or other description of cross of red color," and also to account with respect to damages which have accrued by reason of using the design.

The Chinese doctor's fee varies from fourpence up to one shilling, so at least there can be no dissatisfaction with the price charged for medical knowledge in China.

SPARKING OF EXALGIN AND QUININE VALERIANATE.—A writer in the *Chemist and Druggist* says that when rubbing valerianate of quinine and exalgin forcibly in a porcelain mortar, distinct and vivid phosphorescent flashes were produced simlar to those seen when sugar is broken in the dark, but much brighter.

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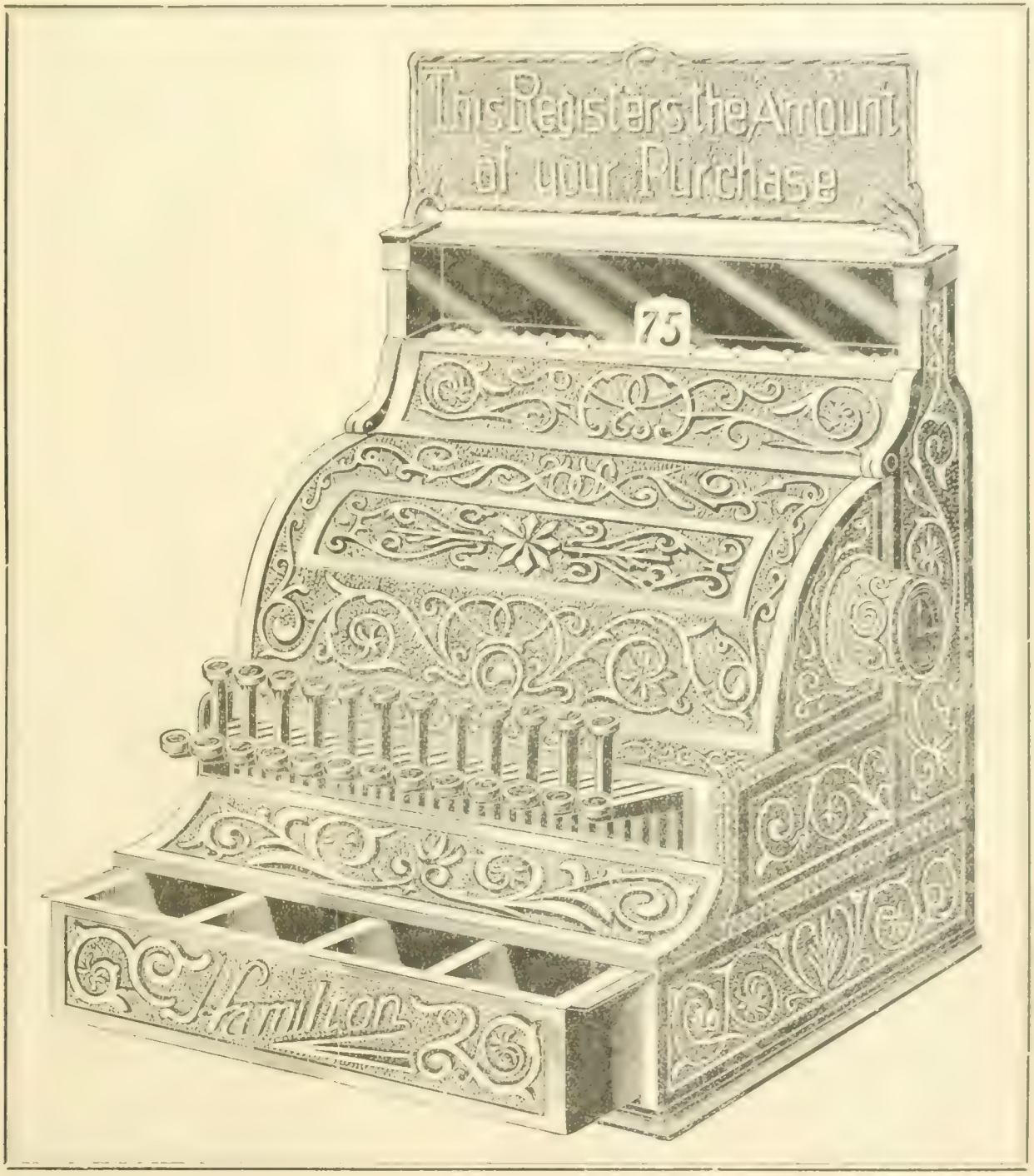

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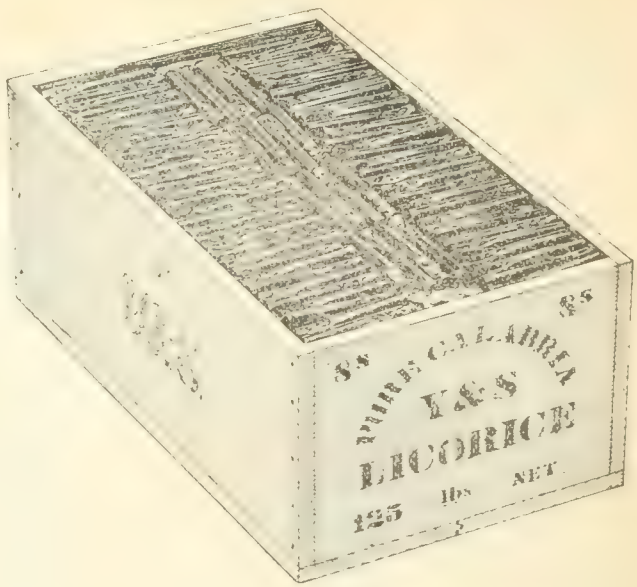

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Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion

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Licorice and a Well-known Firm Who Make It

Not one person in a thousand, who sell it, have the remotest idea as to what licorice is, how it is prepared for the market, or where it comes from. At the same time the preparation of it for commercial ends, in other words, the manufacture of the crude product into the refined substance that the public are in the habit of purchasing, comprises one of the world's most important industries, being used medicinally chiefly as a demulcent, especially in bronchial affections, while it is also consumed in vast quantities in the manufacture of confections, tobacco, and for brewing purposes.

Licorice (liquorice) was in former times spelled lickorice, lickerice and licourize respectively; and licorice-plant, to give the literal Greek meaning, signifies "sweet-root." The plant is leguminous, and it is from the root that the licorice of commerce is taken. It is a perennial herbaceous plant, whose growth reaches from four to five feet; the branches are sparing, and bear pinnate leaves and bluish, pea-like flowers which grow in spikes. The length of the root is three to four feet. It will be remembered that Chaucer, in the Miller's Tale," 1, 504, says:

"But first he cheweth greyn and lycorys,
To smellen sweete."

The great poet's familiarity with the plant was due to the fact that licorice was and is a product of Yorkshire, England, where it is made into a confection known as Pontefract cakes; and it is also an industry cultivated in Surrey, England. It is, properly speaking, however, a Southern European industry, the plant growing especially on the Mediterranean coast, and its geographical limits travel eastward throughout central Asia and China. The quality best appreciated in England is made in Calabria, and is sold under the names of Solazzi and Corigliana juice. Spain, on account of its soil, and climatic conditions, is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of licorice. The Spanish root is used entirely by the best manufacturers of stick licorice, as it is sweeter and more delectable, while the Greek and kindred species of root are employed for making the mass used in the manufacture of tobacco, etc.

Nothing but the root of the plant is utilized and its quality varies according to the soil. The root is pulled at intervals of three, four or five years, according to circumstances, by digging trenches and pulling the root until it breaks. After a year or two a stem appears above the ground and in the spring it flowers. From the time the stem shows, until the flowers have fallen, the root is not in condition to extract as the sap does not return to the root until then. From September to March the crop is gathered and is then cured or dried. It requires from four to five months to properly "cure" before becoming marketable, and a dry climate is necessary for this purpose. Asiatic Turkey, Greece, Italy and the Sicilies produce this plant as well, but with varying quantity and flavor in the extract.

Among the pioneer licorice manufacturers on the North American continent are Young & Smylie, of Brooklyn, N.Y. The business of this firm was established in 1845, just 52 years ago, and it has gradually developed until it is to-day the largest of the kind in the world. The output of the firm is from 25,000 to 30,000 pounds daily, and the number of hands employed is from 125 to 190.

The founder of the firm was Mr. Abel Smith, a brother-in-law of Mr. C. A. Smylie, deceased. In addition to Mr. George Young, the present head of the firm, its members comprise Mr. Thomas H. Bauchle, and Messrs. Charles A. and Adolphe E. Smylie, sons of the late Mr. Smylie.

Mr. Chas A. Smylie, Brooklyn.

The fact that the business has grown to what it is to day is not due to the mere fact of age. It is because the firm has made quality the aim of its products. Even the very cheapest line the firm turns out is made of good, pure ingredients. Licorice in all its forms and specialties is manufactured by the firm, and it is sent to every city in America, and to many of the South American and European centres of trade.

Among the styles of licorice made by Young & Smylie may be mentioned the "Y. & S." brand of stick licorice in various sizes; "Ringed" licorice, sticks averaging 17 to the pound; "Acme" licorice pellets, in handsomely decorated glass-front tin cans of 5 lbs. net, and in tar, licorice and tulu wafers in hand-[illegible] (Y. & S.) lozenges in glass jars; "Purity," [illegible] blocks, containing the firm's best lozenges; [illegible] pliable licorice in plugs, with tin tags, an excellent seller; triple tunnel tubes of pliable licorice, etc.

In Canada the consumption of Young & Smylie's licorice is gradually increasing. Mr. Charles A. Smylie, whose portrait is given herewith, and for which, together with these notes, we are indebted to the *Canadian Grocer*, has represented the firm in Canada for about fifteen years, and is, no doubt, known to a great many of our readers.

We notice by a recent issue of a New York paper that Young & Smylie have been compelled to vacate their old quarters at 54 to 64 South Fifth street, Brooklyn, L.I. "The new East River bridge is to end here," says the journal in question, "and the blocks beginning on the river front, crossing Kent avenue and running eastward to within 100 feet of Wythe avenue, between South Fifth and South Sixth streets, are to be used as an anchorage. The river front block cost the city $350,000, and the portion of the other block will reach a trifle over $319,000. This, in addition to the $6,000,000 that the bridge will cost, and about $900,000 for the New York side approach and other expenses—a total of $7,500,000. Against such an array of figures the house of Messrs. Young & Smylie were obliged to throw up their hands. But the quarters which they will move into about November 1st will give them one of the largest factories in Greater New York. The premises comprise a plot covering an area of 125 x 300 feet, consisting of one building, 50 x 240 feet, four stories; one building, 50 x 100 feet, two stories, and one building, 25 x 50 feet, two stories. There are 375 horse-power engines and 400 horse-power boilers, and every modern facility will be afforded for manufacturing, including the increase of hands beyond the present staff of 125 persons. The plant is located in Lorimer, Bayard and Richardson streets, in the Eastern District.

TRIMETHYLAMINE IN HOPS.—Trimethylamine is not, as has been maintained, a normal constituent of hops, but according to Behrens (*Jour. Chem. Soc.*) is the result of a peculiar bacterial fermentation.

PRODUCTION OF ACETYLENE.—A French physicist, Chassevant, has found that by adding alcohol to the water the generation of acetylene gas from calcium carbid can be regulated much better than by using water alone.

Snow-Globe Colors.*

AMBER.

Powdered dragon's blood	1 part.
Sulphuric acid	4 parts.
Distilled water	a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the dragon's blood in the acid for about half an hour or until solution is complete, and dilute the mixture with distilled or soft water till the desired tint is obtained.

CRIMSON.

1.—Solution ferric chloride	40 parts.
Ammonia water	27 parts.
Acetic acid	59 parts.
Alcohol	186 parts.
Distilled water	6946 parts.

Add the iron solution to the water, then add successively the alcohol, acetic acid, and ammonia water, and filter.

2. Iodine	1 part.
Potassium iodide	1 part.
Hydrochloric acid	18 parts.
Distilled water	480 parts.

Dissolve the iodine and potassium iodide in the water, add the hydrochloric acid, and filter.

GREEN.

1.—Cupric sulphate	9 parts.
Hydrochloric acid	8 parts.
Distilled water	84 parts.

Dissolve the copper salt in the water, add the acid, and filter.

2.—Verdigris	1 part.
Sulphuric acid	sufficient.
Distilled water	9 parts.

Mix the verdigris with the acid, set aside for a few minutes, add to the distilled water, and filter.

GRASS GREEN.

Cupric sulphate	7 parts.
Ammonium chloride	7 parts.
Distilled water	186 parts.

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, add the ammonium chloride, dissolve, and filter.

DARK GREEN.

Cupric sulphate	1 part.
Ammonia water	9 parts.
Potassium bichromate	enough to color.
Distilled water	240 parts.

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the distilled water, add the ammonia water and enough of a solution of potassium bichromate to give the desired tint, and filter.

EMERALD GREEN.

Nickel	85 parts.
Hydrochloric acid	132 parts.
Nitrous acid	55 parts.
Distilled water	3728 parts.

Dissolve the nickel in the hydrochloric acid, add the water, and then the nitrous acid, and filter.

OLIVE GREEN.

Cupric sulphate	35 parts.
Hydrochloric acid	16 parts.
Iron subcarbonate	4 parts.
Distilled water	450 parts.

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water and the iron in the acid; mix the two solutions, and filter.

ILLA GREEN.

Nickel	1 part.
Nitric acid	4 parts.
Distilled water	495 parts.
Potassium bichromate,	a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the nickel in the nitric acid, add the water and enough of solution of potassium bichromate to give the desired color, and filter.

ORANGE.

1.—Potassium bichromate	4 parts.
Nitric acid	1 part.
Distilled water	120 parts.

Dissolve the potassium bichromate in the water, add the acid, and filter.

2.—Dissolve gamboge or Annatto in potassa solution, dilute with water, and add a little alcohol.

RED.

1.—Cobalt carbonate	30 grains.
Hydrochloric acid	sufficient.
Ammonium carbonate	sufficient.
Distilled water, enough to make	1 gal.

Filter.

2.- Cobalt nitrate	1 ounce.
Ammonium carbonate, a	sufficient quantity.
Water	1 gallon.

Dissolve the cobalt nitrate in two pints of water, and add a strong solution of ammonium carbonate until the precipitate formed is redissolved, then dilute with the rest of the water. (Said to be permanent.)

BRIGHT RED.

Cochineal	4 parts.
Potassium bitartrate	2 parts.
Sulphuric acid	5 parts.
Alum	4 parts.

DARK RED.

Alum	1 part.
Potassium iodide	1 part.
Distilled water	490 parts.

Dissolve the alum and potassium iodide in the water, and filter.

BLOOD RED.

Cobalt metal	2 parts.
Nitric acid	8 parts.
Ammonia water	19 parts.
Alum	1 part.
Distilled water	220 parts.

VIOLET.

1.—Cudbear	1 part.
Ammonia water	4 parts.
Distilled water	95 parts.

2.—To a solution of cobalt nitrate in a solution of ammonium carbonate, add enough solution of copper ammonio-sulphate to obtain the desired shade.

YELLOW.

1.—Potassium bichromate	3 parts.
Sodium carbonate	2 parts.
Distilled water	95 parts.

Dissolve the potassium bichromate in the water, add the sodium carbonate, and when solution is complete, filter.

2.—Potassium bichromate	1 part.
Nitric acid	2 parts.
Distilled water	27 parts.

Dissolve the potassium salt in the water, add the nitric acid, and filter.

BLUE.

1.—Copper sulphate, Alum	of each, 14 parts.
Sulphuric acid	13 parts.
Distilled water	437 parts.

Dissolve the alum and the copper salt in the water, cautiously add the sulphuric acid, and filter.

2.—Copper sulphate	1 part.
Ammonia water	4 parts.
Distilled water	95 parts.

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the distilled water, add the ammonia, and filter.

PURPLE.

1.—Copper sulphate	7 parts.
Water	52 parts.
French gelatin	4 parts.
Boiling water	52 parts.
Solution potassa	985 parts.

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the cold water, and the gelatin in the hot water; mix the two solutions, and add the potassa; shake the mixture occasionally during ten hours, then decant, dilute with enough distilled water to make the desired tint, and filter. (Said to yield a brilliant purple color.)

2. Verdigris	11 parts.
Ammonia water	63 parts.
Distilled water	926 parts.

Mix the water and the ammonia, add the verdigris, and when solution is effected, filter.

Merck's Report.

THE FIRST THANKSGIVING DINNER.—The first Thanksgiving dinner was celebrated in America two hundred and seventy-six years ago, at Plymouth, Massachusetts. The whole American army was present—it numbered twenty men. Miles Standish, the backward lover of Priscilla, sat at the feast, while Priscilla served at the tables. The story will appear in the November issue of *The Ladies' Home Journal.* Here Indians and whites sat down together by the tables set in the woods, and enjoyed the roast turkey, beechnuts, clam chowder, fish, salad, cakes, fruit, and other delicacies provided. It was at this historic dinner that the first oysters were served. The illustrations of the article show portraits of the Pilgrim fathers.

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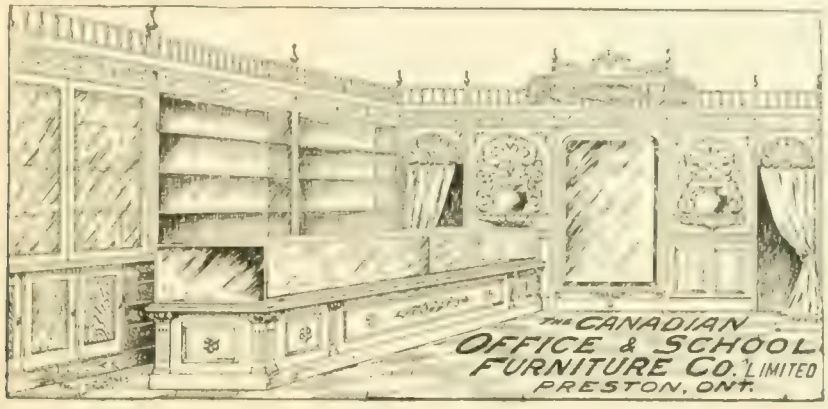

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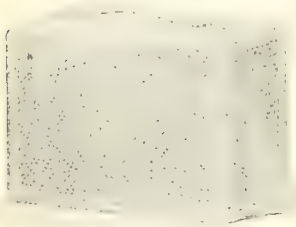

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Answers to Correspondents.

A Subscriber: Carbon's Hydrum Developer and Carbon's Hydrum Developer are both from private formulæ, which cannot be obtained. The preparations may be had from Messrs. Stuart, Eakins & Ferris, 83 Bay street, Toronto.

J. A. H.: Blitz's Flashlight Powder is a proprietary article, and the formula has not been made public. The following has been recommended:

Pure magnesium
Permanganate of potash, equal parts, by weight.

Care must be taken in mixing these powders.

The Pharmacist as a Photographic Dealer.*

As stated in a previous paper on this subject, the average amateur is always glad to buy ready made solutions put up in convenient form, and a great deal depends upon the way in which they are put up. The class of amateur who is willing to buy a "pig in a poke" or a solution of unknown composition is rapidly decreasing, and it is as well to bear this in mind, particularly in the case of developers and toning baths.

DEVELOPERS.

Pyrogallol, more familiarly called pyro, is still the main developing agent, and it is now more generally used with soda than with any other alkali. Some few years ago potash was used, and prior to that ammonia. The normal developer—that is to say, one which may be taken as the mean of all the pyro-developers recommended by the plate-makers—is

Pyro	3 grs.
Potassium bromide	0.3 grs.
Sodium carbonate	24 grs.
Water	to 1 oz.

But whilst a developer may be made up on these lines, it will be found more practicable to make the developer up in the form of a 10 per cent. solution. Pyro is readily oxidized, and, therefore, it is necessary to combine it with some preservative, such as sodium sulphite or potassium metabisulphite; of the two, the latter is to be preferred, and the quantity should never exceed half that of the pyro, because when equal quantities are used, the solution in time gets so acid that it requires far more alkali to produce the

Pharmaceutical Journal (Eng.).

normal developer for all plates. For over-exposure, this quantity may be increased to 80 minims and for under-exposure to 10 minims per ounce.

To make this solution, dissolve the metabisulphite in 6 ozs. of water, and, if necessary, filter it, and then open a fresh bottle of pyro and pour on the solution, and make the total bulk up to 73 drachms, and immediately bottle. When the pyro has been dissolved, the solution must not be filtered, or it will become slightly discolored. To make a 10 per cent. solution of sodium carbonate is hardly advisable, as it will take up such a large bulk; so it will be preferable to make it four times that strength, and it will then be as follows:

Potassium bromide	25 grs.
Sodium carbonate	4 ozs.
Distilled water	73 drachms

Label: "Ten per cent. Solution of Pyro."

Every ten minims correspond to 1 grain of dry pyro. Thirty minims will be sufficient [illegible]

[illegible] to one-half or less; in under-exposure, increase to 1½ drachms. If potash is to be the alkali, then the sodium carbonate in the above formula must be replaced by 1,344 grs. of potassium carbonate.

[illegible] veloper, but has lately been ousted by the newer developers, and a normal developer is:

[illegible]

Unfortunately it is not possible [illegible] per cent. solution of hydroquinone, but there will be no difficulty if alcohol be used, as in the following formula

Hydroquinone	1 oz.
[illegible]	4
Absolute alcohol	to 9 ozs., 1 dr.

Label: "Ten Per Cent. Solution of Hydroquinone," the rest being a copy of the label for the pyro developer.

With hydroquinone it is usual to use a caustic alkali, such as potassium or sodium hydrate, and 4 grains of either should be used to the ounce, so that the alkaline solution for use with this will be:

[illegible]	[illegible]
Potassium bromide	36 grs.
Sodium sulphite	2 ozs.
[illegible]	[illegible]

The reason why sulphite is used with the alkali is to prevent the discoloration of the developer in the dish.

Label: "Alkaline Solution for Hydroquinone."

One drachm should be mixed with 30 minims of 10 per cent. solution of hydroquinone and diluted with sufficient water to make 1 oz.

Hydroquinone is a great favorite for one-solution developers, which are applicable to all classes of work, but is, in my opinion, far surpassed by glycine, to which I shall refer presently. As a one-solution developer we may take the fol-

Potassium metabisulphite	1 oz.
Potassium ferrocyanide	1 oz.
[illegible]	[illegible]

Dissolve in—

Distilled water	[illegible]

and add—

[illegible]	[illegible]

dissolved in—

Distilled water	2 ozs.

and make the total bulk measure 10 fluid ozs.

Label: "For Negative Work."

For under-exposure, mix 1 oz. with 3 ozs. of water; for correct exposure, use 6 ozs. of water and add 6 grs. of potassium bromide; for over-exposure, add 8 ozs. of water and 16 grs. of bromide. For bromide paper and lantern slides, use the same as for over-exposure.

Metol by itself is not so satisfactory for negative work, but in conjunction with pyro it gives an excellent developer, particularly for snapshot work, and the following will be found very satisfactory:

Metol	180 grs.
Pyrogallol	220 grs.
Potassium Metabisulphite	1 oz.
Potassium Bromide	80 grs.
Distilled Water to	10 oz.

Dissolve the metol in 5 oz. of water, add the metabisulphite, shake till dissolved, then add the pyro and bromide, and make the total bulk measure 10 oz.

Label: "Pyro and Metol Developer."

For use dilute 2 drs. with 6 drs. of water, and mix with 48 grs. carbonate of soda dissolved in 1 oz. of water.

If preferred the soda solution may be sent out, and in this case that suggested for pyro should be used, and the bromide omitted from the pyro and metol.

Glycine is a developer very much neglected which well deserves attention, as it never stains, gives beautifully clean negatives and keeps well, and is applicable to bromide paper, and lantern slides as well. It may be sent out either in the form of a one or two solution developer; for the former the following may be used:

Sodium Sulphite	720 grs.
Potassium Carbonate	1080 grs.
Potassium Bromide	60 grs.
Glycine	½ oz.
Distilled Water to	10 oz.

Dissolve in the above order.

Label: "One Solution Developer."

For negative work dilute 2 drs. of the above with 6 drs. of water; or bromide paper and slides use 9 drs. of water.

For a two-solution developer the following can be used:

A.	Glycine	300 grs.
	Sodium Sulphite	2½ oz.
	Distilled Water to make	10 oz.
B.	Potassium Carbonate	1 oz.
	Potassium Bromide	20 grs.
	Distilled Water to make	4 oz.

For use mix 3 drs. "A" and "B" and dilute with 8 drs. of water, for bromide paper and lantern slides use 12 drs. of water.

INTENSIFIERS.

As regards intensifiers, there are two which are special favorites, the first being known as Monckhoven's potassio cyanide intensifier, which is made as follows:

A.	Mercuric Chloride	100 grs.
	Ammonium Chloride	100 grs.
	Distiled Water to	10 oz.
B.	Silver Nitrate	100 grs.
	Distilled Water to	10 oz.
	Potassium Cyanide	*q.s.*

The first solution requires but little comment, but to make the second dissolve the silver in half the water and the cyanide in 2 ozs. of water, and add the latter to the silver gradually in small quantities, shaking after each addition till the silver cyanide first thrown down is nearly all dissolved, but not quite. There should always be some left, and therefore the solution must not be filtered. The total bulk of the solution should be made up to 10 ozs.

Label: "Mercury Intensifier — Poison."

When the negative has been thoroughly freed from hypo, immerse in "A" solution till it appears quite white on the back; then wash thoroughly and immerse in "B" till it appears black when examined from the glass side.

Another favorite, which is in the form of a single solution, is—

Uranium nitrate	100 grs.
Potassium ferridcyanide	100 grs.
Glacial acetic acid	½ oz.
Distilled water to	10 ozs.

The only point about making this is to well wash the ferridcyanide from any adherent powder before mixing with the uranium.

Label: "One-Solution Intensifier."

The negative must be thoroughly freed from hypo and then immersed in the solution, and then rinsed and dried.

NOTE.—This intensifier acts very energetically, and therefore care should be taken not to carry the process too far. Negatives intensified in this may be reduced by immersion in a five per cent. solution of ammonia.

Another intensifier, which has been lately put on the market under a high-sounding title, is the bromide of copper suggested many years ago:

A. Sulphate of copper	249 grs.
Distilled water, to	5 ozs.
B. Potassium Bromide	230 grs.
Distilled water, to	5 ozs.

Mix and, if necessary, filter.

Label: "Bromide of Copper Intensifier."

The negative must be free from hypo and then immersed, in daylight, in the solution, and after well washing should be redeveloped with any developer, such as metol or hydroquinone, but not with pyro and ammonia. If very great intensification is required, rinse the negative only and flow over with a 10 per cent. solution of silver nitrate and thoroughly wash.

The best reducer is that known as Belitzski's, as follows:

Potassium ferric oxalate	200 grs.
Sodium sulphite	200 grs.
Distilled water	5 ozs.

Dissolve the iron salt, add the sulphite, and shake till dissolved. The solution will be blood red. To this add

Oxalic acid (crystal)	75 grs.

Shake well till the solution turns bright green; then pour off from any undissolved acid and add

Sodium hyposulphite	2½ ozs.

and sufficient distilled water to make the total bulk measure 10 fluid ounces.

Label: "One-Solution Reducer."

The negatives may be just rinsed when they are taken from the fixing bath, and then immersed in the solution till nearly reduced enough, then well washed. A slight reduction continues during washing. This reducer may be used over and over again, till it works too slow or is quite yellow. It must be kept in the dark. Negatives which have been dried should be soaked in water till thoroughly moist before being reduced.

Both the reducer and intensifiers given above may be applied to bromide papers and lantern slides, but the uranium intensifier gives a rich, warm, brown image.

A NEW REDUCER.

M. Mathet suggests the following as a reducer, and states that it is a great improvement on Howard Farmer's ferridcyanide reducer, as it does not attack the half tones so much as the latter, and is applicable to every silver process. It consists of two solutions.

1. Eau Celeste.

Distilled water	625 parts.
Sulphate of copper	1 part.
Liq. ammonia	quant. suff.

Sufficient ammonia should be added to redissolve the precipitate first formed.

2. Hyposulphite.

Water	100 parts.
Hypo	1 part.

For negatives mix immediately before use:

Eau celeste, No. 1	1 part.
No. 2 solution	1 part.
Water	6 parts.

For albuminized or gelatino-chloride paper:

No. 1 solution	10 parts.
No. 2 solution	1 part.
Water	190 parts.

For bromide paper:

No. 1 solution	20 parts.
No. 2 solution	2 parts.
Water	180 parts.

IMPROVING IPECAC.—A small quantity of oil of cloves added to ipecac, when used in small doses, is said to correct its nauseating properties.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE OF VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM.—According to Allen and Krumer the activity of this bark depends upon valerianic acid, besides a resin they term viburnin. Francois (*Repert. de Pharm.*) however, holds that the acid is carproic acid, and not as stated by the authors named.

EVERBLOOMING ROSES.—Among the novelties announced in Europe (*Meehan's Monthly*) is a new race of roses, from the rosa multiflora. The varieties have assumed an ever-blooming character.

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The Canadian Druggist

Formulary.

EUCALYPTUS TOOTH PASTE.

Calcium carb., precip'd	5½ ozs.
Soap powder	1½ "
Wheat starch	1½ "
Carmine	15½ grs.
Peppermint oil	30 drops.
Geranium oil	30 "
Eucalyptus oil	60 "
Oil of clove	12 "
Oil of anise	12 "

Mix thoroughly, and make into a paste with alcohol and glycerin in equal parts. —*Rev. de Pharm.*

PALATABLE CASTOR OIL.

A palatable emulsion of castor oil may be prepared as follows:

Powdered acacia	4 drachms.
Castor oil	1 fluid oz.
Elixir saccharin	20 minims.
Oil bitter almond	1 minim.
Oil clove	2 minims.
Distilled water	q.s. ad 2 fluid ozs.

Dissolve the gum in sufficient water, and add the castor oil gradually; lastly add the flavoring.

Glycosin, saccharin, and dulcin are all soluble to some extent in castor oil, and are serviceable for imparting a sweet and pleasant flavor, masking to some extent the disagreeable taste of the oil.—*Practitioner.*

AN OINTMENT FOR CHILBLAINS.

R	Camphor	20 grains.
	Balsam of Peru	7 "
	Oil of almonds	2 drachms.
	Lanolin	6 "
	Rose water	6 "

—*Journal des Praticiens.*

ACIDULATED GLYCERIN FOR COUGHS.

Acid. phosphoric. dil	½ oz.
Acet. ipecacuanhæ	6 drs.
Spt. æther. nit	2 "
Spt. chloroformi	3 "
Glycerin, to make	8 "

Mix. Dose: a teaspoonful.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

DRESSING FOR YELLOW OR BROWN SHOES.

A correspondent of the *Drogisten Zeitung* gives the following:

Yellow wax	2 parts.
Stearin	1 "
Linseed oil	1 "

Melt together, and when well melted remove from the fire, and add six parts of oil of turpentine and one part of gold-ochre. Keep the mixture warm enough to retain its fluidity. In another vessel melt one part of good hard soap in ten parts of water, and pour the solution, little by little, under constant stirring, into the first mixture. Add sufficient hot water, under constant stirring, to make forty parts. Stir until cold. Fill into wide-mouthed bottles.—*National Druggist.*

ACETONE COLLODION.

Skinner suggests that acetone collodion may be made thus: Pyroxylin, 16 grains; camphor, 3 grains; acetone, 1 ounce. Another formula, which is largely used in photography, and would be useful to dermatologists, is as follows: Pyroxylin, 10 grains; white Castile soap, 6 grains; ether (sp. gr. 0.720), 1 ounce; ethylic alcohol, ½ ounce. The soap is rubbed down with the alcohol, and the other ingredients added, and the whole shaken together. After allowing to settle, the clear liquid is filtered through cotton wool.—*Brit. Jour. Derm., Phar. Jl.*

GREASE-PROOF PAPER.

Zimmerman states that parchment paper drawn through a 2 or 3 per cent. solution of pyroxylin in ether-alcohol or other solvent is rendered quite grease proof. The film formed upon evaporation is firmly united to this kind of paper, while water detaches it from ordinary paper. If the parchment paper be treated first with a 3 to 5 per cent. solution of cuprammonium success is assured, though the paper may be very stout and hard.—*Phar. Era.*

CHOCOLATE COATED PILLS.

Schlicht, in the *Apotheke Zeitung* says: Shake up the pills in a hollow globular vessel with gum arabic mucilage and powdered chocolate alternately until they are covered to the desired thickness. Then shake them again in a similar receptacle of metal, or an ordinary tin box, one half of which has been slightly warmed. This makes a simple but elegant coating.

NON-BLISTERING MUSTARD PLASTER.

According to Flebert, a mustard plaster made according to the following directions will not blister the most sensitive skin: Two teaspoonfuls of mustard, two of flour, two of ground ginger. Do not mix too dry. Place between two pieces of old muslin and apply. If it burns too much at first, lay an extra piece of muslin between it and the skin; as the skin becomes accustomed to the heat, take the extra piece of muslin away.—*Western Druggist.*

VARNISH FOR BOTTLE TOPS.

	Parts.
Ruby shellac	25
Venice turpentine	5
Methylated spirit	120

Color with a solution of aniline dye in spirit. This is applied by dipping the article to be coated.

KLAMANN'S DUSTING POWDER.

Talcum (powdered)	5 drachms.
Salicylic acid	3 grains.
Calcined magnesia	1½ drachms.

M. Make a powder.

The talc and magnesia should not only be well powdered, but should be passed through a fine sieve. After the ingredients of the above formula are thoroughly mixed, the whole mass should again be passed through a fine sieve.

TOOTH ACID TABLETS.

Hehetropin	1½ grs.
Saccharin	1½ grs.
Salicylic acid	1½ grs.
Menthol	1½ grs.
Sugar of milk	77½ grs.
Spirit of rose, q.s.	

Make into 100 tablet triturates. The tablets may be colored red with eosine, green with chlorophyl, or blue with indigo-carmine.—*Practical Druggist.*

POWDER FOR THE PERSPIRATION OF THE SKIN AND FEET.

(1) Boric acid, in fine powder ..... 1 av. oz.
Starch, in fine powder ..... 4 av. ozs.
Talcum, in fine powder ..... 4 av. ozs.
Mix.

(2) Sulphur sublimed ..... 1 av. oz.
Starch ..... 3 av. ozs.
Talcum ..... 4 av. ozs.

Mix, reduce to very fine powder, and dust a little in the socks every morning. This is useful for pain caused by improper circulation in the feet.

(3) Orris root, in very fine powder .. 1 av. oz.
Zinc oxide, in very fine powder .. 3 av. ozs.
Talcum, in very fine powder ... 6 av. ozs.

Mix: Rub into the skin in the morning.

(4) Tannin, powder ..... 60 grs.
Starch, powder ..... 2 av. ozs.
Talcum, powder ..... 4 av. ozs.

Mix. This powder is useful when the feet are very tender, or to relieve pain of soft corns.

—*A. Ebert, in Meyer Bros.' Druggist.*

AN OINTMENT FOR HÆMORRHOIDS.

Camphorated lanolin	2 ounces.
Castor oil	3 drachms.
Precipitated chalk	1½ "
Hydrobromate of conina	30 gr.

COMPLEXION JELLY.

Tragacanth	25 grs.
Glycerin	1 fl. oz.
Boric acid	40 grs.
Alcohol	4 drs.
Water	7½ ozs.
Spirit lavender	1 dr.
Spirit bergamot	1 dr.

The above is best prepared by dissolving the boric acid in the mixture of alcohol, and glycerine; to this the tragacanth is added, followed by the water and perfumes, the whole being allowed to stand until of the proper consistency.

Isaacstein, Jr.—"Slimegardener & Co haf made an error of ten dollars in deir account; shall I nodify dem?"

Isaacstein, Sr.—"Vich vay is id?"

Isaacstein, Jr.—"Ve owe dem ten dollars."

Isaacstein, Sr.—"Vell, you'd pedder nod mention id—oud of charity. Dey might discharge dot poor bookgeeper of deirs."—*Puck.*

The Science of Optics.

By LIONEL LAURANCE.

Entered according to Act of Parliament in the year 1896, by Lionel Laurance, at the Department of Agriculture.

Myopia.

(Continued.)

To improve and increase the accommodative power; this is done by gradually augmenting the power of the lenses for close work, as the ciliary gains in tone and strength, but extreme care must be taken that this be not overdone, as if the glasses be at all too strong for reading they make the print appear too small, so that the tendency is to bring the book nearer to the eyes, in order that the rays enter under a larger angle, thus bringing about the exact state of affairs, that the glasses are given to prevent, viz., reading at too short a distance.

To remove the working close point to as great a distance from the eyes as possible up to 16 in., so that the strain on the weakened internal recti be lessened, and some Ac. being exerted, a certain amount of harmony between Ac. and Con. is brought about, thus curing Asthenopia. The necessity of bringing the work close to the eyes and stooping in order to see clearly is done away with by the lenses, and so an increase of the defect is prevented.

If clear distant V be an absolute necessity a pair of glasses that gives best obtainable V may be given for *occasional* and *exceptional* purposes, but the full correction must on no account be worn daily for distant V. The optician must strive to give such lenses as not only have the necessary effect in making near V good, but also improves distant V, sufficiently for ordinary purposes.

In extremely high degrees of M,—say over 13D—ordinary rules do not usually apply. Undercorrect to a considerable extent, selecting those glasses that give the best V for close work, as far away as possible (up to 16 in.). Anything like a full correction is dangerous, and, moreover, not often well tolerated; such eyes, also, will not stand any straining. Efforts are to be directed rather to the preservation of such sight as still is retained, and to prevent the defect from increasing.

The sight of all young myopes must occasionally be retested for a certain time after the first lenses are prescribed, in order to note whether there be any progression of the defect, and also to increase the power of the reading glasses, if they be very much weaker than the distant ones until the former are of the same power as the latter.

It will be noted that except when the M is of low degree and the client of full maturity, the defect is more or less always undercorrected.

When sharp distant V is occasionally required as for the theatre, church, etc., the lenses may either be provided as a distinct spectacle or eyeglass, or the difference between the constant and the occasional lenses may be mounted in an eyeglass or "grab" to be used in front of the lenses constantly worn. For instance, a client requires – 10 for clear distant V – 8.50 for constant use, then the additional lenses would be – 1.50.

The habits of reading near to the eyes and stooping must be broken off entirely, but it is sometimes very difficult to get rid of them in children when once acquired, even when the proper lenses have been prescribed. Parents should be instructed that they and the teachers must watch that these habits be not indulged in, it being proved to them that there is no necessity as reading and writing can be effected at the proper distance from the eyes. Myopes who are of an age to understand the importance of these points should have the sense to break themselves of the habits.

In Em. the PR is at ∞, in H it is beyond ∞, and in M it is at a finite or measurable distance somewhere nearer to the eyes than 20 ft., according to the degree of the error. If the extent of the M be known the position of the PR can be calculated by dividing it into 40. A myope of, say, 4D, has his PR at 10 in.; at that point he sees without any Ac. details the same as does an Emmotrope by exerting 4D of Ac. So, also, knowing the place of the PR the extent of the defect can be calculated by dividing it into 40. If a myope can read fine print at a distance of 10 in., and no further, he has M 4 D, and requires a – 4D lens for its correction.

The myopic eye has relatively too much refractive power to focus parallel rays at the retina, but it is adapted for divergent rays which have their focus further back. Those divergent rays for which any myopic eye is exactly adapted must come from the PR, which is the furthest point of V, and the nearest point at which no Ac. is exerted. Thus a myope of 3D can see fine print as far away as 13 in. because his eyes, possessing 53D of refracting power are exactly adapted for focussing at the retina the rays diverging from 13 in. For any point nearer than 13 in. up to his PP, he exerts Ac., so the range of Ac. lies between 13 in. and the PP.

In H both the PP and PR are farther away than in Em. In M they are both nearer.

The amplitude of Ac. is supposed to be the same in M as in Em. at any given age, but in reality it is not. The sphincter of the ciliary not being exerted in the higher degrees it becomes weak and deficient, so that the Accommodative power becomes more or less reduced. Judicious use of glasses certainly does restore it to a certain extent by exercising the muscle. But although the amplitude may be considered in the M as in Em. the range of Ac. is quite different. At 20 years of age the amplitude being 10 D the range of the Emmetrope is between ∞ (the PR) and 4 in. the (PP). A myope of 3D, at the same age, has his range of Ac. lying between 13 in. (the PR) and 3 in. the (PP). So while the Emmetrope can see clearly anything between 4 in. and the most distant stars, the myope of 3 D at the same age can see clearly only between 3 in. and 13 in.

If myopic 3 D a person cannot see beyond 13 in. because the 53 D of refraction that his eyes possess can make a focus at 9 in (the distance of the retina from the cornea) only of rays that are divergent from 13 in., and not being able to reduce this quantity of refraction he can see nothing beyond that distance, hence the name—short sight.

In Em., Ac. and Con. are employed harmoniously to equal extents. In H the Ac. is employed in excess of the Con. In M the Con. is employed in excess of the Ac., thus:

At 16 in. In Em. 2.50 D Ac., 2.50 MA Con.

At 16 in. In H 2 D 4.50 D Ac., 2.50 MA Con.

At 16 in. In M 2 D 0.50 D Ac., 2.50 MA Con.

To see at any given point a certain quantity of refracting power is necessary, whether obtained from the refracting media of the eye, or from the Ac. Any quantity more or less than this certain quantity renders V impossible at the given distant, so for V at 16 in. 52.50 D of refraction is required. In Em. there are 50D in the media and 2.50D are derived from the Ac. In H of 2D there are 48D in the media and 4.50 must be obtained from the Ac. In M of 2D there are 52D in the media, and consequently only 0.50D is required from the Ac. The total static and dynamic refraction in all these cases being 52.50D. The extent to which Con is used in excess of Ac. is equal to the degree of the M. Examples:

In M 1 D.

At 16 in.	Ac.	1.50D	Con	2.50 MA.
" 8 in.	"	4.00D	"	5.00 "
" 4 in.	"	9.00D	"	10.00 "

In M 5 D.

At 8 in.	Ac.	0.	Con.	5.0 MA.
" 6 in.	"	1.50	"	6.50 "
" 5 in.	"	3.0	"	8.00 "

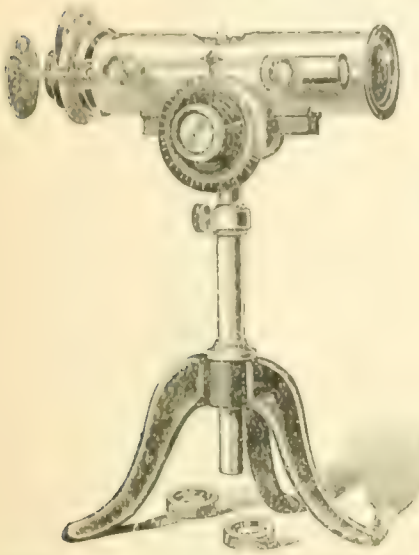
Similarly at any other distance, or with any other extent or error. The Ac. is exerted so much less than in Em. as there are D's of M, while the Con. remains the same.

ANISOL AS A SOLVENT FOR CODEIN.—Fouquet finds that while codein is quite soluble in anisol, morphine is almost insoluble in the same liquid (*Jour. de Pharm.*) Hence he recommends anisol for laboratory and toxicological operations.

Marvel in Optics

DE ZENG'S

REFRACTOMETER



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Charles Austin Bates + + + +
Vanderbilt Building New York

Optical Department

Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries, it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J.S., male; age, 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{20}{}$
L.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{20}{}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

A.H.B.—I have a customer that accepts +0.75 ax. 45 in right eye, and +0.75 ax. 135 left eye. These make the astigmatic chart look all alike and improves vision for Snellens test type, but still they do not produce comfort, and the headache continues. What do you suppose is the trouble? as I am satisfied of the correction.

Answer.—To answer this, let me give the history of a private patient. Miss K., aged 20, complained of asthenopia. R.V. $\frac{20}{20}$, but astigmatic chart lines differ. L.V. $\frac{20}{30}$, and chart lines differ here also. R.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ w. +0.50 ax. 90 = $\frac{20}{20}$, and makes chart all alike. L.V. $\frac{20}{30}$ w. +0.75 ax 90 makes chart all alike and V. = $\frac{20}{20}$. These were ordered and seemed for a few days what was needed, but the asthenopia returned. Under atropine and retinoscopy I found the following:

R.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with 0.50 cy. ax. 180 = $\frac{20}{}$
L.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with 0.75 cy. ax. 100 = $\frac{20}{}$

These were ordered and perfect comfort has resulted now for three months. This case goes to prove that there must have been some irregular action of the ciliary muscle in the first instance, and that the visual acuity of this patient was above the average, and lastly, that in certain cases we cannot dispense with atropine to secure reliable correction.

This case is unique in another way, inasmuch as it is usually + cyls. that ought to replace − cyls., while in this case it is the reverse.

A.L.T. sent me a lady aged forty seven, [illegible] fully fitted by three graduate opticians. Her [illegible] all distances. The correction she needed was as follows for distance:

[illegible]

To the above were added her presbyopic glasses, viz.: x 2.00, having their PD one quarter of an inch closer than the upper PD. This case is given fully as a reprimand, for any "graduate optician" should have been able to secure the above results with care and application of his knowledge.

A.R.H.—Would you correct so small an amount of astigmatism as one quarter of a dioptre?

Answer.—Yes, when such produces asthenopia and is evidenced by difference in blackness of the lines of the astigmatic chart.

True, this amount seldom causes asthenopia, but when it does it should be corrected. Remember, small amounts of astigmatism are more productive of asthenopia than large amounts.

The Refractometer.

The perpetually unfulfilled wish of the enterprising and enthusiastic optician is for the power to use atropine in refracting in order to accurately gauge the total error, instead of measuring the manifest and estimating the latent; while the inclination and practice of the oculist has of late been in the opposite direction, viz., the estimating of the total without the use of the medriatic. There are several reasons for this; for instance, the interference with the use of the eyes for several days, the possibility that the ciliary muscles, having once been paralyzed, may not again regain their normal tone; not to mention the loss of time involved in its use.

A wonderful little instrument has recently been invented and patented by Mr. Henry DeZeng, which would seem to realize the dream of both branches of the profession. By means of this refractometer it is possible to rapidly estimate the latent hyperopia, also the amount and kind of astigmatism, and the meridian are instantly detected, as well as any degree of myopia, without a medriatic.

The following is from a letter from Dr. C. H. Brown of "Optician's Manual" fame:

"The instrument is a remarkable invention, which must be seen and tried to be appreciated; no description of it can possibly do it justice. The ingenious method by which cylinders are revolved before the eye, and their axes rotated to the desired meridian, is little short of marvelous. In testing with the refractometer perfect results are obtained which consists in over correcting a hyperopic eye with a strong convex lens and working back with minus, thus causing accommodation to relax and latent error to become manifest. 'But,' the optician thinks, 'why can't I make use of this system with my test lenses?' So he can, but with unsatisfactory results, because the constant changing of the lenses in the trial frame keeps the accommodation in a constant quiver."

The refractometer overcomes all this, and by its high condensing powers admits sixteen times the amount of light to the retina than is received under trial case methods, which enables it to discover and register the slightest error even with low visual acuity, a performance simply impossible under ordinary conditions.

Dr. Brown says, in conclusion: "The refractometer appeals especially to the optician, and places under subjection and within his power all refracting errors. The oculist may prefer his atropine, but the fact is that the refractometer enables the optician to discover every atom of latent trouble, and quickly and accurately detect and measure the most difficult case of astigmatism. I predict that the day is not far distant when the use of atropine will be entirely supplanted by the use of the refractometer."

Messrs. Cohen Bros. have secured the Canadian right for this instrument.

Window's Influence.

Did you ever think how many people buy things because they see them in the windows, and how many people, when they have concluded to buy a certain article, walk about from store to store until they see what they want in a window? These people, if they don't find it in the window, conclude the merchant hasn't got it. Not only do people look for things they want in windows, but they buy lots of things they don't need, and had no idea of buying, simply because they see them attractively arranged in the window. Women are particularly apt to do so.—*Am. Storekeeper.*

About 44,000,000 pounds of peanuts are produced and consumed in the United States every year, but this enormous quantity is small, when compared with the annual product of the world, which is estimated at 600,000,000 pounds, says the Chicago *Chronicle.* In 1892, exportations from Africa and India to Europe were nearly 400,000,000 pounds, the city of Marseilles alone taking 22,000,000 pounds, most of which was coverted into "olive" oil and shipped as such to the United States and other countries. The market is, in fact, unlimited, and no other section surpasses the Carolinas and Virginia in their bountiful growth of peanuts of the very best quality.

The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited.

This company, whose prospectus appears in this issue, has been organized by a number of retail druggists, who seek to influence members of the trade throughout Canada to become mutually interested with them in handling lines of proprietary medicines, both foreign and of their own manufacture, and also manufacturing preparations for the trade. A number of leading manufacturers, more especially in England, are about to place their goods in this country and advertise them liberally. It has been felt that an endeavor should be made, as far as possible, to keep these goods in the hands of druggists, and not allow them to be handled by general dealers. On a large number of the lines now advertised in Canada the profit has been so reduced as to make it scarcely worth while handling the goods, as the "department" and "general" stores have cut the prices, and there seems no probability, at present at least, of full prices being restored. It is believed that an organization of the nature of the "Druggists' Corporation" can do much to correct this evil, and will be able to place the goods so that full prices may be maintained. We think that it is a step in the right direction, and cannot see why stock in such a concern should not be a paying investment, not only in helping to keep the various lines in the channels in which they should be sold, but also to provide for the retail trade that the goods handled should yield a paying margin. We direct attention to the advertisement of this company in this issue. The stock is open to all retail druggists, their wives, and registered clerks of all pharmaceutical associations in Canada.

Confidences May Not Be Violated.

The Supreme Court of Michigan has just rendered a decision upholding the decision of Judge Adsit of the Circuit Court, which is of importance to all operators in new fields of invention, employers and employees, where of necessity the knowledge of secret processes is imparted to trusted assistants.

The case decided was that of the O. & W. Thum Co., manufacturers of Tanglefoot Fly Paper, against one of its former employees who had threatened to impart to others the information he had acquired while in the employ of this company.

It is of interest to all proprietors and inventors of specialties to know that their formulæ and methods, the product of their invention and labor, are considered by the courts as property with rights inviolable, and that their employees who are taught and learn the process of manufacture, and the composition of the product, are not free to part with such information to others for a consideration, nor even to engage in the manufacture of such specialties on their own account.

The decision is clearly in the interests of justice, morality and good business, for in no other way can such enterprises be developed to their fullest possibilities, making possible the employment of many operators and the cheapening of product which accompanies large production. From a standpoint of justice and good morals there can be no question about the right of each one to the fruits of his own effort and thought, gained sometimes only after years of experience and experimenting, and often at great cost before a satisfactory result and success is obtained.

The decision was based upon points of law and of common justice, and will give eminent satisfaction to all engaged in the manufacture of such specialties.

The company was rather stubbornly and persistently opposed by its opponents, but through the able efforts of its attorney, W. W. Hyde, it maintained its position in every step and stage of the case.

IODOFORM DEODORIZED.—The name of anozol has been given to a mixture devised by a Mexican doctor for deodorising iodoform. He advises, it is stated, a mixture of thymol and iodoform, and claims that the odor is completely disguised.

Drug Business for Sale

STOCK $2,000; good physician—Trinity—in connection. $1,000 and living per year to a good man. Must sell by Jan. 1; good reasons. Will take 65c. on $ and easy payments. Nebraska exam. easy.

ERNEST SHOFF,
AXTELL, NEB.

References: Dr. Fred Whiting, Axtell, Neb.
Dr. W. J. Weekes, London, Ont.

HOW TO GET

	Per Doz	One Gross
Dr. CODERRE'S RED PILLS, for Pale and Weak Women In 3 doz. lots, 5 per cent. discount.	$4	$40
Dr. CODERRE'S PLASTERS In 3 doz. lots, 5 per cent. discount.	$2	$20
Dr. CODERRE'S PURGATIVE TABLETS In 3 doz. lots, 5 per cent. discount.	$2	$20
Dr. CODERRE'S INJECTION POWDER In 3 doz. lots, 5 per cent. discount.	$2	$20

To obtain the 5 per cent discount, the order must be for not less than 3 dozen of any one of our Remedies. Special price in large quantities.

Correspondence Solicited. F.O.B. Montreal

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO.
87 ST. CHARLES BORROMEE ST., MONTREAL.
Bell Tel. 635.
N.B.—We will not sell to Price Cutters.

ADVERTISING
CALENDARS
- For 1898 -
300 BEAUTIFUL STOCK DESIGNS
INCLUDING
PHOTOGRAPHS
..IN NATURE'S COLORS..
SEND FOR SAMPLES
MARSLAND & TORRANCE
38 Colborne St., : TORONTO

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE

Best city in British Columbia. No reasonable offer refused Stock four to five thousand. Going to Yukon.

CLARKE & CO.,
Kamloops, B.C.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

Advertisements under the head of Business Wanted Situations Wanted, Situations Vacant, Business for Sale, etc., will be inserted once free of charge. Answers must not be sent in care of this office unless postage stamps are forwarded to re-mail replies.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE—Stand 28 years' old, in centre of city, good business; going to the Klondike. Cash or real estate. To be sold cheap and at once. Tyrell & Duncombe, Druggists and Chemists, St. Thomas, Ont.

We Solicit Your Trade

We offer a well-assorted stock of

Drugs
Chemicals
Patent Medicines
Perfumery
Toilet Articles
etc.

CALL AND SEE US

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
342 Richmond St., LONDON, Ont.

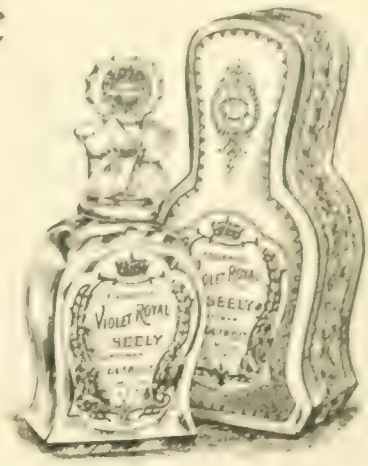
Seely's Holiday Line of Perfumes is as always, Incomparable

Larger and More Attractive this year than ever, and not to be found in Dry Goods, Grocery, Departmental or Book Stores.

Sold to Druggists Only.

Please reserve your order. We would appreciate it.

Our Representatives are now taking Christmas orders for future delivery. Should they not call regularly please notify us that we may arrange to see you.



SEELY MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1862

DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A. WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to November 11th, 1897.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

Alcohol, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
Allspice, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
Aloin, oz	40	45
Anodyne, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
Arrowroot, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
Balsam, Fir, lb	40	45
Copaiba, lb	85	1 10
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	90	95
Bark, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Cascarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
Beans, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb	11 00	16 00
Berries, Cubeb, sifted, lb	25	30
powdered, lb	30	35
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
Buds, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
Butter, Cacao, lb	75	80
Camphor, lb	58	70
Cantharides, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
Capsicum, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
Carbon, Bisulphide, lb	17	18
Carmine, No. 40, oz	40	50
Castor, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
Chalk, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
Charcoal, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
Clove, lb	16	17
Powdered, lb	17	18
Cochineal, S.G., lb	40	45
Collodion, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
Confection, Senna, lb	40	45
Creosote, Wood, lb	2 00	2 50
Cuttlefish Bone, lb	25	30
Dextrine, lb	10	12
Dover's Powder, lb	1 50	1 60
Ergot, Spanish, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
Extract Logwood, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
Flowers, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
Gelatine, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
Glycerine, lb	20	25
Guarana	1 75	2 00
Powdered, lb	2 00	2 25
Gum Aloes, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	95
Kino, true, lb	4 25	4 50
Myrrh, lb	$ 45	$ 48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 50	4 75
Powdered, lb	5 75	6 00
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
Herb, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	20
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	22
Rue, oz., lb	30	35
Sage, oz., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	18
Wormwood, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb	38	44
Honey, lb	13	15
Hops, fresh, lb	20	25
Indigo, Madras, lb	75	80
Insect Powder, lb	38	40
Isinglass, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
Leaf, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	55
Short, lb	25	27
Coca, lb	35	40
Digitalis, lb	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb	18	25
Hyoscyamus	20	25
Matico, lb	70	70

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 25	$ 30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	40 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	25	27
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ½	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb	12	13
Powdered, lb	15	16
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
RESORCIN, white, oz	25	30
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	28
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	15	18
Elecampane, lb	15	20
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	13
Ground, lb	13	14
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	27	30
Po., lb	30	35
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 75
Golden Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	90	95
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	12	15
Indian Hemp	18	20
Ipecac, lb	1 75	2 00
Powdered, lb	2 00	2 25
Jalap, lb	55	60
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	18
Masterwort, lb	16	40
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleurisy, lb	20	25
Poke, lb	15	18
Queen of the Meadow, lb	$ 18	$ 20
Rhatany, lb	20	30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
RUM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
SACCHARIN, oz	1 25	1 50
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, l	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
SPERMACETI, lb	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6
CHEMICALS.		
ACID, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	13	14
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	50	55
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	40	45
ACETANILID, lb	70	75
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb, .880	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	80	85
Carbonate, lb	14	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	$ 55	$ 60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	18
ANTINERVIN, oz	85	00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 30	1 35
ANTIPYRIN, oz	1 10	1 20
ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
BORAX, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	45	50
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz	15	18
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 30
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	60	1 90
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	15	20
COCAINE, Mur., oz	3 50	4 00
CODEIA, ½ oz	75	80
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb	6	7
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3
DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
EXALGINE, oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 50	5 00
IODOFORM, lb	5 25	5 50
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry., oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb	5	7
MENTHOL, oz	35	40
MERCURY, lb	75	80
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	90	1 00
Calomel, lb	105	1 15
With Chalk, lb	50	55

Books.

The Right Side of the Car

We have received from the publishers an advance copy of this work, which is written by the well-known pharmacist Prof. Uri Lloyd. The story is a charming one, full of pathos, and exhibits a peculiarity of style and diction which makes it a delight to read and a still further delight to dwell upon. The word picturing of the author is of the highest description, and the story leaves an impression on the reader that he has been in company with lovely characters and in most beautiful places. The book is highly illustrated and the cover is designed in full gold, a very suitable volume for the holiday season. Cloth 16 mo. Gilt top and deckled edges, $1. Publishers, Messrs. Richard G. Badger & Company, Boston, Mass.

Magazines.

A GREAT MAGAZINE FEATURE.—*The Ladies' Home Journal* has secured what promises to be the great magazine feature of 1898. It is entitled "The Inner Experiences of a Cabinet Member's Wife." In a series of letters written by the wife of a Cabinet member to her sister at home, are detailed her actual experiences in Washington, frankly and freely given. The letters were written without any intention of publication. They give intimate peeps behind the curtain of high official and social life. They are absolutely fearless, they study Washington life under the search-light as it has never been before presented. The President and the highest officials of the land, with the most brilliant men and women of the Capitol, are seen in the most familiar way. As these are all actual experiences the name of the writer is withheld. The letters will doubtless excite much shrewd guessing by readers and study of internal evidence to discover the secret. The "Experiences," which will be beautifully illustrated, begin in the December number, and will continue for several months.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

In the November number there is a paper on "The Fisherfolk of Scotland," by M. E. Leicester Addis, well illustrated. The college article this month, the twelfth in this magazine's series, treats of Columbia University, and is by J. Frederic Thorne. Other interesting things in the number are: "Amidst the Shades of Umbrian Painters," by E. C. Vansittart; "Mexican Customs," by Annetta Halliday-Antona; "The River Eden," by Rimbalt Dibdin; "Some Curious Duels," by J. Cuthbert Hadden; and a paper on Lord Mayor's Day, describing the ceremonies attending the installation of London's chief magistrate. There are a number of clever short stories; a particularly bright [illegible] department] contains talks about new books, and the always interesting "Leslie Portfolio."

Amongst Our Advertisers.

The Canadian Specialty Co are just putting on the market C[illegible] Hypophosphite Tablets for the prevention and cure of indigstion, dyspepsia, consumption (early stages) mental and physical exhaustion and all wasting diseases. They have purchased the formula and right of manufacture, and these tablets being in every respect first-class, they should meet with public favor. Under special arrangements they are also commencing the manufacture of Loring's Celery Cough Tablets, which have already been favorably known for many years.

WE notice that the well-known firm, Messrs. Evans & Sons, Limited, wholesale druggists, 23 Front St. west, have recently had their premises painted and brightened up. Improvements have also been made in the office, a private compartment having been constructed for the convenience of customers who desire to discuss matters of a private description. In addition to these numerous exterior improvements the firm have engaged a first-class chemist, who will attend specially to the putting up of drugs, etc. We may mention that this gentleman was lately employed by one of the best retail drug houses in Montreal. By this means Messrs. Evans & Sons hope to carry out in their usual thorough manner their three great business principles, accuracy, neatness and promptness, all orders, as far as possible, being shipped and invoiced the same day they are received.

Glasseine Labels.

These labels, which have been before the drug trade of the United States for the past four years, have proved a great success. They are precisely similar in appearance to the glass labels and made in any shape or style, suitable for shelf bottles and pots, and also for drawers and drawer pulls. Being made from thin, elastic, transparent sheets of celluloid the projection is but very slight, and thus the objection usual to the glass label is done away with. They do not tarnish or come off and cannot be broken. The samples of these labels which we have seen are exceedingly neat in design and general appearance, and they will no doubt rapidly replace many of the glass labels now in use. See advt. in this issue and note the proposition to Canadian druggists.

Mr. Atkinson, O.C.P. class '96, and formerly of Chesley, Ont., is opening a drug store at Ymir, B.C.

An Interesting Exhibit

One of the most interesting exhibits in the British Medical Museum in the Victoria Rink [illegible] the Apollinaris Company. The [illegible] of the Apollinaris Company. The Apollinaris Water, impregnated only with its own gas, possesses both the characters of a natural mineral water and the high proportion of carbonic acid belonging to the artificial seltzer and soda waters; it thus combines the advantages of the natural and artificial waters, and, in consequence of its agreeable taste and valuable dietetic qualities, has met with the highest approval in all circles where it has become known.

Under the auspices of the Apollinaris Company, a very valuable mineral water, adapted for medicinal purposes, has been introduced into this country under the name "Apenta." This product, which was also on exhibition, is a bitter water, derived pure and in a perfectly natural condition from springs situated near Budapest.

It belongs to the class of purgative waters, but its action happens to be of a mild and non-irritating character, due to the presence of a large quantity of sulphate of magnesia, which exceeds in quantity the sulphate of soda. The former is the milder purgative, and the somewhat crude action of the soda sulphate of other waters is therefore avoided in "Apenta," a fact which cannot fail to increase its medicinal value in a marked degree. The water also contains traces of lithia. Sufferers of gouty tendencies will appreciate this latter point, and the other qualities of "Apenta" will equally commend it to the notice of this class of patients.

"Apenta" should become a favorite water for family medicinal use, and in many of the slight derangements of life, whereof digestive troubles, biliousness, and the like are examples, it will be found serviceable, while cases of "torpid liver" are said to benefit largely by its regular employment. It is in use in the Montreal hospitals.

CHRYSOTOXIN.—This is a [illegible]-solated principle from ergot, claimed to represent fully the drug and to remain unaltered for years.

Parachlorophenol paste is recommended for the local treatment of lupus. It consists of equal parts of parachlarophenol, lanolin, petrolatum and wheat starch.

Boralid is equal parts of acetanilid and boric acid and is used in skin diseases.

In the treatment of boils nutmegs have been found useful. They are to be powdered and spread over the face of a linseed poultice, and so applied.

Iodide, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 15	1 20
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	1 75	1 80
Muriate, oz	1 75	1 80
Sulphate, oz	1 80	1 85
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	38	40
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	12	15
PIPERIN, oz	1 00	1 10
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	75	80
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	75
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	39	42
Ozs., oz	42	45
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	4 50	5 00
SANTONIN, oz	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
Fused, oz	85	90
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	65	70
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 43
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNIN E, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	28	30
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30
ESSENTIAL OILS.		
OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	3 00	3 25
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 75	3 00
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 10	1 20
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75
Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 08
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	70
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 55
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 75	1 90
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	85
Patchouli, oz	80	70
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 50
Peppermint, lb	2 25	2 05
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 70
Rhodium, oz	80	80
Rose, oz	7 50	11 00
Rosemary, lb	70	75
Rue, oz	25	35
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 50
Sassafras, lb	75	85
Savin, lb	1 60	1 75
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 05
Spruce, lb	65	70
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 90
Wintergreen, lb	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	4 25	4 50
FIXED OILS.		
CASTOR, lb	13	15
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	80	1 00
Norwegian, gal	1 30	1 50
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal	55	58
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal	2 50	2 60
PALM, lb	12	13
SPERM, gal	1 35	1 40
TURPENTINE, gal	50	60

Drug Report.

Canada.

No special change in prices to note. Opium maintains a high price and it is worth fully $4.50 per pound. Quinine unchanged. A cable, just received, states that public sale of bark at Amsterdam on November 4th, realized 20 per cent. higher figures, and three-quarters of all offered was sold. This should strenghten the price of quinine. Cinchonidia has smpathized with quinine, and is worth from 25 to 30 cents per ounce. Mandrake root is higher. Bromide potash maintains the advance, and is held here now from 70 to 75 cents. Golden seal root is scarce, and is 50 per cent. higher. Norway cod liver oil will probably advance. Castor oil, small supply, firm in price. Spices generally are higher.

The proprietors of "Abbey's Salt," and "Sanderson's Infallible Oil" are both putting up a 25 cent size. Mediterranean sponges are all much higher, owing to the trouble in the East, making it difficult to get stock. Druggists should now see if they have a full stock of freezable goods and save express charges, and possibly loss through breakages.

England.

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 27, 1897.

Quinine is the sensation of the month as an advance took place without warning and there is no sign of substantial reduction.

Bromides have also advanced. Menthol is a trifle dearer, but is still remarkably low in price. Cardamoms have again advanced. Oil of lemongrass is noticeably dearer.

Morphine and opium are quiet. Iodine unaltered. A reduction has taken place in value of oils of cassia and aniseed; oil of peppermint H.G.H. is still very cheap. Cod liver oil is week and castor oil is expected to go lower early next year.

Ossin (extractum ossium liquidum) constitutes a dark-brown, slightly bitter liquid prepared from fresh bones. It is given in diabetes.

Sodium ossalinate is the name given by Stroschein (*Phar. Zeit.*) to a compound of sodium with the fatty acids of ox marrow. It is suggested as a substitute for cod liver oil.

Hydrargyroseptol is a compound of quinosol-mercury and sodium chlorid ($C_9H_6N.O.SO_3Hg + 2NaCl$) and has been introduced as an antiluetic remedy.

We Print
To please the eye.
We Bind
To beautify.
The Bryant Press
....Toronto.
Publishers
Printers
Binders
'Phone 2377.

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. IX. TORONTO, DECEMBER, 18[illegible] No. 12

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

Under Eminent Scientific Control.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"We know of no stronger or more favorably constituted Natural Aperient Water."

L. Liebermann

Royal Councillor, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Royal Hungarian State Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

PRICES TO RETAILERS:

$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
$8.50 " 50 small " "
$8.50 " 100 glass quarter "

"APENTA"

SEE that the Labels bear the well-known RED DIAMOND MARK of the

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,
LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:
WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,
Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.

[illegible]

Canadian Druggist,
[illegible]
TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:
[illegible]

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DRUG REPORTS.

"THE CANADIAN Druggist wishes all its readers a "Merry Christmas" and a happy and prosperous New Year.

Christmas Trade.

Christmas is near at hand. What preparations have you made for it? We all look for additional business in the holiday season, and are disappointed if we do not get it. Naturally, we blame everybody else if our expectations are not realized, without, perhaps, reflecting on the fact that our own part has not been satisfactorily performed. Where should we commence? Well, in the first place, we must advertise; not the old stereotyped way, but in a manner that will attract the attention of newspaper readers, tell them something that will set them talking, and follow it up by making striking window displays, mainly of the goods talked about. See to it that your window display is changed *frequently*, and that everything is bright and attractive in appearance. Put your store in order; see that everything is in keeping with the season—bright, cheerful, and enticing.

Then see to it that yourself and clerks show the spirit of the times. Have a pleasant greeting and a kind word for every one that enters the store; a smile does not cost anything and gains much more business than a frown. See to it that peace and good-will pervade the establishment, and all who enter will notice it. Finally, do your business with this feeling prevailing—that you will make the most of the holiday season, both as a business-getter and as a time of personal friendships, and there will probably be no cause for disappointment when the season is over.

Harmony in Trade.

There seems to be a strong desire in some quarters to engender a feeling of antagonism between the retail and wholesale drug traders. We can easily imagine any one whose interests are not identical and who seeks his own individual gain by some means or other, to take such a position, but to our mind the relations between the two sections of the trade, viz.: the wholesale and retail, are so closely interwoven that it would be folly, to say the least of it, to allow any feeling to pervade which would disturb the harmony which should exist. In the past the wholesale trade have acted with good faith and an evident desire to protect the interests of the retailer, notwithstanding many hard things which have been said by some officious person, and the retailers we believe fully recognize the friendliness and good intentions which have been exhibited towards them.

It may be said that self-interest was the motive for any such feeling, but be that as it may, the wholesale druggists have through their association at least, done what they could in reason, to meet the views and act on the suggestions given by the retail members. A harmonious working together of the two sections of the trade is a *necessity* for both.

The advertisement of the Sterling Remedy Co., which appears elsewhere, seems to strike the key-note of the feeling which pervades business generally. It is simply "co-operation advances personal interests." They say "is it asking too much to crave the privilege of sharing our profits with the retailer? We appreciate the value of the retail druggists' personal push," etc.

The Plan That Failed.

Many a well intentioned and well devised project has proven a failure, simply from the want of tact or judgment in carrying it out. If a man commences business with the hope and the intention of making money out of it, it certainly would be folly for him to commence by antagonizing every one with whom he comes in contact. If you expect favors or concessions from any person or company of persons, such concessions or even ordinary business treatment cannot be expected in return for blows.

The Ontario Society of Retail Druggists started out with the very best intentions; its officers were, we believe, in earnest in doing what they could to remedy existing evils in the drug trade and to further their interests, but we think that a sufficient amount of discretion or, perhaps, we might say, level-headedness, was not exhibited as the society grew older.

Accusations of bad faith were made against the wholesale trade, and apologies had afterwards to be made, the patent medicine manufacturer was courted and fawned upon, and then abused. The retail trade, themselves, for whose benefit the society was formed, was treated as it should not have been, a certain section being threatened with their supplies being cut off, while in the large towns and cities "cutting" could be done with impunity.

Is it any wonder, then, that the retail druggists of this province did not enter more heartily into the project, and that to-day so many of them denounce it in unmeasured terms? Judicious management, courteous treatment of the wholesale trade, with whose interests that of the retailer is so closely interwoven, and a firm stand on the matter of equal rights for each individual member, would have, we believe, insured a longer life than this society had and would certainly have engendered a more co-operative feeling between all sections of the trade. The maintenance of regular prices was the first and most important point aimed at, and was what we have endeavored continually to persuade the retailers to adhere to; but when a date was set for the re-establishment of full prices in Toronto, the great head centre of the "cutting" movement, the society weakened, and druggists *in Toronto* were allowed, and have even been encouraged to sell at whatever prices they could get. This is where the evil was done. The country druggist gradually lost heart as he found his trade being taken from him and the hot-beds of the cutter, notably Toronto, Hamilton, and Brantford, getting the money which should have been spent with the druggist who, not only for self-preservation, but also for the sake of principle, stood his ground firmly. The future of the trade seems to be in the harmonious working together of the wholesale and retail trade, with a trusting in individual interests to make up for losses in the past.

HÆMOTROPHIN. — Trade name of a pleasant-tasting, stable liquid preparation of hæmoglobin.

The Druggists' Corporation.

"Misery makes strange bed-fellows." Our pharmaceutical contemporaries, so far apart in most things, unite in worrying over the co operative scheme outlined in the prospectus of the Druggists' Corporation, which appeared in our advertising columns last month.

The one periodical—the organ of a general agency business—is desperately afraid that the retail trade may lose money.

The other publication is very much disturbed, fearing the new company may interfere with the wholesale trade.

The peculiarity of the whole affair is that each publisher is most anxious for the welfare of the party he does not represent. How much worse they would feel if they saw, as we have seen, the long roll of subscribers to the stock, and recognized the names of the most responsible and representative men in the retail trade, and if they read the very friendly and laudatory letters from leading men in both the wholesale and retail trade.

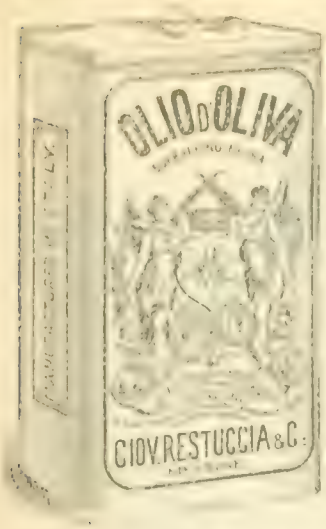
The stock lists, the signatures and the letters convince us that the Druggists' Corporation is no longer a company with a prospectus and three names, but that it is a great business success. The retail trade have taken hold of it heartily, its members have given not only their sympathy and their names but also their money to the undertaking, and we have every reason to believe they will not be disappointed.

So when our contemporaries attack the Druggists' Corporation they have something very substantial to kick at, and they may hurt their own toes.

The retail druggists evidently feel able to rely upon their own judgment in these matters, and we think they should know as much, or more, about their business than some of their advisers.

No Charge for Box and Cartage.

On November 1st the wholesale drug house of Fuller & Fuller Co., of Chicago, announced to their customers that in future no charge would be made for "boxes and cartage." This was quickly followed by announcements of a similar nature from all western and southern firms, and the determination seems to be that in the future no change will be made from this departure. In other parts of the United States the system has prevailed for some years of free cartage and free



We are noted for selling the Finest

Cream Salad OLIVE OIL...

Guaranteed Chemically Pure

Put up in 1 Imp. Gallon Tins

Send us your Mail Order

We are now putting on the market

GE-ESS-GOS Cream Salad Oil
In 12 oz. bottles, nicely put up.

GE-ESS-GOS Hypophosphite Tablets Retailing at 50c. a box.

Loring's Celery Cough Drops
In 5-cent packages. The best cough drop in the market

Heide's Licorice Pastilles
HEIDE'S Mint and Assorted Jujubes.

Billings Clapp & Co.'s SLIPPERY ELM LOZENGES

Send for Quotations

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.
38 Front St. E., - TORONTO, ONT.

Are You

Using our Prescription Bottles, made up in our special *Wallaceburg White Glass?*

IF NOT YOU ARE

Cheating Yourselves

HANDLED BY ALL THE LEADING JOBBERS.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,
Of Wallaceburg (Limited).

Extemporaneous Emulsions.....

Are rapidly and perfectly made by the use of

Acacine

The Perfect Emulsifier

Cod Liver Oil ..... 4 ozs.
Acacine ..... 2 ozs.
Oil Lemon ..... 1 dr.
Comp. Hypophos ..... 2 ozs.
Gly. ..... 2 ozs.
Acid Citric ..... 1 dr.
Syrup ..... 2 ozs.
Water to make ..... 16 ozs.

F.S.A.; or,

Put Acacine into a dry 16-oz. bottle and add 4 ozs. of oil with flavor and hypophosphites; shake well until gums are dissolved; shake, then add the syrup and 4 ozs. water; shake well and make up to 16 ozs. with water. **It never fails.**

"Diamond" Powdered Lye

Our "Diamond" Lye is cheaper and better than any other Lye offered. It pays the retailer better and he can recommend it: First, for **Purity**; it is full strength caustic soda. Second, because **Full Weight**. Third, for **Convenience** and **Economy**. It is packed in sound tin cans having TWO covers, neither of which are damaged in opening. After using a portion, the can may be perfectly sealed again and its contents preserved.

$3.60 per case of 4 doz., 5 per cent. 30 days.

Canadian Cattle Spice

The usefulness of a good tonic powder for live stock is too well recognized for it to be necessary that we should endeavour to enlighten any one on the subject. Perhaps, however, there may be room for a little more push in that line. To make this possible we will be pleased to supply you with advertising matter for distribution; and we offer you in our **"Canadian Cattle Spice"** an article of real merit at a low price. Sold in 100 lb. bags at $4.00 per bag, and in 10c. samples, attractively put up in cartons containing about a quart, at 70c. per dozen.

Crown Gelatine

75c. dozen. 1 package makes 1 quart.

ELLIOT & CO.

5 Front St. E. = Toronto

Writing to us about our

Wall Papers

a customer says they are

"Ahead of anything in town."

If you place your order with us, you are sure of having the best.

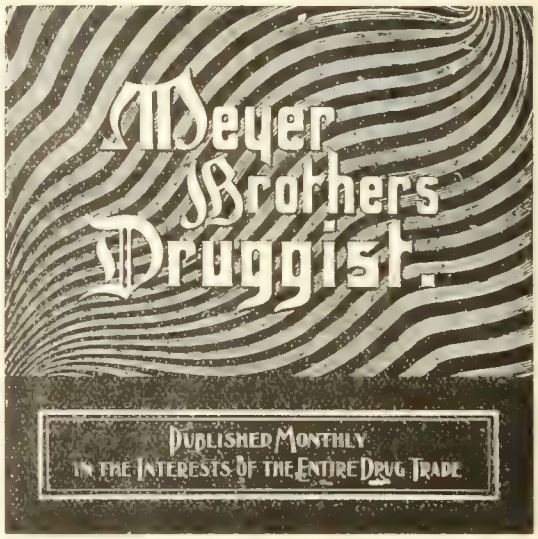
Write us; we will have traveller call or will send samples.

M. Staunton & Co.

Manufacturers

Toronto.

MONEY For Canadian Druggists!



Subscription $1.00 per year. Sample Copy Free.

ADDRESS

MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST,

425 CLARK AVENUE. ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

Prices Tell if Quality is Right

	Per dozen
Beef, Iron and Wine	$4 00
Buchu Kidney Cure	$1 50
Case's Corn Cure	75c. and $1 25
Catarrh Cure, with Blower	$1 50
Compound Syrup of White Pine, 3 oz. bott.	$1 25
" " " " and Tar, "	$1 25

	Per dozen
Jelly of Cucumber and Roses, in tubes	60c., $1 25
Daisy Butter Color, DePoirrier's	80c., $1 60
Dental Toothache Gum	50
"Easy-Breathing" Asthma Remedy	$1 50, $3 50
Perfect Headache Wafers	$1 50
Mystic Corn Salve	50

Druggists who have bought the goods above mentioned know that they sell well and give satisfaction, yet they are only 12 out of 224 articles on our list which sell equally well.

The Toronto Pharmacal Co., Limited,

136 Bay Street Toronto

packing boxes, but the west has head out.

Wholesalers claim that the movement will mean a large direct loss, which must be met in some way, probably by a slight advance in prices. The retail trade outside the cities will be the gainers, provided the wholesale trade do not make it up in prices charged; while the city dealer stands to lose if prices are advanced, without any advantage in any case, as goods in the cities were always delivered free and without packing boxes.

Pharmacy in Quebec.

The following amendments to the Quebec Pharmacy Act are asked for by the Grocers' Association.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows:

I. Article 4039 of the Revised Statutes of the province of Quebec, as replaced by chapter 46, 53 Victoria, section 12, is again replaced by the following:

4039. Nothing herein shall prevent the sale, by persons not registered in pursuance of this law, of the following articles: All patent medicines, alum, bicarbonate of soda, borax, camomile, carbonate of lime, castor oil, cochineal, cod liver oil, cream of tartar, epsom salts, flavoring extracts, ginger, sulphur, glycerine, gum arabic, hops, linseed, linseed meal, senna, tartaric acid.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the legislature which is now in session at Quebec will not stultify their former legislation by incorporating the amendment asked for.

To say nothing of vested interests, of practical experience gained by mastering the curriculum of study pursued by druggists, the public safety demands that as far as possible the sale of drugs and medicines, more especially of those containing articles which are included in the list of poisons, and the sale of which must be registered, should be kept in the hands of those who are qualified, both by experience and intelligence, to deal in such lines.

The Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, we believe, are willing to grant that "in places where no licensed druggist is in business," the sale of simple patent medicines should be allowed by others, but they claim, and very justly, that the public interests and welfare are better served by allowing the law to remain as it is at present.

We have not yet seen any reasonable argument advanced why preparations of [illegible] be sold elsewhere than by druggists in localities where drug stores exist. We all know that in Europe such a thing is not permitted, and certainly the public health and welfare of Canadians is every whit as important as are those of the older nations.

New Postal Decisions

Arrangements have been made for an interchange of parcels by post between Canada and Bermuda, commencing the first of January, 1898. The postage rate to and from Bermuda will be sixteen cents per pound, and twelve cents per pound for each subsequent pound or fraction thereof.

After considerable correspondence, which has extended over a course of years, the Postmaster-General has informed the Manitoba Board of Health that the Government will allow the transmission of diseased tissue through the mail as fifth class matter, which is to be closely packed in specially constructed double cans.

History of Saccharine.

Notwithstanding the vigorous attacks made upon the new product, it seems to be not only maintaining its position, but progressing commercially. A German paper thus decants on the development of this formidable rival to sugar: "Hydra sugar is the commercial name of the expurgated and re-crystalized form of the article which has been known for nearly twenty years or more as saccharine, which, while possessing to an intense degree the quality of sweetness, was so combined with objectionable impurities as to render it unfit, or not well adapted for more than a very limited line of uses. Hydra sugar, the purified form, which is the pure sweet, 100 per cent. pure, is a most interesting product, inasmuch as it is capable of such extended uses in the arts and manufactures, being perfectly wholesome, according to extended and thorough examinations by various experts in food products, and is therefore not open to the objection that is sometimes rightly urged against synthetic substitutes for long well-known substances. The material was first produced in the laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore about twenty years ago; and when the announcement was first made that such a substance had been produced from coal tar with such marvellous sweetness, it was received with incredulity by all, even by the renowned scientists of Europe, who jested over the matter and suggested, that according to tradition, bread had been made from stones, and that the recent discovery probably heralded the re-approach of the age of miracles. It did not take long, however, to convince the world that the sweetening power and [illegible] trouble until recently has been to furnish an article free from objectionable impurities at a reasonable cost. This purely [illegible] satisfactorily, and the goods are offered under the name of hydra sugar, which is perfectly pure and 550 times sweeter than pure cane sugar. It has been tested and experimented with on human and animal life by innumerable well-known chemists, and is found to be perfectly wholesome. It has the indorsement of the German and American governments, who use it in army rations. It is frequently prescribed by physicians, and is an absolute necessity for diabetic patients, by whom it is used in tablet form as a sweetener of beverages, tea, coffee, etc. It has not to any considerable extent the food properties of sugar; but, on the other hand, it lacks some of the undesirable properties and this, taken in connection with the fact that comparative cost, relative strength considered, is considerably lower than even the now very low prices of pure cane sugar, makes it a most interesting article, not only to scientist, but to manufacturers and to the general public.

The following Ontario College of Pharmacy graduates passed very successful examinations at the last meeting of the North Dakota State Board of Pharmacy, held at Fargo, N.D: W. A. Master, '96; Fred. A. Wilson, '97; H. S. Monkman, '97. They are now registered Pharmacists according to Uncle Sam's laws.

Some pharmacists are very injudicious in their buying and selling. They buy articles which they are unlikely to sell, or buy in much larger quantities drugs which it is necessary to have fresh, that they become unsalable long before they are disposed of. Or they make the mistake in regard to drugs which keep well, of buying in too small quantities to make their sale reasonably profitable; whereas, if not able by himself to purchase in large quantities, by uniting with two or three of their fellows, they could buy in such quantities as to secure a very advantageous discount. Indiscretion in purchasing is apt to force one to indiscreet prices in selling; thus the business suffers in both respects.

Mr. John B. Curtis, who died recently in Maine, made over $500,000 out of spruce gum. When a mere boy he originated the industry. At first he had not only to gather and prepare the gum but had to teach the public to chew it.

The British Colonial Druggist is authority for the following statement that in Russia cows wear blue spectacles to protect their eyes from the glare of the snow, which produces blindness. A Moscow merchant has purchased a million pairs from an English manufacturer during the past five years.

Your Emergency Calls.

When an accident causing bodily injury, or when sudden illness through poisoning occurs, it is very likely that the drug store will be the first place to which the sufferer will be taken. It has been so in the past, and it doubtless will be so in the future. Now what preparation has the druggist made for such emergencies? When the victim of poison or accident is brought to you there is an assumption on the part of the public that you know better than any other accessible person what is best to be done to relieve present distress, and to keep the patient in proper condition until a physician can be brought.

We are sure that in emergencies as above indicated at least three classes of druggists may be found. One will be dazed, nervous, and as incapable as a child. Another will be officious, fussy, but likewise incapable. A third will be cool, ready, and prompt to grasp the situation, and to afford all practical relief.

These differences are in part due to natural characteristics, but mainly to a lack of training. We hold that if a druggist desires to make himself felt as a really valuable and necessary factor in the community in which he lives, he ought to prepare himself to act efficiently in emergencies—to know without looking up his books what certain symptoms indicate, and what antidotes are necessary. He should be informed in the use of styptics, and capable of applying the tourniquet. The occasion for such service may be long in coming, but when it comes it is likely to fix for all time the status of the druggist in the community in which he lives. What are you doing in the way of preparation for emergencies? —*California Druggist.*

War on Department Stores.

The retail drug trade in New York has been diligently canvassed on behalf of an effort to organize the druggists against the departmental stores. It is proposed to bring influence to bear on the legislature in favor of the passing of a law prohibiting the sale of drugs and medicines by departmental stores. The organizers of the present movement advocate the amendment of the pharmacy act so as to rigidly limit the sale of all drugs and medicines to licensed pharmacists, and to make it unlawful to expose medicines in a store not owned by a licensed pharmacist.

An agreement to stand together and defray the expenses of the proposed agitation has been signed by a limited number of retail druggists in this city. The active work of organization is in the hands of one or two men. As soon as a hundred pharmacists have signed the agreement a fee of five dollars must be paid by each signer, and all persons joining the movement thereafter must pay the same fee. An additional five dollars per individual is to be paid in on January 1st next, and a remaining ten dollars will be due as soon as the desired law is enacted.

Meanwhile the practical question of recommending amendments to the new pharmacy provisions of the law as applied to Greater New York is in the hands of a joint conference committee representing the New York College of Pharmacy, the Brooklyn Pharmaceutical Association, and the German Apothecaries' Society. This committee expects to have a report prepared some time this month.

The President of the O.C.P.

Perhaps no name among the retail druggists of this Province, and, we might say, of Canada, is more familiar than that of Mr. Henry Watters, of Ottawa. Occupying the prominent position that he does as president of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and one whose business ability and sound judgment makes him an authority in whatever relates to the drug trade, he ranks as one of the leading members of the profession.

Mr. Henry Watters.

Mr. Watters was born in Ottawa June 1st, 1853, and is therefore in the prime of life. He was educated at the public and grammar schools, and at the age of sixteen commenced his drug career by an apprenticeship with Mr. Wm. Hearn, with whom he remained till February, 1870, when he entered the employ of the late Mr. John Roberts, with whom he continued without intermission for fourteen years.

He passed his examination at the Ontario College of Pharmacy in February, 1874, taking second prize. He commenced business on his own account in his native city in 1883, and has been very successful, doing perhaps one of the largest businesses in the Capitol City. Mr. Watters was first elected as member of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy in 1887, and at the first meeting of the present Council was unanimously elected president.

Proverbs of the Turks.

The following are a few proverbs translated from the Turkish language:

He who has lived long does not know much; (but) he who has travelled much knows much.

A true word is more bitter than poison.

If a horse dies his saddle remains behind him; if a man dies, his name remains

If an enemy be (as small) as an ant, think him an elephant.

The rose grows from the thorn, and thorn from the rose.

A thousand sorrows do not pay one debt.

To-day's eggs are better than to-morrow's fowls.

A little hill in a low place thinks itself a mountain.

Man is the mirror of man.

The tongue proclaims the man.

Eat and drink with a friend, but do not trade with him.

The arrow which has been cast does not come back.

He who spits at the wind spits in his own face.

The soul is the companion of the soul.

He who knows his business, he who knows his companion and he who knows his food does not get poor.

Believe not in the great; lean not on water; trust not in the dying day; do not believe a woman's word, and do not trust to the courage of your horse.

He who does not learn how to serve will also not know how to act as master.

He who goes often to a friend sees a sour face.

God builds the nest of the blind bird.

Without trouble, one eats no honey.

Patience is the key to joy.

Hunger brings the wolf out of the wood.

What good is soap to a negro or advice to a fool?

A sweet tongue draws the snake forth from the earth.

Bagdad is not far to a lover.

He who wants a faultless friend remains friendless.

A live fox is better than a dead lion

He is most fortunate who is in his cradle.

A faithful friend is better than one's own relatives.

A wife makes or breaks a house; "Kari evi yapar, kara evi yakar."

Stretch out your legs according to the length of your quilt.

Give up your head, but not a secret.

He who tells the truth is turned out of nine cities.

The eye is a window which looks into the heart.

The little must obey the great.

"FLY PADS."

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Direct the attention of the Drug Trade to the judgment of Hon Mr. Justice Rose, restraining The Lyman Brothers and Company (Limited) from imitating "Fly Pads," and give public

NOTICE

that all parties manufacturing or selling imitations of "Fly Pads" will be proceeded against in the Courts.

In the High Court of Justice.

BETWEEN **ARCHDALE WILSON & COMPANY,** Plaintiffs,

—AND—

LYMAN BROTHERS & COMPANY (Limited), Defendants.

The 23rd day of June, A.D. 1897.

1. This action having on the 25th and 26th days of January, A.D. 1897, been tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose, and the said the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose on the 23rd day of June, A.D. 1897, having adjudged that the way in which the defendants have put up their fly paper, both as to the form, the envelopes, the packing into boxes and the ornamentation of the boxes, and the advertisements, was calculated to mislead.

2. IT IS THIS DAY ADJUDGED that the defendants, their servants, agents and workmen, be, and they are hereby, restrained from continuing to put up and advertise such matter as to mislead.

3. And this Court doth not think fit to make any other order in the matter.

4. And it is further ordered that there be no costs of and incidental to the trial of this action to either party.

Judgment entered 15th October, 1897.

S. H. GHENT, Deputy Clerk at Hamilton.

RADLAUER'S
ANTISEPTIC PERLES

Of Pleasant Taste and Fragrance.

Non-Poisonous and strongly Antiseptic.

These Perles closely resemble the sublimates and carbolic acid in their antiseptic action. A preventive of diphtheric infection.

For the rational cleansing and disinfection of the mouth, teeth, pharynx, and especially of the tonsils, and for immediately removing disagreeable odors emanating from the mouth and nose.

A perfect substitute for mouth and teeth washes and gargles. Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles take special effect where swallowing is difficult in inflammation of the throat and tonsils, catarrh of the gums, periostitis dentalis, stomatitis mercurialis, salivation, angina, and thrush.

A few of the "Perles" placed in the mouth dissolve into a strongly antiseptic fluid of agreeable taste, cleanse the mouth and mucous membrane of the pharynx, and immediately remove the fungi, germs, and putrid substance accumulating about the tonsils, thereby preventing any further injury to the teeth.

METHOD OF APPLICATION:

Take 2—4 Perles, let them dissolve slowly in the mouth, and then swallow. Being packed in small and handy tins, Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles can always be carried in the pocket.

MANUFACTURED BY

S. RADLAUER - Pharmaceutical Chemist

BERLIN W., GERMANY

W. J. DYAS, Toronto, Ont., Wholesale Agent for Canada.

Cough Drop Cartons

Folding Pill Boxes

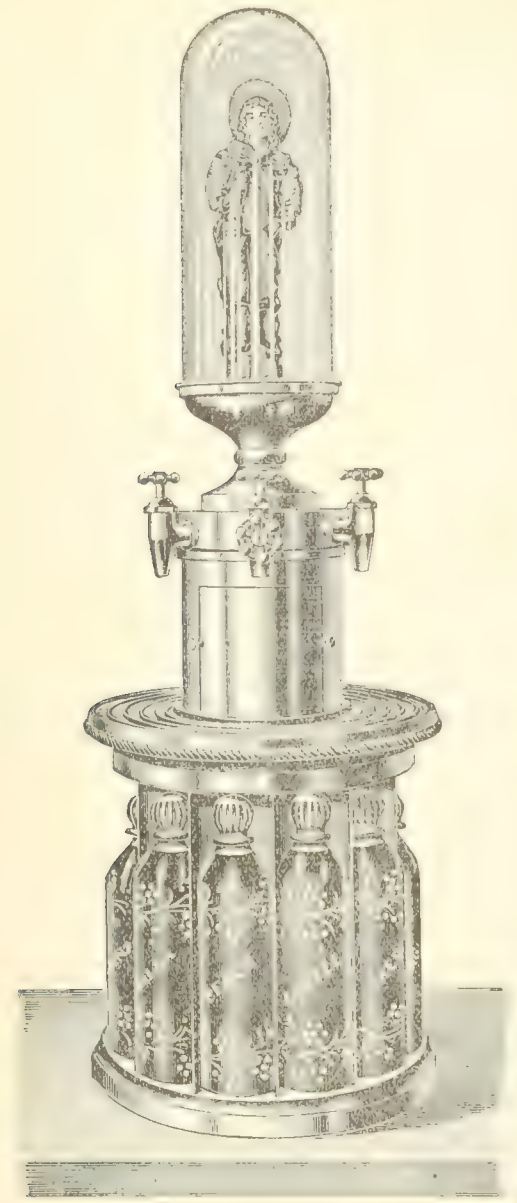
Lithographed Labels

Printed Labels

Containers, Etc.

KNOWLES & CO.

LONDON, ONT.



The "Huyler Stand"

Is probably the most popular style of silver fixture ever used as a soda water apparatus. It combines both beauty and convenience, and is altogether a very desirable fountain. The extra thick ice-box with our heavy cylinder coolers are a guarantee that the soda will always be cold. The large copper cylinder around which the bottle stand revolves holds about fifty pounds of ice, thus insuring cold syrups no matter how warm the weather. It is 34 in. high, 15 in. wide at the base, and height over all, 57 in.

We offer this handsome fixture — an ornament to any store—serviceable for the largest trade—together with these sundries :

Half dozen best quality soda holders
" " " " mineral holders
One dozen 8-in. soda spoons
" " fancy syrup bottles
One marble slab, 6 ft. x 20 in. x ⅞ in.

for **$200** CASH

carefully boxed and delivered, F.O.B. Buffalo, N.Y. Sent on approval anywhere on receipt of cheque for $20 to cover shipping expenses.

Trust Price, same goods, $350

WE ARE NOT IN THE
SODA FOUNTAIN TRUST

We are manufacturing the Finest Onyx and Marble Fountains in America

Our Prices will interest you **Catalogue for the asking**

W. J. McCAHILL & CO., = BUFFALO, N.Y.

German Unofficial Formulæ

The German *Apotheker Verein*, previous to the publication of the last Pharmacopœia of the country, felt the necessity for supplementing the existing Pharmacopœia by compiling a book of standards for unofficial drugs and compounds, and the publication of it met with appreciative acceptance. In preparing a new edition, the *Verein* has extended the work considerably, and it now rivals in scope and size the "Arzneibuch fur das Deutsche Reich," as the German Pharmacopœia is officially and patriotically called. The book is much more than a formulary such as the B.P.C., one of the "National Formulary" of the American Pharmaceutical Association. It is substantially an unofficial Pharmacopœia, and chemicals and drugs are described in it with the precision of official Pharmacopœias. Amongst the medicines so described amongst the A's are the following:

Acetonum,
Acidum arsenicicum,
Acidum gallicum,
Acidum hydrochloric, crud.,
Acidum hydrocyanicum,
Acidum monochloraceticum,
Acidum oleinicum,
Acidum osmicum,
Acidum oxalicum,
Acidum phosphoricum glaciale,
Acidum picrinicum,
Acidum sozolicum,
Acidum stearinicum,
Acidum succinicum,
Acidum sulfuricum fumans,
Acidum sulfurosum,
Acidum valerianicum,
Aconitinum,
Adeps butyri,
Adeps lanæ,
Adonidinum,
Aerugo,
Aether iodatus,
Aethylenum chloratum,
Aethylidenum chloratum,
Agar agar,
Alcanninum,
Alcohol absolutus,
Alcohol amylicus,
Alumnolum,
Ambra,
Ammonium benzoicum.

These are about half of the chemicals and crude drugs in the A's. None of them are official ("Arzneimittel, welche in dem 'Arzneibuch fur das Deutsche Reich,' . . . nicht enthalten sind" is the title of the book), and the characters and tests given have been carefully determined, so that manufacturers and others who require recognized standards will find the book useful.

The formulæ contained in the book are also valuable, and are not confined to purely medicinal preparations, as the following examples show. In quoting these examples we would remind British chemists and druggists that all the ingredients (liquids as well as solids) must be taken by weight. If it is desired to measure the liquids the volume may be ascertained by dividing the parts prescribed by the specific gravity of the liquid—*e.g.*, "Chloroform, 5 parts," 5 ÷ 1.49 = 3.4 (nearly), so that if taken in drachms 3iij, *m*xxiv should be the measure.

[illegible]

Mix and rub with

[illegible]

Then add:

[illegible]

Shake well, also shake before use.

[illegible]

PRICE.

[illegible]
Chloroform..... 5 parts.
[illegible]

Mix to form a clear and colorless solution.

WHITE TOOTH POWDER.

[illegible]
Powdered medicinal soap. .... 50 parts.
Oil of peppermint..... 5 parts.

BOTOT'S DENTIFRICE.

Cloves in coarse powder..... 30 parts.
Cinnamon in coarse powder.. 30 parts.
Anise in coarse powder ..... 30 parts.
Cochineal in coarse powder.. 20 parts.
Rectified spirit.....2000 parts.

Macerate for a week, shaking occasionally, filter, and in the filtrate dissolve:

Oil of peppermint ... . 15 parts.

SALOL DENTIFRICE.

Salol.... ..... 2½ grams.
Rectified spirit.....97 grams.
Oil of peppermint.....50 cgm.
Oil of cloves . ..... 4 cgm.
Oil of caraway..... 4 cgm.
Saccharin..... 4 gm.

Mix to form a clear solution.

ASTHMA PAPER.

Potassium nitrate..... 17 parts.
Extract of stramonium ..... 10 parts.
Sugar ..... 20 parts.
Hot water .....100 parts.

Dissolve the solids in the hot water, and in the solution saturate white filter paper, which dry.

SALICYLIC COLLODION. CORN CURE.

Extract of Indian hemp..... 1 part.
Salicylic acid..... 10 parts.
Turpentine..... 5 parts.

Dissolve by shaking in:

Collodion..... 82 parts.

When dissolved add:

Glacial acetic acid..... 2 parts.

Venice turpentine, and not oil of turpentine, is intended.

ZINC PASTE.

Finest white gelatine.....15 parts.
Water..... .....35 parts.

Macerate until the gelatine is soft, then add:

[illegible]

is dissolved, and to the solution add carefully, stirring all the time, a mixture of:

[illegible]

Then add water sufficient to make the whole weigh 100 parts. For the soft paste use 10 parts of gelatine.

[illegible]

Melt, and when half cold add:

[illegible]

Mix, and to each 50 grams (℥ iss) add 1 drop of otto of rose.

LASSAR'S TOOTH POWDER.

[illegible]
Pumice, in fine powder..... 2½ parts.
Powdered medicinal soap.... 25 parts.
Oil of peppermint..... 1 part.

Mix.

We have selected the foregoing recipes as exemplifying counter specialties, and we hope to supplement them by a few formulæ for medicinal preparations, which are sometimes called for in prescriptions. The book is, of course, intended for German pharmacists, and is printed in German, so that it is only useful to those who can read that language. Those of our subscribers who would like copies of it should address, *Der Deutscher Apotheker, Verein, Berlin*, enclosing 6s. 6d., which is the price of the book and postage. It extends to 379 pages, and is handsomely bound.—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

Pictures by Telegraph.

Ernest A. Hummel, a manufacturing jeweller of St. Paul, Minn., has invented a device which will send photographs over thousands of miles of telegraph wire. Mr. Hummel has made three tests in the last few days, which prove that a photograph can be sent over the wires as far as words, and with remarkable accuracy.

Mr. Hummel telegraphed over 320 miles of wire recently a striking likeness of Adolph Luetgert, now on trial for murder in Chicago, Albert Scheffer, a well-known St. Paul politician, and Mrs. H. R. Gibbs, a Minnesota temperance leader. The instrument will be useful in sending by wire photographs of prominent persons during conventions, and probably of great service in the detection of fleeing criminals.

AN INTRICATE DEVICE.

Mr. Hummel's device is somewhat intricate, combining three or four different motive powers. Transmitter and receiver are each largely of brass, and, while

heavier in construction, would but for the projecting table on which the drawing of the picture in the one, or the blank paper for the impression in the other, is placed, not occupy more space than an ordinary typewriting machine.

Receiver and transmitter each has a diminutive electric motor, smaller than the case of a small pair of glasses, which operates the carriage which hauls the copying pencils of the machine back and forth over the area to be copied. In the transmitter this carriage is equipped with a projecting arm, in whose vulcanized rubber extremity is inserted a sharp platinum point.

This platinum point is drawn by an ingenious automatic clockwork contrivance over the surface of the plate each time a minute distance from the line in which it moved before, the adjustment being accomplished by a screw and a triple series of ratchets which, by turning the screw more or less, regulates the width between the lines.

After the machine is connected with the electric circuit and the platinum point is set in motion, each time it encounters a strip of shellac the circuit is broken. This break in the circuit throws down against the receiving paper in the complementary part of the machine a sharp needle point, which etches into the surface a line corresponding to the course taken by the platinum point while on the shellac insulation. When the platinum point has passed over the shellac and the circuit is again closed, the needle point is lifted.

The most careful adjustment of the clockwork is necessary for harmonious working of the instruments. While the carriage is propelled by the electric motor the clockwork is necessary to control its velocity, and this is accomplished with the assistance, in addition to the ordinary looking system of cogs, of several whirling fans, not unlike the governor of a steam engine, except that they have disks instead of spheres. The instrument takes a complete photograph in about twenty minutes.

A Short Catechism.

By Edgar Thorne.

When a rooster keeps you awake halt the night, what is he? A *cro-cus.*

What will you call a walking stick owned in partnership with another? A *co-caine.*

What is a very small horse? A-*pona.*

What are puffs which appear on the legs of horses? They *argols.*

What is a broom handle in the hands of a crabbed woman? A *fustic.*

What will be the result if you strike your father with a poker? It will cause your *papain.*

What town may whales be said to live in? *Spermaceti.*

What may a butcher's stable be used for? To keep a *stearin.*

When you resolve to curb your violent temper, what confession should you make? I have a *terebene.*

What country would be a good one to dwell in? *Brazilwood.*

What is the choicest part of a beef? A-*loin.*

If you decorate your donkey with flowers, what might it be called? A *blue mass* (bloom ass).

How can a prize fighter win the championship? He must *betol* others.

When the father, mother, and children have the measles, they are *allyl.—Meyer Bros. Druggist.*

Window Sweating.

Mr. Arthur E. Friant, an expert window trimmer, has made a careful study of window sweating, and has given it a great deal of thought and consideration. He started out with an idea of trying an experiment which has been the means of having clear windows in all seasons of the year. He has this to say on that always interesting subject:

Our windows are eighteen feet long and ten feet wide, with basement under the whole front. There are other windows in our front with smaller dimensions, but it was in the larger ones where I first tried my experiment. Our building is steam heated, which is a bad thing, as it helps the sweating of windows, because it is a damp heat.

Now, I first had two large sections taken up in the window floor, so I could see how my windows looked under the space. I found that I could see large cracks, which no doubt let in a great deal of cold air, so I filled these cracks with packing, same as is used in caulking seams in a boat. I then filled in the whole space under window floor with sand about three inches deep (see Fig. 1). My idea in doing this was to keep all possible dampness out of window.

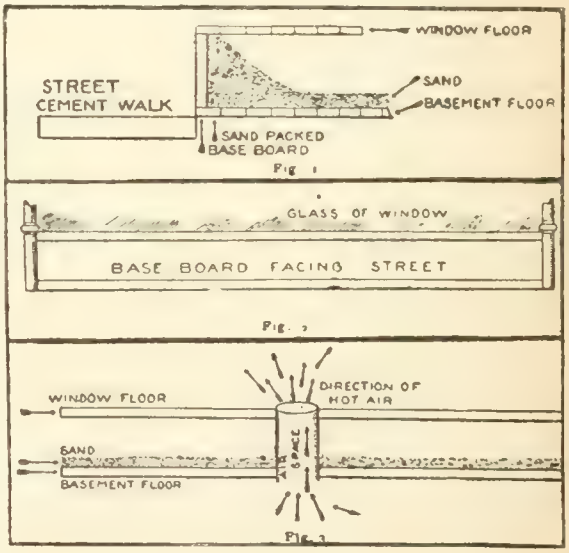
After I had done this I cut a square hole in the floor under window floor of platform, which led into basement. The only space for air to come in was through large hole, which was perfectly tight all around air space (see Figs. 2 and 3). The heat from the top of basement naturally would cause a draught in this air space, from the fact that the air in the window was cooler than the air in basement, and, as hot air rises always because it is lighter than cold air the hot air in basement rose to the windows. The doors leading from store into window were taken off their hinges, and this allowed the air from the basement to circulate through the whole window. Then we took a thermometer, and tried the temperature of the basement first, then of the window, also of the interior of store. They were found to be all of the same temperature.

If you will notice your store door in the coldest weather you will see that they very seldom freeze or sweat, because the heat of the store strikes the whole glass, and the temperature is alike from bottom of the door to the top.

I will tell you of an experiment I tried when I was considering the sweating of my windows. I took a common glass fruit jar, without cover, and heated it. After heating it I placed it in the cold air. After watching it some time I saw no sweat on the jar. Then I exposed the same jar to a very cold temperature for quite a time. When it had become very cold I took it inside, and found that sweat had formed all over it.

I will ask if this does not prove to us that glass will sweat quicker when once cold and then exposed to warm temperature, than if the same glass is warmed first and then exposed to a cold temperature?

If this be true, which I have reason to believe, isn't it far better for the men who have to trim these windows? I can step into my windows now with the same amount of comfort that I would walk about the store.



I wish to say further that parties who own stores without heat in basement will find this plan work by placing a common lamp under air chamber. This has been tried and found a good success.—*Journal of Window Dressing.*

We were favored with a call recently from Mr. P. L. Newbery, of the firm of Francis Newbery & Sons, London, England, dealers in proprietary medicines, drug sundries, etc. Mr. Newbery has been in Canada for about three months, soliciting orders from the retail trade, and reports business as good, especially in the eastern cities. He left Toronto for Winnipeg, en route for British Columbia, and from there he goes to Southern California to spend the winter.

Epidermin consists of equal parts of white wax, glycerin, mucilage of acacia, and distilled water.

It pays

Every Druggist to put up his own Proprietary Medicines and push their sale as far as compatible with fairness to manufacturers of standard patents.

Lawson & Jones' Containers

are the handiest, most attractive, and cheapest to use.

We have the most complete facilities in Canada for

...Lithographing...
...Printing...
and
...Box-Making...

for the Drug Trade

IT WILL PAY YOU TO WRITE US

Lawson & Jones,
LONDON, ONT.

BOVRIL

is a fluid beef prepared from the choicest cattle raised in the Argentine Republic and Australia.

BOVRIL

contains both the stimulating and the nutritious properties of beef, and will sustain life without the aid of other nutritious food.

BOVRIL

is suitable to all, from the infant to the athlete, and can be retained and relished by invalids when all other food is rejected.

Sold by all first-class Druggists and Grocers throughout the Dominion.

Bovril, Limited,

30 Farringdon Street, London, Eng.

Canadian Branch: 27 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

Not The BARGAIN COUNTER KIND

[illegible] cheap, is not altogether one that is calculated to inspire con- [illegible] sults from quinine sold under an unknown or doubtful brand. This applies all along the line, especially to Belladonna Plasters. Untried, unknown, doubtful, "no particular" kinds and [illegible] Belladonna Plasters are not this kind. They are not Bargain Counter Belladonna Plasters. In buying a suit of clothes, or in buying Belladonna Plasters, one must pay a fair price for a good article.

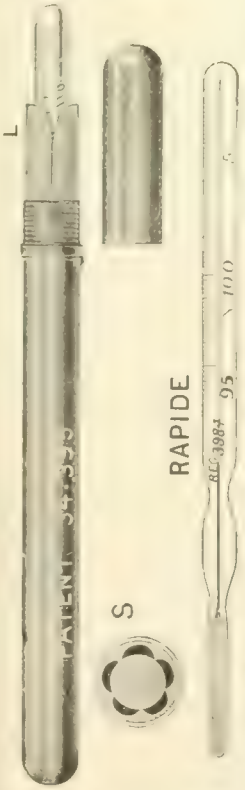
Johnson's Belladonna Plasters

are made to cure disease, as well as to sell. Belladonna of the right sort, mixed and spread in the right way is in the plaster, not solely on the label. Doctors who want to cure, patients who want to get well, druggists who want to win and keep their trade, rely on Johnson's Belladonna Plasters. No more need be said except to ask you to send your name and address to our advertising department asking for cards and literature to help you sell more of Johnson's Belladonna Plasters.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON

GILMOUR BROS. & CO., Sole Agents for Canada, MONTREAL

SUNDRIES DEPARTMENT



The J. Stevens & Son, London

Crystal Rapide

Our quick registering **Thermometer**

[illegible]
It registers [illegible]
It is made of [illegible]
It is [illegible]

Net Price to the Trade [illegible] $15 doz.

In Ordinary H R Cases $10 doz

Terms: 5 Thirty Days, or Three Months Net

[illegible] The J. Stevens & Son, London, Thermometers are strictly high class. Each one bearing the name J. Stevens & Son, London, is guaranteed by us, and exchanged or money refunded if not satisfactory.

The J. Stevens & Son Co., Limited

145 Wellington St. W., Toronto

PROVIDENCE FUR CO.
104 Westminster St.
PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.

Buyers of Raw Furs and Skins
Ginseng and Seneca Root

We will pay $4.50 to $5.00 per lb. for all Ginseng, cleaned and properly handled, shipped to our house during the months of November and December.

Price List of Furs forwarded on Application

FRENCH COLLEGE
138 Avenue Road, Toronto.
Exclusively devoted to the FRENCH teaching. PRACTICAL teaching by NATIVE teachers, under the direction of MAURICE QUENEAU.
N.B.—Ask for the Programme.

The only Pills which purge without pain
BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS
LAXATIVE
PURGATIVE
REFRESHING
The Box of 40 Pills 2 free by Post
Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Vendome, PARIS
Agent: M. DECARY, Pharmacist, Montreal

W.A. GILL & CO. COLUMBUS, OHIO. U.S.A
PLAIN, LACQUERED
BOXES
MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN
AND DECORATED
•IN•THE•MARKET•
For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.
Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with
Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reason for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind their counter will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods, and that is to keep a supply.*

Canadian Druggists' Exchange
Conducted by DR. W. E. HAMILL
JANES BUILDING, TORONTO.

If you want to sell
If you want to buy **A Drug Store**
ANYWHERE
Send for our Plan
Each state about each store always on hand
It Saves Time and Money

Diseases of the Stomach.
COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE.
The ANTIGASTRALGIQUE WINCKLER, is the most effective remedy known to medical science for Diseases of the Stomach, Cramps, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Vomiting after meals, and during Pregnancy.
DOSE.—One or two tablespoonfuls fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear.
WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Seine.
MONTREAL. M. DECARY.

STIMULATING and REFRESHING
LIQUEUR HOR.
KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE.
A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.
Perfect specific for Albuminuria, Nervous Irritability, Phosphaturia, Neuralgia, Consumption, General Debility.
WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Near Paris.

Czarina Complexion Powder
Contains no lead or other substances poisonous to the skin, but is a delicately pure and delightfully perfumed complexion beautifier. As a toilet powder it has no equal.
FOUR SHADES
White, Cream, Brunette, Flesh.
FRANZ JAHN, 73½ King St. W. TORONTO, ONT.

THE
Lyman Bros. & Co.
LIMITED
TORONTO.

Perfumery
for
Christmas Trade
See Our Samples of

Atkinson's.	Baldwin's.
Bertrand's.	Bailey & Co.
Crown Perfumery Co.	Bourjois'.
Colgate & Co.	Delettrez's.
Foote & Jenks.	Gosnell's.
Gelle Freres.	Grossmith's.
Harrison's.	Hudnut's.
Herman, Loeb & Co.	Lazell's.
Lautier Fils.	Lubin's.
Lundborg's.	L. LeGrand's.
Leon Marechal's.	Millot's.
Pinaud's (Perfumes, Soaps, and Sachets).	
Piver's.	Ricksecker's.
Roger & Gallet— (Perfumes, Soaps, Sachets, and Toilet Waters.)	
Rebscher's.	Violet's.
Warrick Freres.	Woodworth's.

Also a full line of Toilet Articles—Soaps, Brushes, Sponges, Manicure Cases, etc., Ebony Mirrors and Brushes, Nail Files, etc.

Wishing our Patrons and Friends
A Merry Christmas
AND
A Happy New Year

English Menthol Cough Drops
Celebrated English " "
(Light and dark)
} In 20 lb. pails

Lambert's Perfumed Ammonia
Unequalled for the Bath.
Very Refreshing. . . . . .

Trade Notes.

H. L. Wilson has opened a new drug store at Windsor, N.S.

W. M. Hamilton has opened a new drug store at Neepawa, Man.

W. W. Birdsall has opened a new drug store at Fort William, Ont.

J. Stillman has purchased the drug business of E. Bromley, Bryant, Ont.

R. M. Glen has purchased the drug business of R. H. Perry, Fergus, Ont.

E. S. Blackie has purchased the drug business of John W. Webb, Halifax, N.S.

Dr. White has purchased the drug business of W. Colcleugh at Wabigoon, Ont.

Dr. Hicks, Griswold, Man., has moved his drug business to his new store on Front street.

The drug store and entire stock of J. Walker, Tiverton, Ont., were destroyed by fire last month.

D. A. Black has purchased the business of the Maple Creek Drug Company, of Maple Creek, Man.

H. Willis has purchased the drug business of Alex. Lemieux, 4 St. John street, Quebec City, Que.

J. S. Brown has opened a new drug store at the corner of Rideau and Friel streets, Ottawa, Ont.

Goodeve Bros. have purchased the drug business of W. G. Hepworth & Co., Grand Forks, B.C.

C. S. Webb has opened a new drug store on the corner of St. Louis and Clark streets, Montreal, Que.

The drug business of Allan Turner & Co., Brockville, Ont., is advertised to be sold by tender on December 15th.

The drug stock of the insolvent estate of E. F. G. Daniel, 1593 Notre Dame street, Montreal, is to be sold by public auction, December 20th and 21st.

The Champion Medicine Co., Limited, formerly doing business in Ohio, N.S., have moved to Tusket, N.S., and the company has been granted letters of incorporation.

Wm. Dagg, formerly with Evans & Sons, Montreal, has opened a drug business in the store formerly occupied by J. McKay, corner of Yonge and Gerrard streets, Toronto.

The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited, with capital stock of $40,000, and headquarters at Toronto, Ont., has applied for letters of incorporation under a Dominion charter.

Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, are advertising new tablets and papeteries. As the productions of this house are always noteworthy, dealers would do well to make enquiry in regard to these goods. The firm is agent for Morgan Envelope Co., one of the largest producers of these goods in the world, which makes them headquarters for envelopes.

Montreal Notes.

Mr. Alexander Desmarteau advertises for sale the stock of drugs, fixtures and book debts of the insolvent estate of Mr. E. F. G. Daniel, druggist, amounting to $4,564.62, tenders to be sent in by noon, Dec. 6th inst.

The corner grocery men have opened the ball and have interviewed the Government to try and have the Pharmacy Act amended so as to enable them to sell drugs and patent medicines. A most unjust demand, in view of the long course of study, with three examinations, exacted from pharmacists in order to protect the public from the handling of drugs by ignorant and inexperienced persons.

It is evident, if the Government should attempt such an injustice, that the grocery men would not be the gainers. The departmental store would get the business out of their hands in pretty short time, and patent medicines containing strychnine, morphine, arsenic and other poisons would be sold to the public with butter, eggs and cheese, as has actually been the case in Montreal in one instance in a departmental store.

The respectable hotel and restaurant-keepers of this city have petitioned the Government to pass an act to prevent grocery stores from selling wines and liquors and all intoxicating beverages, and the temperance societies, who have long wished to bring about this reform, will also make a grand effort to have it effected. The grocers will be "hoist with their own petards" if they do not take care. Need less to say, the druggists will aid the temperance men.

The bill to amend the Pharmacy Act is in the hands of Mr. Gouin and will shortly be presented to the House. Of course the Pharmaceutical Association will oppose it in every way. To amend the Act as suggested would indeed be going backward.

Mr. C. Webb has opened a pharmacy at Montreal Annex. The best thing he can do is to get the name of this interesting and growing suburb changed to a more euphonious one.

Mr. X. Bourgue, on St. Antoine street, has sold out.

The French-Canadian students of the College here have started a society called, if I mistake not, "La Pharmacie Laborieuse," based on the plan of one existing in France. With *perseverance* it should be a success. Mr. Morrison will be the lecturer one of these evenings.

One of the pharmacy journals says that a well-known pharmacist in the west end is going to try the experiment of keeping open all night. The writer of this has tried the experiment, and can safely say there is neither money nor honor in the venture. Perhaps it would be as well for the accommodating pharmacist to put a bed in his back room for the doctor to drop in and have a sleep while waiting an accouchment.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Mr. George Macdonald, for many years [illegible] has gone to San Francisco to seek work in a climate better suited to his health. Mr. Macdonald is universally and deservedly popular in the store, the social circle, and in the community. His departure is universally regretted. His fellow drug clerks of the city tendered him a supper [illegible] chain, while the Oddfellows made him happy with a well-filled purse. He carries with him the good wishes of the community.

O. C. P. Notes.

J. M. Fisher, class '95, is now with D. E. Campbell, Victoria, B.C.

E. F. Armstrong, class '94, has a situation in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Mr. Ireland, class '94, has a situation with Mr. Jones, of Victoria, B.C.

A. Marrett, class '95, is now engaged with Dr. Cochrane, Victoria, B.C.

J. Watson, class '95, of Stewart & Holmes, Seattle, Wash., was married to an Ontario lady recently.

The semi-annual examinations of the O.C.P. are now being held in the College building, at which nineteen candidates are writing.

For the junior examinations 120 candidates presented themselves; elsewhere are given copies of the question papers submitted.

La Pharmacie Laborieuse

The first meeting of this newly formed society was held in the building of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, Lagauchetier street, Montreal, on the evening of November 18th, with the President, Mr. P. G. Mount, in the chair, Mr. Thibault acting as secretary. The society has been organized by the French-speaking students of Montreal in order to bring them together for mutual improvement, to listen to papers of pharmaceutical interest, and to discuss matters of great interest.

Petition to Legislature.

We would call the attention of our readers to the petition to the Ontario Legislature, which appears elsewhere, and ask all *druggists* in this province to sign the copy sent them, and return it immediately. *Druggists only* of course can sign, as the petition is worded in that way. A contemporary, as usual, gives bad advice, when it says: "procure the signature of a number of your customers."

We are pleased to learn that up to the time of going to press nearly 600 signed petitions have been received by the Registrar from druggists throughout the Province.

Pharmacy in England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

"Hypo" in Cartons Kodak Exhibition Aqua Rosæ Trip Ang Chemical Trade and German Competition—Cycle Oil

That a good trade can be done in packed goods every chemist knows, and the particular kind that suits one locality is perhaps quite unsuited in another. For many years tea has been a favorite article with chemists in country towns, and cocoa is also popular. But I want to draw attention to a new form that is now being extensively taken up—and that is hyposulphite of soda in cardboard cartons of half-pound and one-pound capacity, for amateur photographers. These are found very good sellers and convenient to handle. The proper way is to gauge a box holding the requisite quantity, and then send the dimensions to the carton maker, taking care to have the word "hypo" printed on one side in large letters, with directions for making the usual fixing bath. On the other side of the carton an illustration of a camera should appear (easily obtainable for the purpose from any of the large makers), and general notices respecting the stock held of photographic chemicals, apparatus, and accessories, dark room, etc. Many chemists have no difficulty in obtaining twelve to sixteen cents per pound packet, and the cartons are rapidly filled, as no weighing is required. Of course, the packets must be kept in a dry place, and only a trifling amount of efflorescence takes place.

The kodak exhibition at the New Gallery, Regent Street, was a conspicuous success, and reflected great credit on the Eastman Company. A good deal of interest naturally centred in the snap-shots taken by members of the Royal Family, and especially those by the Princess of Wales and her daughters. Most of these had been enlarged and were very good indeed. Many of the exhibits had been printed as enlargements upon some linen-like substance that gives a peculiar, softened appearance to bromide printing, but which will not bear close inspection. There were the usual number of ladies photographed in veils, giving them a most unhealthy, spotted appearance, such as is found in nearly every amateur's collection. The kodaks in the latest fashion were prominently displayed, and some business resulted. One is always struck with the perfect finish, even in details, that characterizes the kodaks. One of the attendants informed me that chemists are taking up the development and printing of kodak snap-shots vigorously, and some of them are so busy that they engage professional photographers' assistants to come round and assist in the work in their spare evenings, with results that are satisfactory to both parties.

Some years ago France attempted the production of otto of rose on the large scale, and that Grasse perfume extractors were beginning to think they would soon rival Bulgaria, when it was found that the product was far inferior and the yield unprofitable. Then something was attempted near Berlin, and we hear good results now and again in certain published reports of a firm engaged in the essential oil trade, but none of the oil appears on the market. Now Mitcham appears as if it were going to have a shot at the subject, as some distillers are supplying Mitcham triple rose water through Messrs. Christy & Co., of Lime street, London. The water bears favorable comparison with the French water, but has quite a distinct aroma of its own, somewhat more aromatic than rose water. The price is dearer than the French article, but it is presumably an attempt, and, if sufficiently encouraged, larger production would result in a lower price.

Mr. Williams, the rather pessimistic author of "Made in Germany," has published a series of articles in support of his statements that Great Britain is losing its commercial supremacy. He points out a number of causes why we have suffered of late from the persistent rivalry of our Teutonic friends. Amongst these may be included the unpatriotic conduct of certain shipping lines that carry merchandise of the same character at a cheaper rate from a continental port to our colonies than from England. Further, the continual dislocations of industry, caused by strikes, has been a serious blow. Then, technical education in Germany is in advance of ours, and the military training is a great factor in teaching discipline to workmen. He does not come nearer to the drug trade than a reference to aniline dyes and chemicals in general; but there is no doubt that during the past few years there has been a distinct revival in many chemical processes in England, showing that our manufacturers are more on their mettle. Electrolysis is being employed more and more, and bids fair to be one of the most important advances shown during the close of the century. Our export druggists more than hold their own in competition with Germans, whenever quality, style, and method are concerned, but are handicapped by being compelled to supply such a number of patented articles of German manufacture, such as antipyrin, etc. In France it is impossible to patent these articles, and it seems as if Great Britain is the happy dumping ground of all the therapeutic monstrosities, fancifully called new remedies. A rough calculation shows that something like a hundred new bodies or preparations are produced annually in Germany, of which ninety die natural deaths. Our patent laws, especially, play into the hands of these medicine manufacturers who have brought all the powers of synthetic chemistry to bear on the subject.

Chemists who dabble in the cycle trade or who live in neighborhoods frequented by the ubiquitous cyclist, would find it profitable to put up a cycle oil. The best form is undoubtedly one that can be used as a lubricating agent as well as for lighting purposes. This is not so easy to arrange as one might think. All the lighter pretroleum bodies are excellent burning oils, and rangoon oil, which is stated to be common naphtha with a proportion of cobra, answers very well, but is of no use as a lubricator. In fact, bicyclists find that paraffin seems to indelibly stain the balls, and is of no use as it runs through the bearings. But there are some heavy petroleum oils with a much thicker viscosity and almost odorless that answer very well as "double event" oils, under which name the lighting and lubricating kind are known in England. It is most convenient to put up in metal cannisters, a flat shape, not unlike a flask, being most popular, as it is easily placed in the wallet or pocket. Camphor is not an improvement in any oil for illuminating purposes, in spite of a good many formulæ for cyclists' oil containing it. The flame is made so smoky that it defeats its own object. This is an addition to the little bicyclist's out-fit I suggested in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST of May.

Bacteriological Study of Ambergris.

BY H. BEAUREGARD.

I have formerly shown, in concert with the regretted Professor G. Gouchet, that ambergris is an interesting calculus, which is developed and has its seat in the rectum of the sperm whale. This calculus, composed of crystals of ambrine mixed with a larger or smaller amount of black pigment derived from the rectal lining, contains also star-coral *debris*. When it is fresh, *i.e.*, when it is just extracted from the rectum by the fishermen, it is of a soft consistency, and its odor is not at all agreeable on account of its predominant excrementitious character. But after being preserved for some years in an air-tight tin case it is gradually freed from this excrementitious odor, though losing little of its weight, and retains merely a delicate perfume *sui generis*, which gives it such a value that it reaches the price of from 3,000 to 7,000 francs per kilo. This is not a case of slow desiccation, and cannot be imitated or accelerated by the withdrawal of water. The change is due to a microbe, for which the author proposes the name *Spirillum recti Physeteris*. As regards polymorphism this microbe is comparable to the spirillum of cholera. It is probable that the destruction of the fæcal odor and the genesis of the delicate perfume are microbial phenomena. It remains to determine if the spirillum in question is pathogenous, at least for terrestrial animals.—*Comptes Rendus.*

THE LADY-PHARMACIST IN SWEDEN.—There are now six lady-pharmacists in in Sweden. Four of these have only just been added to the profession, all of them having passed their examination "with distinction." The first lady pharmacist in Sweden was a Froken Lett, the daughter of an apotheker at Karlshamm.

STEARNS' Wine of Cod Liver Oil

In presenting Wine of Cod Liver Oil, Stearns' we do not claim it to be a food, but a stimulant to the processes of assimilation and nutrition. To be sure the manufacturers of Cod Liver Oil by the steam process, and those who are pushing emulsions of Cod Liver Oil, are very much opposed to the light brown Cod Liver Oil for obvious reasons. On account of the sightly product produced by the steam process they certainly have appearances on their side, but when a comparison is made between the therapeutic efficiency of the pale, straw-colored oil and the light brown oil, the latter is more efficacious. Why employ the fatty matter at all when the extractives can be administered separately from all the nauseous, fishy taste and disagreeable associations of Cod Liver Oil itself? Fat in no case stimulates tissue building. In fact, the fat has the property of inhibiting or slowing up cell action, and while it thus prevents tissue waste to a certain extent, it may cause an accumulation in the system of the products of waste to the detriment of the patient. Extractives, on the contrary, containing the substances which stimulate cell activity, not only clear the cells of the waste matter by increasing their activity, but cause them to take up nutritive material from the food and thus build fresh and healthy tissues in place of those wasted by disease. Unless food is given with Wine of Cod Liver Oil it is like putting a blower on an already exhausted fire without putting on fresh fuel. But why give the nauseous fat of cod livers when butter, cream or the fat of meat may be employed without disagreeing with the patient's stomach? Under proper diet, in which fat takes its relative proportion with the other ingredients necessary to nutrition, and with the use of the extractives as contained in Wine of Cod Liver Oil—Stearns'—better results may be secured in most cases than by Cod Liver Oil medication as generally practised.

Our Brochure on Wine of Cod Liver Oil contains [illegible] to Druggists, we will gladly mail to any physician who may be interested enough in the subject to write to us for a copy.

Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Oil is sold by all Jobbers at $8 00 per dozen, or may be ordered direct from the Manufacturers.

Frederick Stearns & Co., Manufacturing Pharmacists.

WINDSOR, ONT.

Detroit, Mich. **London, Eng.** **New York City.**

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID NON-POISONOUS SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" [illegible] at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion, and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

Little's Soluble Phenyle DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC NEW DISINFECTANT. FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

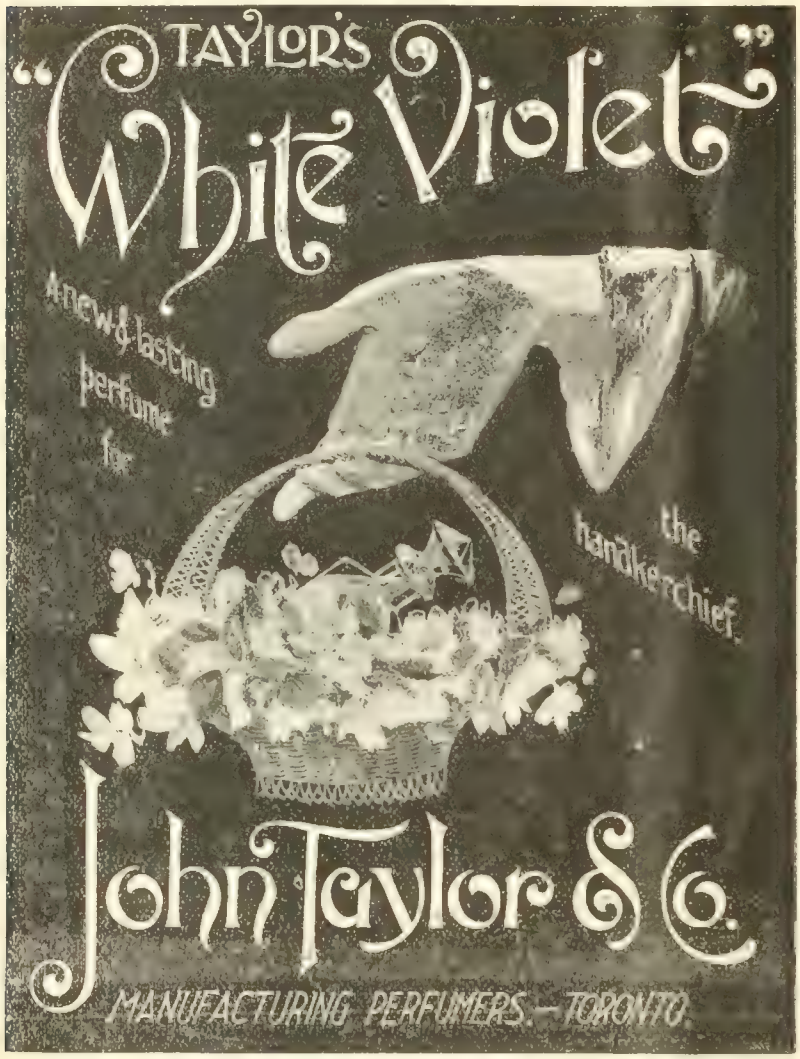
Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.



Club Cologne Glycerine

...Toilet Soap...

Manufactured by a new process, under the supervision of the Inland Revenue Department of Canada.

GUARANTEED PURE AND FREE FROM ALKALI. HIGHLY RECOMMENDED FOR THE COMPLEXION, AND PERFUMED WITH OTTO OF ROSES.

Manufactured only by

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.

TORONTO

Proprietors Morse Soap Works

Ottawa Truss and Surgical Manufacturing Co.

LIMITED

OTTAWA, · ONT.

The Only Truss Manufacturing House in Canada.

The Only Silk Elastic Knitting Machines in Canada.

Save customs duty as well as the trouble of getting goods from across the line! Lose no more customers, but consult our catalogue and send orders to us. We make

The Wetmore Truss
Hard Rubber Trusses
Leather Trusses
Elastic Trusses

Abdominal Supporters
Elastic Hosiery
Suspensory Bandages
Shoulder Braces
Etc., Etc., Etc.

All Kinds, Sizes, Styles, and Patterns

PRICES about twenty-five per cent. lower than you have been accustomed to

Legislation Asked For.

The following petition to the Ontario Legislature has been issued by the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and duplicate copies sent to every druggist in the province, with the request that one be signed and returned to the Registrar and the other to the local member

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, in Parliament assembled

The humble petition of the undersigned, who are chemists and druggists duly registered under the Pharmacy Act of this province, respectfully sheweth :

(1) Your petitioners belong to a profession which exacts a high standard of qualification from its members both as regards the length of apprenticeship and the test of severe examinations, and they fill a most responsible and necessary place in the community. They submit, therefore, that in matters connected with their daily practice, they are entitled to fair treatment and consideration, and should not be dealt with as if they were a dangerous class requiring penal legislation against them.

(2) They welcome any legislation which will tend to prevent the disagreeable practice of the sale of liquor as a beverage by any of their number, but they protest against the unfair restrictions which are contained in the Act of last session (60 Vic., cap. 50, sec. 5) upon their legitimate business.

(3) As the law now stands, they would be held guilty of its violation if they were to prepare a simple domestic mixture for colds in winter, and other complaints in summer, and these remedies require, as they nearly all do, to be made up with a certain amount of spirits. It seems that it would be your petitioners' duty to tell the unfortunate customer that he must first go to a doctor and pay him to write out a prescription, or he could not be served.

(4) It seems also that because proprietary medicines contain from ten to twenty per cent. of spirit, druggists cannot sell them in a bottle of large or small dimensions without a *bona fide* prescription of such mixture in each instance, duly signed by a legally qualified medical practitioner.

(5) Pure alcohol from its qualities as a general solvent, is in daily use and is indispensable in medicine and the arts, and is certainly not a beverage. There is no class requiring it in their business so constantly as the druggists, because it enters into 75 per cent. of their liquid preparations, and admitting its absolute necessity as an article of commerce, it is difficult to see why the druggists are not the best class to handle it.

(6) The supply by registered druggists of small quantities of liquor for strictly medicinal purposes, and its sale in medical mixtures without the necessity of a doctor's certificate, can do no injury to the temperance cause, and will be a boon to the large number of people who cannot afford to pay a medical fee for every trifling remedy they require. The medical profession themselves do not express a desire to levy an involuntary tax of this kind upon the community.

Your petitioners therefore pray,—

That the legislation of last session, which is complained of, may be so amended and repealed as to remove the grave injustice which it inflicts upon the chemists and druggists of this province, and upon their customers.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Mr. D. W. Bole.

The subject of the accompanying portrait was born near Watford, Ontario, in 1856, and was educated in the public schools in that town and Strathroy, and for a time was a student also at Woodstock College. He served his apprenticeship to the drug business with the late Charles Mitchell, of St. Thomas, Ont., and in 1880 passed his examination at the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and

Mr. D. W. Bole.

obtained his certificate from that institution. He commenced business on his own account in Brigden, Ont., that same year, and remained there until 1882, when the "boom" in the Northwest of Canada induced him to "go west." He opened a drug store in Regina, N.W.T., and was very successful, remaining there for seven years. With the push and ambition so characteristic of the subject of our sketch, he determined on still larger fields, and in 1889 he moved to Winnipeg, the great distributing centre for Manitoba and the Territories. He there organized the firm of Bole, Wynne & Co., and carried on a large and successful wholesale drug business for five years. Three years ago this firm and the other wholesale drug firm of Winnipeg, E. D. Martin & Co., amalgamated, and the combined firms are now doing business under the name of The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., having obtained a provincial charter, are doing an extensive business in all the Western Provinces and Territories.

Mr. Bole has always taken an active interest in public affairs, having been for two years an alderman of the city and for three years a member of the Board of Education. He was also for two years president of the Jobbers' Union, an association representing all the wholesale interests of the city, and which has had great influence on commercial legislation in the interest of honest trading. It was during Mr. Bole's presidency of this association that the new method of dealing with bankrupt stocks and insolvent merchants was inaugurated, and created widespread attention at the time, and was endorsed by all the leading trade journals of the continent.

Mr. Bole is also author of the new system of business taxation now in vogue in Winnipeg, by which the old system of personal property assessment was abolished and a tax upon a rental basis, with certain unique qualifications as to floor space, was substituted. It was also chiefly through his exertions that a course of commercial education was established in the Collegiate Institute, and is now in successful operation.

Mr. Bole was elected president of the Board of Trade at the last annual meeting. He is a Liberal in politics, and at the last party convention had strong support as a candidate for Dominion Parliament.

In another place in this issue we reproduce a lecture delivered by Mr. Bole, under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., on "Going into Business" The excellent advice given and the matter contained in the lecture, coming as it does from a member of the drug fraternity, who has himself made business such a success, are, we feel, ample justification for devoting so much of our space in giving it *in extenso.*

Medical Men Entertained.

A "Red Cross" special over the Pennsylvania railroad, conveyed 135 physicians, scientists and druggists to New Brunswick, N. J., recently. They were the invited guests of Messrs. Johnson & Johnson, and were in charge of Mr. D. E. Bransome, the Philadelphia representative of that firm. The visitors were conducted through the large manufactory, where they saw the various products of the firm in course of manufacture, and listened to the explanatory remarks of the chief chemist, Mr. F. B. Kilmer. A sumptuous dinner was afterwards served at the Mansion House, the following being the menu :

Gumed Ligature Silk
Sterilized Fish Sounds—Isinglass Dressing
Decalcified Bone Drainage Tubes
Spring Lamb—Oil Juniper Sauce
Chromicised Fricassee of Catgut—
Œsophageal Tubes
Claret

Rare Roast Beef—Iodoform Dressing
Frizzled Gutta Percha Tissue—Hospital Style
Braized Rubber Adhesive—with a stick in it
Wild Turkey—Wool Tampon Stuffing

Corn Plasters on the Cob
Aseptic Cream Potatoes
Mustard Punch
Kline's Philadelphia Bracer—Es-k's formula
Steamed Gauze Bandages
Carbolated Dressing
Champagne Antiseptic Tablets
Bransome Flip Jacks—J. & J. Style
Sparkling Kolfra—with Catheter Straws
Borated Sponge Cake
Red Cross Ice Cream—Icthyol Flavor
Zonweiss Cream—very Toothsome
Cigars Sulphur Fumigators

Brains are always at Par.

Few pharmacists seem to realize how much money is to be made by doing expert work as a part of their daily business. Examinations of blood, of urine, and of sputum are supposed to be common in the practise of all physicians. But, as a matter of fact, very few have the technical training or the time to do the laboratory work required to make careful tests. Men with large practises, and a reputation for thorough work, employ others to do this for them; but the vast majority of physicians do not take advantage of these latter steps in science, because the expense and trouble of sending material to establish bureaus of well known experts deducts too much from their fees.

A few of the more advanced pharmacists have recognized that a need exists, and have quietly formed a local connection and established a reputation for good work, so that the physicians of their neighborhoods are beginning to turn into them material which otherwise would not be examined were it not that the pharmacist had made it easily possible to do so.

Undoubtedly there is an opening along this line. Analyses and tests pay well, very well; and if only there were enough of them it would more than recompense the pharmacist to employ men with the higher technical and scientific training, which the more advanced courses of study include. Like many new things which we never knew we needed, until the need was filled, when we wondered how we got along without them, the demand is increased by the supply. The pharmacist must make it known to his clientele of physicians that he has a competent man who will make certain examinations at a stated moderate fee, water analysis, poison tests, examinations of deteriorated or adulterated drugs, tubercular sputum, bloods, urines, feces, etc.

All come within the province of a pharmacist who has had training for this very work, as a chemist and a good microscopist.

Elaborate bacteriological examinations which require the equipment of a special laboratory and much technique would not be consistent with the practical business working of such a branch of pharmacy, but rather the simpler daily analyses and tests which the careful physician would make a hundred times more often than he does were the opportunity offered him to have the work done promptly, carefully and moderately.

The microscopical examination of foods is daily becoming a matter of more and more importance. As business competition becomes keener, unscrupulous dealers are not averse to adulterating the ordinary household staples, powdered sugars, baking-powders, chocolate, mustard, pepper, etc. A microscopical training is of invaluable aid to the chemist in all work along this line.

Within recent years the microscopical studies of the blood have advanced greatly. The number of the red and white blood cells, the percentage of hemoglobin and the specific gravity of the blood are data that the physician requires in order to treat many diseases. This is a field that we would suggest to the pharmacist with the proper training.—*Journal of Pharmacology.*

A Market for Ginseng.

The following is taken from the annual U. S. Consular report, dated Amoy, China, July 29, 1897. As a large quantity of ginseng root is grown in Canada, this item will be of interest to those druggists who are in a position to handle any quantity:

I wish to call special attention to an article now imported from the United States to a limited extent and from Korea—ginseng. It is a native of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, as well as other mountainous districts of America, also of Korea and Northern Asia. I do not exaggerate when I state that it is possible to market annually in China $20,000,000 worth of these roots. They are now being cultivated in the United States to a limited extent, and prices obtained by the grower are entirely out of proportion to those realized by the thrifty exporter. It sells in Amoy at a price from $25 to $35 (Mexican) per pound. It costs in America from $2 to $3 in gold or $4 to $6 in Mexican currency. Yet at these figures Amoy handled, during 1896, 109,823 haikwan taels' (or $88,517.34 in United States gold) worth of these roots from America alone. From Korea the value of 54,867 haikwan taels, or $44,222.80 (United States gold), was imported. The Korean article is much higher priced and more skilfully cured, although not otherwise superior in quality to the American product. It was formerly bought from the Americans by Chinese dealers at a few cents per pound, and is still regarded as a profitable crop. The discovery that the Chinese were making fortunes from these purchases caused an advance in the price; but the real facts and possibilities in this line seem never to have dawned upon the struggling farmers in the mountainous districts of the United States, which are so well adapted to the growth of the plant. I have searched in vain for a report upon the subject which afforded any idea of the field open here for American enterprise. It seems to me that if our people realized that at least $3 in gold could be fairly demanded by the grower for every pound of well-cured roots, and that the market would be practically unlimited, a new mine of wealth, affording employment for a large population, would be opened.

The ginseng, a plant of the genus Aralia, somewhat resembles the horse-radish root. It grows wild in the mountains. The species A. Quinquefolium is the article of export. It is used as an invigorating tea by all the wealthy Chinese and as a medicine by the native physicians. It enters largely into the list of presents sent by the wealthy to friends, and the articles exchanged between high officials. It is bought by the middle classes throughout the entire Empire, and even the poor peasants give up their hard-earned silver for this national panacea.

I hope that these facts will be brought to the attention of the chambers of commerce throughout the districts mentioned, in order not only that the possibilities may be disclosed, but that knowledge of the prices may be disseminated, to protect those who most need the benefits to be derived from the industry.

New Remedies.

Acerdol has been introduced as a new disinfectant. It appears to be nothing more than a mixture of manganate of potassium and free potash. *Captol* is a condensation product of chloral and tannin. *Chloral cyanhydrate* $C_4H_4Cl_3N$ is also a new chloral compound on the market. It forms colorless crystals melting at 58°—61°, and containing the equivalent of 15 per cent. of hydrocyanic acid. *Euphthalmin* is a new mydriatic. It is the hydrochloric salt of methyl-vinyl diacetonalkamine. *Iodogallicin*, a new antiseptic powder, is the bismuth compound of oxyiodomethyl gallol.—*Südd. Apotheker Zeitung.*

Sterilizing Sponges.

Beat the sponges to remove all sand and grit, wash freely, then plunge for several hours in a bath of hydrochloric acid, 2; water, 100. Then wash free from acid with plenty of water, and immerse for 20 minutes in a 10 per cent. permanganate solution. Then rinse and bleach in a solution of hydrochloric acid, 2; bisulphite of soda, 6; water, 500. Wash and plunge first in sterilized boiling water, and finally in a ½ per cent. corrosive sublimate. To make compressed sponges, cut the bleached sponge while still damp into cylindrical pieces, bind round tightly with string, and dry.—*Lancet.*

OSSIN EXTRACTUM OSSIUM LIQUIDUM.—Ossin is introduced by the manufacturer of ossalin. It is a dark brown liquid of somewhat bitter taste, intended as a remedy in diabetes. In 100 parts of *ossin* there are 8.82 parts of water, 9.40 salts, 0.06 parts of etheric extractive, 12.10 parts of nitrogen, and a residue of 61.25 parts of substances extractible in alcohol of 80%.

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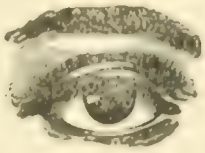

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The Drug Trade of Canada.....

GENTLEMEN:—Ransom's Family Receipt Book for 1898 is now in the hands of the printer. This being the first year of its publication for a number of years in Canada, I beg to offer the following description of the same:

It is a thirty-two page book with cover illustrated, and containing three hundred recipes for cooking. It is sought after by the public and I am sure will please your patrons.

We propose to furnish this book to each druggist who will furnish us with his name and address; which will be printed on each book. The purpose of the book is to advertise Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu.

Please forward your name, also number of books you could use, and they will be sent forward to you by express, prepaid from

Francis U. Kahle,

127 Bay St., TORONTO.

Going Into Business.

Going into business is a very important operation. It is the pivotal point in the commercial life of every man. Here the servant ends and the master begins, here very often a good servant ends and a bad master begins. New conditions begin here, new responsibilities are undertaken, new duties assumed.

I will not flatter the young men of this country by telling them that they are above the average in business sagacity, although we are sometimes told by wise men from the east, who happen to stay with us a while and study our conditions, that we must be a superior people. We have less real poverty here than in most of places, we have a lower death rate, a larger school population, a larger church population, quieter Sundays and brisker week days than most other places.

In view of these things it is perhaps unfair to our young men to say they are not above the average Canadian or American who has gone into business. But if we admit for the purposes of this paper that they are average candidates for this new condition, then I must inform them that only one out of ten who contemplate business on their own account, will succeed. This is discouraging and may be resented, indeed the future which is opening up before them may prove this statement false, if it does then they are above the average, for it is a statistical fact that more than 90 per cent. of the men who go into business fail at some period of their lives. Some authorities claim that ninety-five out of every hundred business concerns fail. Bradstreets in their review for 1896 refute this statement, but they admit, and R. G. Dun & Co. corroborate, that 11 per cent. of the business population of the United States and Canada fail every year, using the word failure in its broadest sense, including those who fail to succeed as well as those who become insolvent. The man who fails to succeed—that is, the man who goes into business and, after a period of months or years, finds his capital gone or partly gone, but who stops and pays his debts, must be considered a failure, as far as that particular enterprise is concerned. If this is admitted and added to the number who fail in the narrower sense, who fail to pay their debts, and the total is 11 per cent. of our entire business population, and this is repeated every year, you can easily figure that the average business life is very short.

Why do so many people fail? I do not propose to answer this question from the standpoint of an economist. I do not pose as an authority, but if I were to answer from my experience I would say: Most people go into business before they are prepared for the responsibilities of business life.

If a medical student after a single year's study fell a victim to that peculiarly fatal malady called "swelled head," and prematurely [illegible] should not set broken limbs and quiet [illegible] not prepared for the responsibilities of [illegible] through life with twisted limbs, others would die who might have lived. Dr. Swellhead is a failure, and the law is right in protecting the subject against the man who is likely to fail. Do lawyers practise law before they have a knowledge of law? No, and the state is right in protecting the subject against incompetent lawyers. Druggists and dentists and land surveyors are prohibited from practising their various professions until they have demonstrated their fitness for these various duties. Proficiency in these branches means two things. It means a living or perhaps riches for the individual and usefulness to his fellow-men. An ignorant physician is not only incapable of providing for himself and family a living, but is positively dangerous; incompetent lawyers and bungling land surveyors complicate the business of their clients, multiply litigation, and generally work destruction—in a word, they are failures, and their failure results in loss, inconvenience, distrust and unrest. One of the chief factors in our advancing civilization is the element of co-operation—one man helping another, all men helping themselves by means of the help they receive from one another; but the help must be intelligent, well directed and efficient. The law makes these things reasonably possible in the professions I have named by insisting upon certain standards, but the law takes no notice of the attainments of business men, the incompetent of whom create greater loss, more inconvenience, distrust and commercial unrest than if all the lawyers and surveyors in the land were dolts.

Last year, in the United States and Canada, 243,709 people went into business; it is sad to reflect that over 200,000 of these will some day fail. During the same year it is recorded that 224,334 went out of business in the same countries. A very small percentage of these had a very good reason for going out of business—they died; another small percentage retired wealthy, the balance went out of business because they failed to succeed, or became insolvent. If we allow 13,000 for deaths and retirement—and this, I think, is a very liberal allowance when we consider that in the majority of cases death and retirement is not followed by closing business, but heirs take possession and continue—we will have 211,334 failures, about 10 per cent. less than the number who went into business. Then if 1896 can be accepted as an average year, the 90 per cent. theory holds good. Of the 224,334 who went out of business in that year, 17,298 went into bankruptcy with liabilities at $263,369,897; assuming bankrupt estates to pay 50 per cent.—a liberal estimate—the loss to fellow sub-

It is fair then to consider 1896 an average year; it is a little above the average in point of number, but a little below in amount. During that year we have stated there were over 211,000 failures—using the word in its broadest sense—in five and a half years there would be 1,160,500 failures, or just about the business population of the United States and Canada, the actual figures in 1896, according to the authorities already named, being 1,162,048. It will be seen, therefore, that 5½ years is the average business life. This period constitutes a business generation, or, in other words, the entire business population of the United States and Canada average one failure every 5½ years. This means in dollars and cents $724,267,214 loss to the people every 5½ years, estimating the estates to pay 50 per cent., and this loss is on account of insolvents' liabilities alone; to this you must add the untold millions of capital lost to the insolvents themselves, and the further untold billions lost to those who fail to succeed. Perhaps, if you are following my figures closely, you will observe a discrepancy. If 5½ years is the average business life, then *Bradstreets* underestimate when they say 11 per cent. fail every year. While the record of particulars of insolvents is fairly accurate, the record of particulars respecting those who quit business escaping insolvency must be open to question. When a man is able to pay his debts in full he can very properly tell the enquiring statistician that it is none of his business how much of his capital was lost in the business venture or why he wound up. A charitable view, therefore, of the causes of suspension would influence the records. The 11 per cent. estimate must, therefore, be the result of these generous impulses; but the object of this paper is not to make data or reconcile figures, but to show the young men of our country that business life is a stormy, dangerous sea, and the voyage should not be undertaken unless their seamanship is unquestioned. I hope you will not consider me unduly severe or vote me a rank pessimist. I agree what I have said appears to focus that way, but it is the truth, and if our young men are average young men they desire to know the truth. I would be very sorry to discourage any class of young men, but if they wish to make the voyage safely it will do them no harm to know the fate of those who went before. With this in view I will quote further from business records. The causes of business shipwrecks are given as follows:

1. Incompetency.
2. Inexperience.
3. Lack of capital.
4. Unwise credits.
5. Outside speculation.
6. Neglect of business.

7. Extravagance.
8. Fraudulent disposition.
9. Disaster, as fire, flood and panics.
10. Failure of others.
11. Undue competition.

These are given as general heads. I think the number might be very well reduced. At least six of these should be sub-divisions of the general clause, incompetency. Lack of capital, which is credited with 31.1 of failures, is surely a species of incompetency; so also is the sister cause trying to do too much with capital employed. A striking instance of this latter cause is well known to the wholesale trade of Winnipeg. A bank clerk (not from Winnipeg) went into business in a western town with a capital, largely borrowed from friends, of $2,000. In two months he had a large stock of merchandise, was running a line of steamboats, operating a saw mill and running a hog ranch all at one time on a capital of $2,000. In less than six months after he started he made an assignment and his estate did not pay a farthing.

Unwise credits, outside speculation, extravagance, neglect of business, inexperience, all of which are credited with varying percentages of failures, are species of incompetency. It is plain, therefore, there is room for a higher standard. Should the law raise the standard? The laws raised the standard for lawyers for the protection of the people, why not raise the standard of business men when it can be shown that over a billion of money is lost every decade to the people? I believe the present practicable operative way of increasing the usefulness and efficiency of doctors, lawyers and other professional men should be employed toward those who make choice of commercial life. The public school board of the city of Winnipeg is making an effort in that direction. They have started a commercial course of study in the Collegiate Institute. Boys and girls who are predisposed to a life of trade can take up this course. It does not mean that other important subjects such as history, geography, literature, etc., etc., are to give way to the commercial branch, but such higher subjects as are necessary for commercial life may be dropped wholly or in part for a two year course of training in business methods, business morals, banking, partnership, insurance, bookkeeping, stenography and other things pertaining to commercial pursuits. I think the law should recognize the economic advantages of this branch of education and make this course a prerequisite to business life. It appears to me quite practicable for the state to withhold a license to go into business until the candidate demonstrates his fitness for the responsibilities of that place. Of course, in spite of this, men will fail, but is it not reasonable to expect improved conditions under a system which will impress the mind of the young people with methods that lead to success; which will teach them to recognize the causes which lead to failure; and that will impress upon their susceptible minds that business morality is as important as morality and rectitude in other pursuits of life?

Education is the mother of progress. It is the index of a nation's advancement. The bright lights of the scientific world who visited the city a few weeks ago did not blunder into eminence, they are successful in their various branches of science because they mastered principles. If you would succeed in business you must master principles, and having made sure of your foundation build up a superstructure which is not likely to fall. Don't be deceived by the exception—the rare exceptions. I mean the few men who make money by investment, who get rich without learning how it is done. There are musical and mechanical prodigies, but the overwhelming majority of successful musicians and mechanics first master principles—such prodigies rarely possess any other faculty, so with business prodigies. If you enquire you are apt to find that while they are successful in business they are without other and higher qualities which go to make up a true man. They have only one side—the business side—they live in a narrow tenement totally oblivious of the outer and more beautiful world.

I have endeavored to show you that education along business lines is necessary to successful business men, as education along scientific and professional lines is necessary to successful professional men, and men of science. I have also shown you that failure means loss to innocent people; is it not, therefore, the duty of the state to mark a standard which would, in a measure at least, advance a dominant class, and at the same time afford a degree of protection to the people?

I do not wish to under-estimate our own favored land. What I say of our own province is true of all other business communities, but the damage done in Manitoba by incompetent business men in years past cannot be estimated. We have educated men in business who are not educated business men. I have met men who have come into the city to interview their creditors, who could read Greek, but who could not make an intelligent statement of their business affairs. When a man is despatched to their place of business to take stock of their affairs, they are horrified to learn from a balance sheet, which they have seen perhaps for the first time in their lives, that they are hopelessly insolvent. They are something like the man who comes to town to consult the doctor. He feels that there is something wrong, but he cannot locate the trouble, but when the doctor diagnoses his case he is found to be a physical wreck and only has a few weeks to live. He has violated all sanitary conditions and broken all laws of health, and the result is physical bankruptcy. The down grade in business is just as easy. If you practise any one, two or three of the causes of failure the end is only a matter of time. Neglect any of the elements of success, which I will presently enumerate, and the end is sure to come. You may not see it until you are near it, because you do not know the way. When you travel an unknown road anything you see or everything you meet may be a surprise to you, and nothing surprises you more than to find yourself at the end of a blind street; you turn to retreat, but you find yourself in the arms of the sheriff. Friends who trusted you are disappointed. They may certify to your honesty, but their interests have been damaged, their loss is both personal and national. The Y.M.C.A. of Winnipeg has had presidents in years past whose individual losses, due to incompetent customers, would build and equip your new building. The amounts written off every year in Winnipeg would support the hospitals and all the other charities in the city. The time then has surely arrived when we should give attention to commercial education.

Another suggestion. I would like the opinion of other and wiser men than myself, but it appears to me both right and practicable; I refer to a compulsory system of business registration. If my neighbor's ignorance of my business affairs exposes him to loss, should not the law afford him facilities for getting the desired information? The law offers the creditor certain facilities for the collection of debts—the debtor can be compelled to give certain information; would it not be wiser to give this information before the debt was contracted? That this information is needed is evidenced by the fact that commercial agencies flourish; but their information is either voluntary or the result of a superficial survey by an outsider. The law takes this view of the subject in reference to banks, loan companies, insurance companies, and all other incorporated companies. The law compels them to register periodically a statement of their position. Every man doing business with these concerns can post himself before he risks a dollar. Why not carry it further and make every business man register in convenient places in business centres, a statement of his affairs annually? It might take the shape of a copy of his balance sheet, and if a business man is incapable of making a balance sheet he should be refused a license or have it withdrawn.

Two objections may be urged against this system. They perhaps suggest themselves to you as I am speaking. First, it would expose the subject to undue scrutiny; and, second, the registered statement might be false, and thus increase the danger. If a man is solvent he need not fear exposure; if he is weak his creditors should know it, and his exposure would not be as bad as in open bankruptcy later on. Besides, the register should not be open to any besides those having a material interest. Banks and insurance companies do not complain on this score until their position invites criticism, when they are apt to under-

take legislation. The system would have the same salutary effect upon business men generally. They would have an incentive to avoid the danger points in business. The man who found his balance sheets growing less favorable every year would be stimulated by the wholesome scrutiny of his creditors or clients, to go out of business before he affected unfavorably the balance sheets of others. The great trouble now is, men let these concerns run too long in a sick state, hoping against hope that a turn for the better will come, a hope they would not be allowed to cherish if their affairs were exposed to the more critical eye of experienced men. The man whose registered balance shows signs of approaching trouble could be quickly notified by the registrar to appear before the judge in chambers for examination. If he is found to be solvent, and there is no evidence of approaching trouble, his license could be confirmed. If not he could be ordered into liquidation. The plan would have the merit, in time, of purifying the commercial atmosphere, and leave legitimate trade to people qualified to handle it. Now, the second objection. False statements should be an indictable offence, punishable no less severely than for perjury. If the theory is good, don't condemn it because some person is likely to abuse it.

In a few words let me recount some of the things we might look for under a system of educational qualification, and compulsory registration. (1) We should have a business community qualified to conduct their business affairs intelligently. (2) Business men as a class would take a higher place in the world. (3) Those dependent upon them by ties of nature would be surer of the continued support of husband and father. (4) Men's confidence in one another would be strengthened, there would be more co-operation, and, consequently, more happiness in life. (5) All the elements which form the basis of trust would be a known quantity. (6) Unwholesome competition would be checked. (7) A higher order of commercial morality would prevail. (8) Panics which are due to inexperience, abnormal expansion, extravagance, and other species of commercial insanity would be less frequent. (9) Fifty-seven per cent. of insolvencies, due to seven of the eleven causes of failure representing nearly 150,000,000 liabilities, would be averted every year, and millions which cannot be estimated, would be saved to those who fail to succeed under present conditions.

Now, I believe that I have told my dream. I will proceed, in my imperfect way, of performing the real duty assigned to me, that of advising young men who contemplate going into business. Let me assume you are tired of clerking. You have conceived the notion that business on your own account would be more congenial to your tastes and more in conformity with your ideas of manhood, and you proceed to lay your plans. What are they? If you are going into merchandising, the first three things to settle are: (1) kind of merchandise; (2) [illegible] location; (3) amount of capital. These three things must be settled at the same time, because they relate to one another and depend on one another. The first is easily settled. You should not engage in any kind of merchandise except the kind you have thoroughly learned. If you are a mechanic, or banker, or farmer, you are no more fit to be a merchant than you are for the judge's bench. Second, select a town where there is room and where there is a demand for your particular line sufficient to justify another store. If you are a real good business man, almost any good town will do where your goods are consumed; there are sure to be some poor business men there who will drop out later on. Now how much capital have you? $1,000. That is not very much, but it will do under certain conditions. How many goods are you going to buy? $2,000 worth; half cash, balance in four months. Are you going to do a credit business? Yes, the farmers in the district up there are in the habit of buying on credit during the year, and paying after harvest. If this is your plan, don't go into business. Under these conditions you will find business life abject slavery. The most obscure counter hopper in the employ of the Prince of Cranks would be the embodiment of conviviality and the very essence of manhood compared with a business life on these lines. I mean as long as business life on these lines would last—it could not last long.

If you have $1,000 and sure of your location, secure a store of modest rent, yet not too far from the business centre. Buy $1,000 worth of goods, pay cash for them, the cash discount will be enough perhaps to pay your freight. Your $1,000 may not buy all the goods you would like, but don't feel badly because you lose a sale now and then. Make careful note of your shorts, assort up often, but not in too large lots, not more than you are sure you can pay for at the end of the month. Do your own work as far as possible, mind your own business, never mind what your opposition does or says, sell every article at a profit, let the other man sell at a loss if he likes: keep sober, strictly sober; advertise judiciously; keep your stock neat and your shop tidy and your clothes clean; be polite and courteous; don't cheat; don't misrepresent; observe every promise, if you can't observe it don't make it; fear God and honor the Queen and you are likely to succeed.

Just here let me interject, in parentheses, a word addressed to the customers of this young man. Don't greet him first thing with a catalogue from some eastern city quoting impossible prices. Lists are sent to you, I know, naming figures for certain articles which give a profit to the departmental storekeeper, but which after all are below cost. Every time you buy an article below cost [illegible] shops under the contract system. It is [illegible] merchant princes at prices which would put the young merchant in your town to shame, but I know the color would come to your own cheek if you knew that they were made for 19c. per dozen by women and girls who have to find their own thread. The blouse you are wearing, and which you show the young merchant with such an air of victory, and which you parade before your neighbor as the cheapest thing on earth, was made by your suffering sister for 2 cents and 1 12 of a cent. The cambric dress with lined waist, which you count cheap, is the dearest garment ever mortal wore; its threads are waxed with human blood—it was made for 10½ cents. The silk waist you wear, bought from this catalogue, was made by a woman or girl for 8 cents and 1 mill; ladies' skirts are made for 30 cents per dozen, aprons for 22 cents per dozen, flannel shirts 20 cents per dozen, neckties $1.25 per gross, overalls $1.20 per dozen, and the poor girls find their own thread in every case. The circular containing these facts concluded as follows:

"Somebody has toiled for too little; somebody has labored in vain; somebody's weary hands have fallen idly and forever pulseless because of too little pay; somebody has suffered to make this "bargain day"; yet men and women who live by their day's wages, the rich who can afford to buy elsewhere, the harpies who buy "bargains" to sell again, mingle in one wild rush in a struggle to buy what is being sold for less than cost."

Then deal at home, give the young merchant a chance, his success will benefit you, his failure will hurt you; the failure of your local town will depreciate the value of your property, every dollar you send away impoverishes some person at home, it may help you momentarily, but it is a boomerang.

Now let me turn to the young man. If the country is developing fast you may get rich rapidly, but under normal conditions your growth will be slow and sure. If you have larger capital you might be justified in selling goods on credit, but for every dollar's worth of credit given you should have a dollar additional capital. It is a wrong thing to lend your customers money which properly belongs to your creditors. If I was a young man starting in business I would buy for cash and sell for cash. I would stick close to cash at both ends; it is safer, much safer, it is better, it makes life happier, it is cleaner business. As soon as you open business, start a set of books. If you know double entry, keep your books by that system; if not, single entry will do until your business gets large enough to employ a bookkeeper; when that time comes double entry is a necessity. Keep a careful record of your receipts and expenditures,

open an account with every man you buy goods from. As soon as a bill of goods arrives and the invoice is checked off, credit the party from whom you bought, and at the end of the month add up the purchases and send your cheques for the various amounts to your various creditors, less the cash discount, and if you are the right kind of a man the fact that your debts are paid will give you genuine pleasure. Carlyle says: "There is a perennial nobleness and even sacredness in work; there is always hope in a man who actually and earnestly works; in idleness alone is perpetual despair. The real desire to get work done will itself lead one more and more to truth, to nature's appointments and regulations which are truth." This truthful and beautiful quotation will apply with even greater force to the honest man who is working with the certainty of getting out of debt. No man comes nearer to nature's appointments in things of this world than the honest man who struggles with a debt and discharges it at the appointed time. No man gets further away from nature's appointments, no man breaks in more certainly upon the natural trend of trade or gives a more violent shock to the industrial system than the man whose conscience is easy the day he defaults. If you find it necessary to ask your wholesale house for a line of credit, don't feel hurt if you are asked to furnish a statement of your affairs. Don't reply angrily "that he can keep his goods, that you intend to pay your debts, and if he don't want to trust you, you can find others who will." A letter of this kind is the best evidence you can give that you are unworthy of credit. Reply promptly and courteously, giving the information, and if the line of credit is arranged, observe the terms of that arrangement at all hazards. Always respect the business methods of your creditors. Don't write back that you never accept drafts, that you never give notes, that you will pay when you can, that they can't take blood out of a stone, that you can't get interest on your over due accounts, and you don't intend to pay interest. If you don't accept drafts or give notes, don't buy goods on credit; if you don't collect interest on your over-due accounts you are cheating yourself—do not try to even up with some other person. Post your books regularly and attend to your correspondence promptly. Don't make your letters unnecessarily long. Write courteously and pointedly. Always keep a copy of your letters. Don't file your papers in the wood-box. Have a place for everything, so arranged that they can be easily located. Be very particular about your engagements If you promise something at a certain time, do it. Every time you fail to fulfil a promise you sow a seed of distrust. Don't try to be your own lawyer; on all important things take advice. Attend to your insurance; if you are in debt it is a crime to neglect it. Cultivate correctness before you aim at dispatch; better go slowly correctly than swiftly in error. Aim at something—at something high—something worthy of your efforts, and persevere; don't be discouraged too soon. Marksmen were not made in a day. You will hit the mark if you practise long enough, but don't practise on too many targets. If you do a credit business, don't feel that collecting your accounts is an unpleasant duty. Collect promptly. Don't go on any man's bond unless you can afford to lose the amount; if you are wise you will not do it then. Make your advertisements crisp, truthful, and attractive. Don't postpone a correction; attend to the matter at once or it is apt to stay wrong. Keep your plans to yourself; better keep your eyes than your mouth open. If you have a partner, trust him; if you can't, dissolve partnership. Remain master of your own affairs; don't let your clerks or assistants run away with you; dictate to them your policy and command with dignity, firmness, and kindness. Above all things, maintain your integrity.

These maxims are all good enough to observe. The violent disregard of any one may lead to failure, but the violent observance of any one is not absolutely necessary. A well-balanced administration of sound rules gives a broadness to business character and success to business life.

Let me say in conclusion that it is possible for a man to start small with even less than $1,000 and grow to be a prince of commerce; his word may be as good as his bond, and his bond good for thousands or hundreds of thousands, still he may be a failure. There are few things more utterly sad than a rich failure. The man who makes the four walls and ceiling of his place of business the circumference and sky of his universe, worshipping with ever increasing veneration the golden calf, shutting out from his heart whisperings of love, stopping his ears against the cry for help, blinding his eyes against the hungry who would eat, and against the sick who would be healed, may be rich, but he is, after all, a miserable failure. There is a higher life which business life should develop, and which business life will develop and strengthen, if business men would come out of their shell more. There is little pleasure sitting in a dim enclosure surrounded by mirrors which reflect one's self and nothing more.

The truly successful man is he who lives in the double consciousness of business prosperity and the sunshine of God's favor.

Fluid Extract of Wild Cherry.*

By J. M. Good, St. Louis.

By the official process for fluid extract of wild cherry, the bark, in coarse powder, is macerated for forty-eight hours, after being moistened with a menstruum consisting of glycerin 1 volume, and water 2 volumes. The exhausting menstruum is a mixture of alcohol and water in the proportion of 85 volumes of the former to 15 volumes of the latter. We are left to infer that this menstruum was decided upon after deliberation and experiment. To me the reason for making it so strongly alcoholic is not evident.

There is a demand for a fluid extract of this drug that shall be miscible with aqueous liquids. It comes principally, we admit, from those who, through indolence or inertia, are given to the practice of making syrups, tinctures and wines, by diluting fluid extracts. There are doubtless occasions when the most scrupulous among us would be willing to take advantage of such convenience to meet an emergency; but the disposition on the part of pharmacists to avail themselves of what is "ready-made," needs to be resisted and discouraged. However, at the risk of being considered inconsistent, I offer you a formula for a fluid extract of wild cherry that will yield a product giving a clear mixture with wine or syrup. It differs from the official article in both the menstruum and the process, but not as regards moistening the ground bark, and the time allowed for maceration and fermentation.

To insure a good product, carefully selected bark should be taken and reduced by grinding to a number 20 powder. The whole bark should be purchased for reasons which need no explanation here. Of this ground bark 1,000 grams are to be taken and divided into portions of 250 grams each and exhausted with a menstruum consisting of a mixture of 200 Cc. of glycerin, 200 Cc. of alcohol, and 600 Cc. of water, the process to be employed that of repercolation. Each portion of drug (250 G), before percolation, is to be moistened with a mixture consisting of glycerin 25 Cc. and water 50 Cc., packed firmly in a cylindrical glass percolator, closely covered and macerated for forty-eight hours. In the initial operation the reserved portions may be: from precolator number one, 150 Cc.; from precolator number two, 200 Cc.; from precolator number three, 250 Cc.; from precolator number four, 300 Cc.; a total of 900 Cc. The final weak percolates being collected in portions and used in subsequent operations as a precolating menstruum; 1,000 Cc. of fluid extract may be made from 1,000 grams of drug.

The process of fractional percolation could be adapted to the preparation of this preparation. I submit samples of the fluid extract and syrup. The stringency of the tannin and the strong odor and taste of hydrocyanic acid are very pronounced.

The syrup is made by taking an equivalent of the bark in fluid extract; that is, fluid extract 150 Cc., and syrup sufficient to make 1,000 Cc. These samples have been but recently prepared. It is possible that they may not remain permanently clear, but I have confidence that they will be entirely satisfactory in this respect.

*Read at American Pharmaceutical Association

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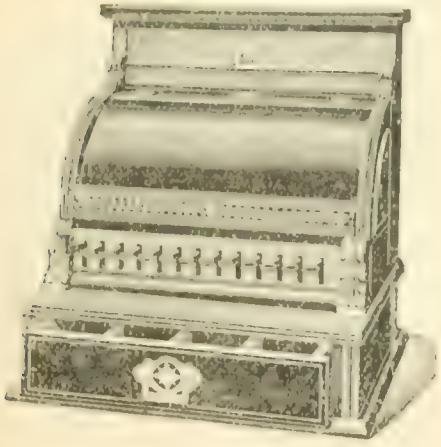

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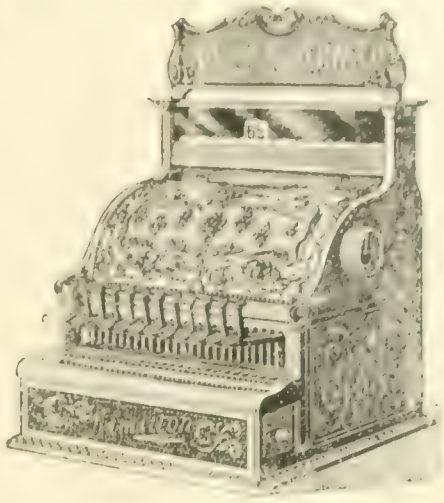

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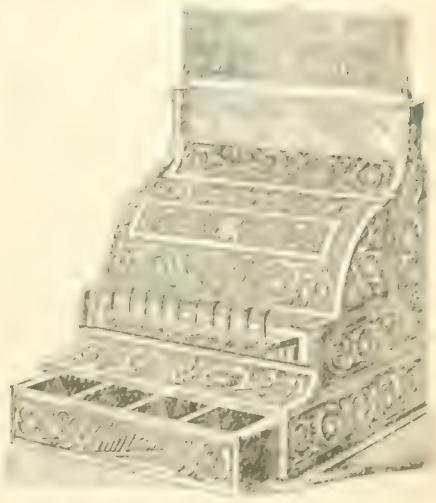

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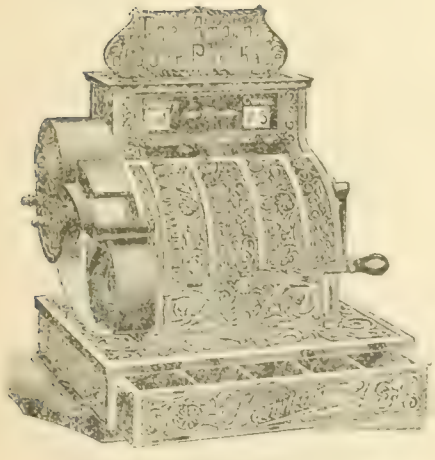

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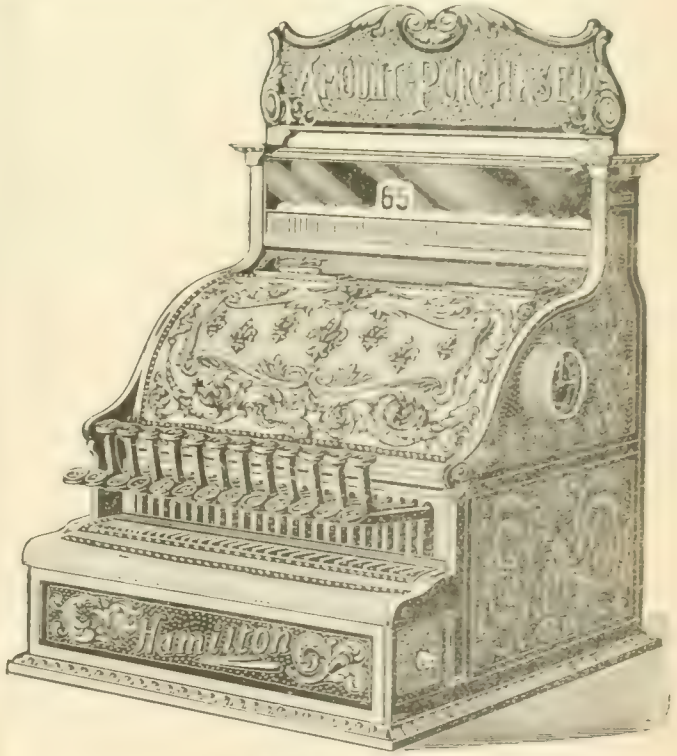

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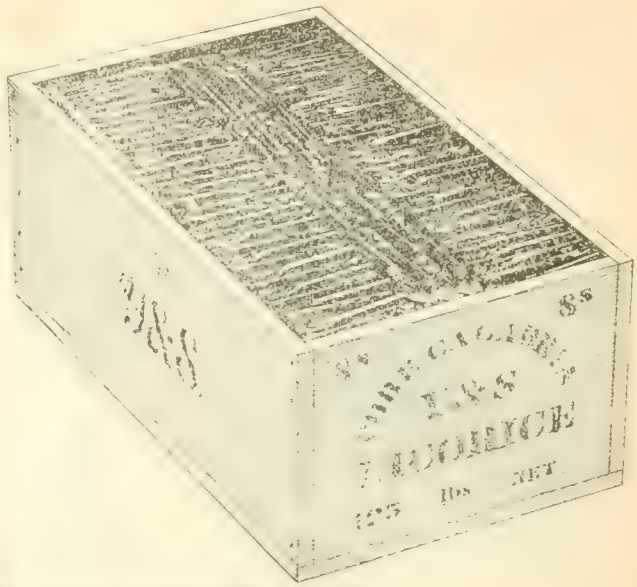

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[illegible]

1907

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner [illegible]

Time allowed, [illegible]

1. Detect Acid and Metal in substances marked "A" and "B."

2. Detect Acid in substance marked "C."

3. How would you distinguish

(*a*) Nitrous Oxide from Nitric Oxide.
(*b*) A Chloride from a Bromide.
(*c*) A Bicarbonate from a Carbonate.
(*d*) Sulphite from Thio-sulphate?

4. Write equations illustrating the action of

(*a*) Hot Sulphuric Acid on Copper.
(*b*) Hot Sulphuric Acid on Oxalic Acid.
(*c*) Chlorine on Hydrogen Sulphide.
(*d*) Chlorine on Caustic Potash.
(*e*) Hydrogen Sulphide on Copper Sulphate.
(*f*) Sodium Thio sulphate on a Solution of Iodine.

5. Write equations illustrating the action of heat upon:

(*a*) Ammonium Nitrate.
(*b*) Orthophosphoric Acid.
(*c*) Nitric Acid.

PHARMACAL LABORATORY.

Examiner CHAS. F. HEEBNER, Ph.G., Phm.B. (Ont.)

Time allowed, 3 hours.

N.B.—Neatness of work, order of arrangement, and cleanliness of working desk and outfit, will enter as important factors in your ratings.

1. Determine the extractive in the liquid preparation (in smaller bottle) and report according to the following form:

(*a*) Quantity of liquid taken for investigation.
(*b*) Amount of extractive found.
(*c*) Percentage indicated.
(*d*) Write out method used in determining extractive, and exhibit all figures used.

3. Determine the specific gravity of the substance (in larger bottle) and submit a report of your results in accordance with the subjoined form:

(*a*) Substance labeled.....
(*b*) Weight taken for investigation.
(*c*) Weight of an equal volume of water.
(*d*) Specific gravity of substance.

Exhibit all figures used in the above determination.

PHARMACY.

Examiner CHAS. F. HEEBNER, Ph.G., Phm.B. (Ont.)

Time allowed, 2½ hours.

1. METRIC SYSTEM.—(*a*) Give the derivation of the unit of weight from the lineal unit; (*b*) show the relation existing between the units of capacity and length. Give the equivalent for each of the following in customary weights and measures: [illegible] Metre, [illegible] Gram, [illegible] Litre. Give the approximate metrical equivalent for [illegible] Grain, [illegible] drachm, [illegible] fluid ounce, [illegible] pint.

2. Add the following and reduce the amount to [illegible] kilos, 25¼ d. gm., 430 d. gm., 32 c. gm., 8005 m. gm., 65¾ h. gm., 3 m. gm., [illegible] gms.

3. SPECIFIC GRAVITY.—(*a*) Explain the principle of Specific Gravity Beads. What weight of each of the following official liquids will a Litre flask contain, and what is the percentage strength of each: (*b*) Pure Ether, (*c*) Rectified Spirit, (*d*) Sulfuric Acid, (*e*) Strong Solution Ammonia. (*f*) A glass rod weighing 300 grains, weighs when immersed in distilled water 225 grains, and when immersed in Oleoresin Copaiba 225¾ grains; what is the specific gravity of the latter liquid?

4. PLANT DRUGS.—(*a*) State the objects gained by desiccation. (*b*) Define *Garbling*. A drug contains cellulose, albumen, sugar, volatile, and fixed oils, gum, resin, chlorophyll, starch, and tannin; state which of these constituents, may be extracted with (*c*) Rectified Spirits (*d*) Hot Water, (*e*) Ether, (*f*) Cold Water.

5. Wanted 50 ozs. Powdered Red Cinchona Bark to contain 6 *per cent.* of total alkaloids; estimate the quantity of each of the following powders assaying: 3½, 5, 6½, and 7 *per cent.* alkaloids, to be mixed to meet these requirements.

6. AMMONIUM CHLORID.—State (*a*) source, (*b*) impurities to be expected in the commercial salt, (*c*) how purified. (*d*) Explain how each impurity is removed. A solution of pure ammonium chlorid saturated at 15° C. has the specific gravity 1·200 and measures 100 c.m³., (*e*) how much salt is there in solution, (*f*) what is the percentage strength of the solution?

7. Define (*a*) Deliquescence, (*b*) Efflorescence, (*c*) Water of Hydration, (*d*) Water of Crystallization, (*e*) Interstitial Water. (*f*) How may *interstitial water* be avoided?

8. State method of using and principle involved in the utilization of albumen as a clarifacient.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner: A. Y. SCOTT, B.A., M.D., C.M.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

1. State Dalton's atomic theory, and show how atomic weights are obtained.

2. What is the composition of air? Is it a mechanical mixture or a chemical compound, and why?

3. How is the composition of water shown? What are the ordinary impurities of well water, and how would you test for these qualitatively?

4. Describe fully the chemistry of ammonia.

5. (*a*) How much phosphorus can be obtained from 100 lbs. of bone-ash containing 90 per cent. of calcium phosphate?

[illegible] state its use in qualitative analysis.

7. [illegible]

8. Complete the following reactions, giving equations:

(*a*) Chlorine + potassium hydrate =
(*b*) Sulphur dioxide + nitric acid + water =
(*c*) Bromine + phosphorus + water =
(*d*) Ferrous sulphate + sulphuric acid + potassium nitrate =
(*e*) [illegible]

9. Desbribe the hydraulic press.

NOTE.—Equations and drawings to be given when possible.

[illegible]

Examiner: DR. A. Y. SCOTT.

1. Describe fully a Transverse Section of a Dicotyledonous Stem.

2. Describe the following: Pilorhiza, Trichome, Trichoblast, Monoecious, Corm.

3. What is Dehiscence? Classify and describe Indehiscent Dry Fruits.

4. Give fully the process of Pollination and Fertilization from the ripening of the essential parts of the flower to the maturing of the seed.

5. Describe Specimen A.

6. Describe Specimen B.

7. Describe Specimen C.

LATIN, ETC.

[illegible]

C.M.

1. Divide the following prescriptions into its essential parts and sub-divisions, giving to each its name:

℞ Sp. Terebinth. Rectif.
Vin. Ipecac.
Oi. Sassafras.
Mucil. Tragacanthæ, ad ℥ij.
Fiat Mist. M
Sig. ℥i. ex aq. p.c. et h.s.

2. Explain Latin directions of above prescription into full Latin, and translate into English.

3. Fill in quantity of each ingredient as required for a child of 12 years. Give rule for finding dose.

4. Give regular dose of following preparations: *Liquor, Unguentum, Infusum, Syrupi, Olea* (essential).

5. Give maximum dose of each of the following: *Acet, Scillæ, Ac. Carbol., Ac. Mur. Dil., Bals. Tolut., Deboct. Sarsæ, Ext. Nuc. Vom., Ext. Bellad., Ext. Fili* [illegible] *Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor., Liq. Trinitrini, Ol. Phosphorat, Ol. Ricini, Tr. Ferri Mur., Tr. Opii. Tr. Cinch. Co., Tr. Digital., Tr. Nuc. Vom., Vin. Ipecac., Pil. Hydrarg.*

6. Write short notes on the main Excreting Organs of the body and their products.

7. Discuss shortly, with three examples of each, the following Drug-classes: *Alteratives, Stimulants.*

The Active Principle of Castor Oil.

Many years ago Buchheim stated that ricinoleic acid is the purgative principle in castor oil, while other observers maintain that the true active principle is a small quantity of a body derived from the seeds, and held in solution in the oil. The question possesses considerable practical interest, because if the former view be correct, we cannot hope to diminish the necessary dose, whereas if the latter view be the correct one, and we were able to obtain the active principle in a state of purity, a very small dose of a probably tasteless substance would suffice to produce purgation. In 1890 Meyer strove to show (*Arch. für Exper. Path. und Pharmakol*, Leipzig, bd. xxviii.) that ricinoleic acid and its salts were as active as castor oil, but there is always a suspicion that his preparations contained a small amount of the hypothetical active principle, and that their activity was due to this. He has again returned to the subject (*Arch. für Exper. Path und Pharmakol*, Leipzig, 1897, bd. xxxviii.), and, after showing that castor oil does not lose its activity by being heated to 300° C., or by treatment with dry hydrochloric acid, by boiling with caustic potash, or by other methods calculated to destroy any known active principle, he comes to the conclusion that ricinoleic acid is the only active substance present in the oil, and that it develops its specific action in the intestine by being saponified and thereby rendered soluble. Ricinoleic acid has, however, no specially irritating properties, and it is difficult to explain its action as a purgative.—*Edinburgh Medical Journal, Ther. Gazette.*

Tribenzoylgallic Acid.

A preparation has been patented in Germany under the name of "Tribenzoyl-gallic Acid." It is said to be prepared by agitating an alkaline solution of gallic acid with benzoyl chloride, and purifying the resulting product by recrystallization after exhausting with boiling water. The solution is insoluble in water, readily soluble in hot alcohol, but difficultly so in cold, and moderately so in hot benzol. It is colorless, odorless, and tasteless. It appears to be absolutely unaffected by keeping, or by all substances with which it comes into contact in the mouth, œsophagus, and stomach. It passes these entirely undecomposed, but in the intestines is very readily split up, gallic acid then being liberated, and exerting its specific astringent properties.—*Merck's Report.*

Quinine Phosphohydrochlorid.

In the *National Druggist* the following method is given for preparing this double salt of quinine, which is said to grow in favor in southern Europe, in the treatment of malaria and nervous headache: Dissolve 35 grains of hydrochlorid of quinine in a mixture of 70 minims of water, and 9 minims of glacial phosphoric acid (density 1.154), and the same amount of dilute hydrochloric acid, moderately heated. The result is a clear, slightly green, syrupy liquid which, on standing a few hours, throws down crystals of the phosphohydrochlorid of quinine. The crystals are soluble in two parts of cold water, and contain 53.16 per cent. of the alkaloid quinine. Its great solubility in cold or tepid water, and comparatively high alkaloidal contents, give it a great advantage over other quinine salts. Its taste is bitter.

Marvelous Uses of Coal Tar.

No tale in "The Arabian Nights," no story of the wondrous treasures taken by mystic power from magic nutshells, surpasses what science is doing to-day. Science, the wizard of the century, touches with his fairy wand the black, viscid coal tar from the gas retorts, and coal becomes not only a source of light and heat, but an arsenal of colors, a buffet of dainty tastes, a medicine chest for suffering humanity, a storehouse of new foods and exquisite perfumes, a source of powerful explosives for war and so many other miraculous powers that the telling challenges credence. From 140 pounds of gas tar in a ton of coal, science to day makes aniline dyes, numbering over 2,000 distinct shades, many of them being of exquisite delicacy, so that vegetable dyes are almost displaced. Of medicines, antiseptic, hypnotics and fever allaying prepartions, it furnishes quinine, antipyrine, atropine, morphine, exalgine, somnal, salol, chloralamide, hypnol and a host of others. It furnishes perfumes—helitropine, clove, queen of the meadows, cinnamon, bitter almonds, vanillin, camphor, wintergreen thymol. It has given the world bellite and picrite, two powerful explosives. It supplies flavoring extracts that duplicate the tastes of currants, raspberries, pepper, vanilla, etc. It is the housekeeper's allay, with benzine and naphtha, the insecticides. It supplies the farmer with ammonical fertilizers. It has given to the photographer his two developers, hydroquinone and likonogen. It makes the anatomist its debtor for a most wonderful stain for tissues. It contains the substance which tints the photographer's lens. It yields paraffine, creosote, pitch; material for artificial paving; saccharin, a substance 300 times sweeter than sugar, saccharinamide, still sweeter; lampblack, material for red ink, lubricating oils, varnish, resin, almost our entire supply of ammonia, and hundreds of other things—all these science brings forth from coal tar. By means of its products—this waste that surpassed its usefulness only by its offensiveness—we can make preserves without either fruit or sugar, perfumes without flowers, and coloring matter without animal or vegetable aid of any description.—*National Claimant.*

Professor Bogoslowsky on "Apenta."

"W. S. Bogoslowsky, from clinical observations on the action and value of a constant bitter water, draws the following conclusions (*Transactions* of the Moscow Section of the Society for the Preservation of Public Health, No. VI.):

Systematic treatment with Apenta water is especially indicated for constipation produced by atony of the bowels, and it has the advantage that its use does not give rise to subsequent constipation.

Its action is more gentle than that of some other bitter waters because it contains less calcium sulphate and no magnesium chloride. It is probably owing to this circumstance that it does not cause crampy pains.

The efficacy of Apenta as a remedy for the systematic treatment of obesity is clinically established.—*The British Medical Journal, August 28th, 1897.*

Eureka, a Rival to Acetylene.

The new illuminant, acetylene, has now a rival, "Eureka," a gas invented by Mr. Hector de Fasi, of Montefiascone, Italy. It is said to be obtained as follows: Lime as pure as possible is employed as a base, colophony and calcium carbide being added. One thousand parts of the mixture ready for use consist of 900 of quicklime, 50 of colophony, and 50 of calcium carbide. There is said to be no fear of explosion by mixing with air, no heating of water, and no special burner needed. One thousand parts of the mixture give 60 litres of gas at a pressure of 35 millimetres of water. The photometric intensity of the flame is stated to be 92.4 candle hours, and the same amount of calcium carbide employed singly would only give 18 candle hours. It is claimed that Eureka gas is 50 per cent. cheaper than acetylene, or that at equal cost it will will give as much more light.—*Practical Druggist.*

A Peculiar Plant.

A plant grows in Assam, the botanical name of which is Gymnema sylvestre, and which has the peculiar property, when chewed, of temporarily neutralizing the sense of taste as regards sweet and bitter things, while sour and saline substances remain unaltered. The Hindus claim that the plant is an antidote to snake bite. However that may be, it is believed that the plant might be advantageously introduced in our pharmacopœia as a means of disguising the bitterness of quinine and other disagreeable medicines.

BENZOIODHYDRIN.—A succedaneum of potassium iodide, for which it is claimed that it produces none of the evil effects of the latter (iodism, etc.), while it possesses all the therapeutical effects of the same. It appears in crystalline form, the crystals having an unctuous, fatty feeling to the touch.

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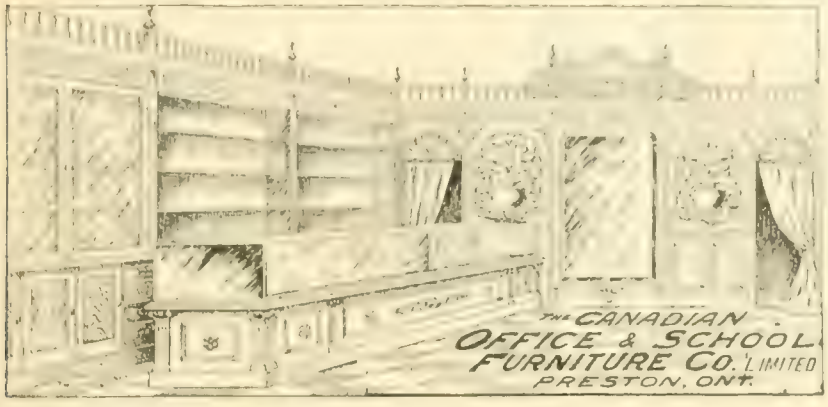

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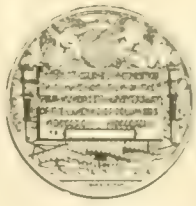

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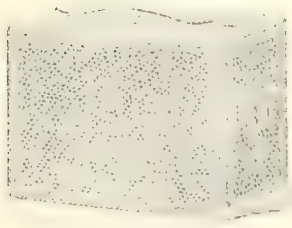

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PhotographicNotes

Developing Trays

These can be made out of old cardboard plate boxes, indeed wooden boxes by simply coating them with a mixture containing equal proportions of gutta-percha and paraffin wax. The gutta-percha chips should be just melted over a slow fire. When thoroughly melted add the paraffin, and stir until quite thin. The box should be warmed, and can then be painted with the solution, which will resist any alkali or acid, and the article will be waterproof.—E.E.F., in *Photo Beacon.*

Negative Improvements.

A too dense negative can be easily reduced by immersion in hypo one ounce, water eight ounces, red prussiate of potash ten to twenty grains. The amount of the latter salt governs the rapidity of reduction.

A too thin negative must, of course, be intensified. Many intensifiers contain mercuric chloride, which is very undesirable. About the best intensifier is one introduced by J. B. B. Wellington, in which the intensification is due to silver nitrate and a pyro developer. It is made thus: Mix 100 grains of silver nitrate in two ounces of distilled water. Add to this solution 240 grains of ammonium sulphocyanide, which will form a precipitate which will ultimately be re-dissolved. On diluting this to ten ounces with water another precipitate is thrown down. Hypo must now be slowly added until the precipitate is just dissolved; the resulting mixture constitutes the stock solution. To intensify, take one ounce of stock solution and add sodium sulphate twelve grains, ammonium bromide two grains, ammonium hydrate six minims, and pyro three grains. Flow this over the wet negative, and keep it moving until sufficient density is gained. More ammonia may be added if the developer prove not sufficiently energetic. This intensifier is capable of giving extreme density without fog, and a great advantage is that absolute freedom from hypo is not necessary.

Transparent spots and pinholes should be carefully filled with an opaque water-color diluted to match in depth the opacity of the surounding film. "Photopake," introduced by the Vanguard Co., is most useful for this purpose as well as for blocking out objectionable backgrounds, such as generally appear in photograms of machinery taken in sheds and fitting-shops.

Cracked negatives are difficult to print satisfactorily unless proper precautions are first taken. When the glass is cracked, while the film remains sound, the negative should be supported on a sheet of glass and covered with [illegible] towards the centre of the plate, and the film can then be transferred to clean water, and lifted out on a new sheet of clean glass. When dry it may be again washed, intensified, or reduced as may be necessary. As hydrofluoric acid attacks glass, and also the glass like enamel of porcelain dishes, it is obvious that a papier mache, ebonite, or varnished or waxed wooden dish should be used for the stripping mixture.

Scratched negatives are a trouble to printers. If the scratch is on the film side, the only cure is to spot it as carefully as possible in order to fill up the clear part and make it print in accordance with the rest of the negative. If the scratch is on the glass side it is still liable to show conspicuously in printing, but the following is a simple and effective plan of preventing any ill effect. The glass side must be made as clean as possible, and the scratches must be freed from dirt. Then warm the plate gently and place it, glass side down, upon another piece of warm clean glass, on the centre of which has been placed a few drops of thick Canada balsam. Place the plates on a warm slab of fire-brick or an iron plate, and apply a gentle pressure until the Canada balsam exudes from the edges; then allow to rest until cold and firm. If the scratches are few and small they may be simply filled with Canada balsam (without using an extra glass), and thus become imperceptible.

Titles on negatives may be put on in various ways, to print either in white or dark letters; in most cases the white letters are preferable. In a large business it would perhaps be well to use the "Nameit" rubber type, which is so arranged as to give a reversed impression on the film which, in turn, prints correctly on the finished photogram. Another plan is to write the title backwards on the film in small block letters, using a fine pen and "Photopake," while still another (which I have frequently adopted) is to have the title printed from type on clear tracing paper, cut them into strips, and stick them face downwards on the film with a suitable adhesive. Another method, much more troublesome, but far neater in some respects, is to have the titles printed on fine white paper, and then photograph them on a reduced scale and make a transparency by contact. The transparency must then be coated with gelatine and collodion, strippped and cut into slips as required. A simpler method is to print the transparency on thin transparent celluloid film, which may be fastened to the negative film with fish glue.

Printing dodgers of various kinds hardly come within the scope of this series of hints, nor within the space at my command, so they must be held over until another occasion.

[illegible] ed from and the print be much improved by strengthening the light in that particular place by means of a large reading glass. The sun's rays should be concentrated on the dense part of the negative, [illegible] negative in order not to form a round spot. With a glass measuring five or six inches in diameter the illuminated spot should vary, having an average area of that of a silver dollar, and care should be exercised not to allow the focus to get much smaller, for a fine focus and several seconds' time constitute all the elements necessary to go right through the negative, making a beautiful star of cracked glass on the way.

[illegible] Negatives.—Lord Rayleigh describes an optical device for the intensification of photographic negatives which are so thin that intensification by chemical processes is insufficient to bring out any effective contrast between the transparent and opaque parts. The new method is purely a physical one, and is described as one of using the negative twice over. On placing a feeble transparency upon a sheet of white paper, the picture becomes clearly visible, even though nothing can be seen when the transparency is viewed by transmitted light. Through the transparent parts the paper is seen with but little loss of brilliancy, while the opaque parts act, as it were, twice over, once before the light reaches the paper and once again after reflexion on its way to the eye. In Lord Rayleigh's method, a flat polished reflector is used instead of the paper, the film side of the negative being placed in close contact with it. On the other side of the negative, and fairly close to it, is a condensing lens, which gives parallelism to the rays from the candle used as a source of illumination. The candle is placed just alongside of the copying lens, the light from it passing through the condensing lens, and falling as a parallel beam upon the negative. After reflexion, the light again traverses the lens, and forms an image of the candle centered upon the photographic copying lens. An optically intensified positive is thus obtained, and by copying it in the same way in the camera, a negative with more pronounced contrast than the original may be made. To obtain satisfactory results, the false light reflected by the optical surfaces employed must be eliminated. In the case of the condensing lens the difficulty is overcome by giving the lens a slight slope with reference to the face of the negative. The false light reflected from the glass face of the negative to be copied may be got rid of by bringing into contact with the negative a wedge-shaped

glass of equal or greater area, the reflexion from the adjoining faces being almost destroyed by the interposition of a layer of turpentine.—*From Phil. Mag., in Phar. Jl.*

Original Methods.

The business man who pursues original methods—anything out of the ordinary—is apt to make himself unpopular with those of his competitors who are satisfied to move along in the old rut. He is pretty certain to be accused of pursuing methods which are not legitimate, and there are always enough ready to prophesy that he will meet with speedy disaster in consequence, says *Facts*.

Frederick the Great made himself very unpopular—with those who opposed him—because he disregarded what up to that time was recognized as the proper method of warfare. In those days two armies which intended to fight arranged themselves on an open field where everybody had a fair and even chance to kill everybody else, and one side seemed to feel in honor bound to wait until the other had a chance to make the best possible preparation to resist the attack. Frederick did not do things that way. He fought when it met his pleasure, and got his army out at all manner of unseemely hours to attack his foes, without giving them any notice of his intentions. He fell upon his enemies in mountain passes where they were not ready to successfully resist him. Hence his unpopularity—with his enemies.

There are a good many people who have not yet learned to understand Frederick and his tactics. Every now and then, however, some one who does grasp the point enters business, and makes it exceedingly lively for his competitors. He stamps his individuality on every branch of his business, and manages to get trade which his slow-going competitors think by right belongs to them. Quite likely he pays cash for his goods, and, by reason of the liberal discounts he secures, he is enabled to sell goods at such prices as look ruinous to those who are not so wide-awake in this respect.

It is difficult to get people out of a rut. The fact of the matter is that the deeper the rut and the more it impedes progress, the less they seem inclined to accept assistance to level ground. The wise business man of to-day is the one who fully recognizes that methods are changing and broadening under modern influences, and that he must accommodate himself to such changes. Another point worthy of note in this respect is that it is quite as difficult to retain success as to achieve it. The reason is that when once attained there seems to be a natural disposition on the part of a good many to believe that they can keep in advance simply by the momentum which they have acquired, forgetting that those behind have ever been increasing their speed, and are not relaxing their efforts for a moment. — *International Confectioner.*

Calcium Carbide as an Illuminant.

J. C. McWalter, L.R.C.S.I., L.A.H.I., M.P.S.I.

Since the dawn of creation, when Omnipetence said "Fiat lux," and light was made, men have busied themselves about emulating the sun and creating light *in tenebris*. Nor are we yet happy. Lamps have succeeded candles, and gas, lamps. The electric light threatens the gas, but everybody who has used electricity knows it has many practical defects. First, there is the price. It will cost you more than gas; the expense of replacing lamps, it does not pay to keep one too long, for it becomes covered with a film which obscures the light. The light given by the combustion of acetylene gas, produced by the action of calcium carbide on water, rivals that of the electric lamp for brightness, and it excels it for purity. Hitherto, we had all learnt in our chemistry class that acetylene gas gives such a smoky flame as to be of little use for practical purposes. But the attention which has been directed to it of late has resulted in the purification of the gas to such an extent that the smokiness has entirely disappeared. The most successful experimenter in this direction is an engineer in Dublin, a Mr. Goodwin, who has made the remarkable discovery that the addition of a small proportion of carbonic acid gas to the acetylene, whilst in process of manufacture, has an extraordinary effect in increasing the luminosity and brilliancy of the flame, and in preventing explosions. All our local lights in chemistry, as Professors Emerson-Reynolds, Tichborne, etc., speak eulogistically of it, whilst the insurance companies are so satisfied as to its safety that they accept premiums on houses using it at the lowest rates.

The apparatus is ridiculously simple. You place a portion of the calcium carbide in an iron socketted cylinder, close it, pour on water, and the gas is generated at a pressure of about two inches of mercury. It burns with wonderful brightness, requires no special tubing or globes, heats admirably in a Bunsen burner, and costs, even at the present price of calcium carbide, about 38 per cent. less than gas. On the whole it seems to have a brilliant future, and Mr. Goodwin's patent is likely to be a good thing for its proprietor.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

Recent Patents and Trade Marks Relating to Pharmacy.

PATENTS.

George Storie & J. Moss, Detroit, Mich., device for holding and dipping pills or tablets, 592839.

Henry E. Waite, New York, N. Y., apparatus for electrically treating diseases, 592844.

James D. Bacon, Boston, Mass., rectal applicator, 593318.

Geo. V. House, Mount Vernon, N. Y., truss pad, 593473.

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George C. Marks, London, England, atomizer, 593750.

Thomas H. McDonald, Potomac, Mont., fumigator, 593777.

Sidney H. Gardiner, Brooklyn, N. Y., surgical splint, 594076

John M. Jenkins, Palmer, Texas, medicine glass, 594087.

Herman A. Koehler, Chicago, Ill, lung-testing apparatus, 594351.

Henry L. Sayen, Philadelphia, Pa., roentgen ray tube, 594036.

George B. Underwood, New York, N. Y., inhaler, 594302.

Hermann Wolfermann, Strasburg, Germany, truss, 594307.

TRADE MARKS.

Burrough Brothers Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md., Gastro-intestinal antiseptics, 30787.

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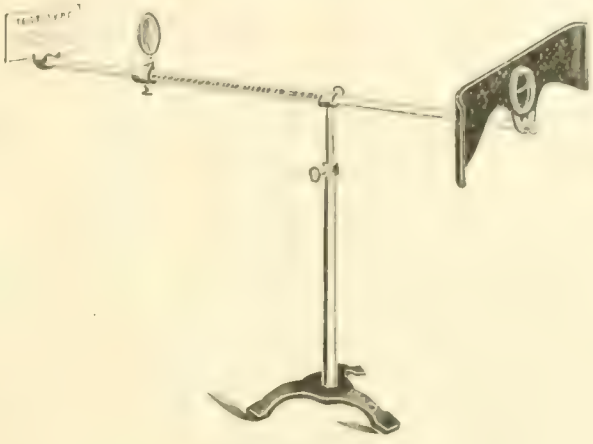

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Formulary.

ANTISEPTIC GARGLE PASTILLES.

Boric acid	4 oz. 60 dr.
Salicylic acid	2 dr. 30 gr.
Sodium chloride	4 dr. 240 gr.
Saccharin	30 gr.
Ol. peppermint	15 drops.
Ol. eucalyptus	1 dr.

Make into 300 pastilles. One pastille dissolved in a cupful of boiling water yields, when cold, an excellent gargle. After having used two-thirds of the solution for gargling, the cup should again be filled with water and this diluted solution snuffed up the nose.—*Am. Med. and Surg. Bul.*

ASTRINGENT GARGLE.

Potassium chlorate	2 drs.
Boiling water	1 ozs.
Alum	2 drs.
Stronger rose-water	21 drs.
Glycerin	4 drs.
Syrup	4 drs.
Fl. ext. eucalyptus rostrata	3 drs.

Dissolve the potassium chlorate in boiling water; cool, and reserve. Dissolve the alum in the stronger rose-water, add the glycerin, syrup, and fluid extract of red-gum in the order named; then mix with the reserve portion. The product is a transparent, ruby-red liquid of a very agreeable odor and taste. To use, take a tablespoonful, add an equal volume of water, and gargle every three or four hours, or more often if required.—*Philadelphia Polyclinic.*

VITELLIN CREME FOR THE TOILET.

Bernegau (*Pharm. Centralh.*) recommends the following:

Preserved egg-yolk	1 oz.
Benzoated olive oil	1 oz.
Purified wool-fat	1 oz.

Mix.

Perfumed with a little otto of roses or other agreeable perfume, the above mixture is highly recommended as a toilet-cream, on account of the softening effect it has upon the skin. It is also a good basis for medicinal ointments.—*Chem. and Drugg.*

EAR SUPPOSITORIES.

Prof. Radlauer makes suppositories for the ear of cocaine, menthol, resorcin, cocoa butter, and olive oil, which also contain a cotton wad to prevent the escape of the fluids as they dissolve. They are recommended highly by Lasser, as they are effectual, and save the introduction of the various medicines separately. The patients can insert them themselves, if necessary, to save time and trouble in clinics, etc. They are designed to heal inflammations, to soften accumulations of wax, to prepare the ear for operations, etc., and are made in two sizes, for children and adults.—*Therap. Woch.*

"ANTI-SWEAT" FOR THE HANDS.

The *Wiener Med. Presse* prescribes the following recipe for a preparation to prevent sweating of the hand and feet:

Boric acid	1 part.
Salicylic acid	1 part.
Boric acid	10 parts.
Glycerin	50 parts.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	50 parts.
Perfume as desired.	

M. Label "Rub on the palms and soles of the feet thrice daily."—*Nat. Druggist.*

NEW TOOTH POWDERS.

1. Ordinary Tooth Powder—

Menthol	0.100
B-Naphthol	0.050
Saccharine	0.025
Calcium carbonate precipitated	50.000
Soap	1.000
Rose oil, q. s.	

2. Violet Tooth Powder—

Beta-Naphthol	0.050
Saccharine	0.025
Soap	1.000
Calcium carbonate precipitated	50.000
Ionon and oil cassaya, each	1 or 2 drops.

3. Astringent Tooth Powder—

Myrrh	1.00
Sodium chlorate	1.00
Soap	0.50
Calcium carbonate precipitated	50.00
Rose oil.	

4. Camphor Tooth Powder—

Camphor	0.500
Soap	1.000
Saccharine	0.025
Thymol	0.050
Calcium carbonate precipitated	50.000
Oil sassafras	1 to 2 drops.

—*Era.*

CARBOLIZED RESIN AS A STYPTIC.

Vicks finds carbolized resin an unfailing styptic in hæmorrhage. He gives the following formula:

Resin	4 oz.
Carbolic acid (95 per cent.)	3 oz.
Chloroform	2 oz.

Make a short, thick cotton rope larger than the wound to be treated, moisten the end well with the compound and plug the cavity tightly. The bleeding will cease as though by magic.—*Brit. Journ. Dent. Sci.*

ACETONE COLLODIUM AND OIL OF CADE.

Two parts of acetone collodium and one part of ol. cadini mixed are used by Gaucher as a basis for applying medicines. The mixture is pleasant to use and efficient in the case of psoriasis, as it does not stain the clothes.—*Therap. Monat.*

ANÆSIN.—Said to be a local anæsthetic of great power, a comparatively old one, having first been introduced in 1885, but has recently been resurrected under the name of bromosin.

Good Shoe Polishes.

(1) Four parts of ivory black, six parts of glycerin, six parts of syrup and one part of oil of vitriol are mixed and sufficient water added to bring it to the proper consistency. Another good shoe polish is made by mixing 100 parts of lampblack, 100 parts of molasses, 100 parts of olive oil, 100 parts of turpentine, 100 parts of green vitriol dissolved in 50 parts of water, 25 parts of sulphuric acid being finally stirred in.

(2) Four parts of ivory black are suffused with one part of sulphuric acid, and after standing for several hours a mixture of two parts of olive oil and one and a half parts of syrup, containing in solution four parts of powdered gum arabic, are added thereto. Mixing is greatly facilitated by warming up to about 212° F.

(3) Acid-free polish: 18 to 24 pounds of lampblack, three pounds of bone-black, and 60 to 70 pounds of syrup are warmed in a pan and stirred until a homogeneous mass is formed. Meanwhile three pounds of finely cut strips of gutta-percha are warmed in another pan over a coal fire until fairly liquid, whereupon five pounds of olive oil are carefully stirred in, followed by one pound of stearin, when the gutta-percha is dissolved. The two mixtures are then incorporated in the warm state by stirring until the mass is of uniform consistency, and are afterwards stirred along with a solution of four pounds of Senegal gum in one and one-third gallons of water. Finally, about four ounces of oil of mirbane or lavender are added to improve the odor.

(4) Also acid free: Five parts of resin are melted along with one part of wax and thirty parts of linseed oil, eight parts of syrup, five parts of aniline black, and twenty parts of glycerine being dissolved in sixty parts of water, and stirred into the mixture of oil and resin.—*Neueste Erfindungen.*

To Cut Glass Tubes.

A good way to cut a glass tube quickly and accurately is given by a correspondent in one of our exchanges. Take a match, dampen the phosphorus on the end, insert the end inside the glass and rub around where you want the break to take place so that phosphorus adheres to the glass, then hold the glass to a flame of a candle or lamp opposite where you want the break to take place; keep turning the glass until it becomes hot, then with a light tap it will break square off.—*The National Engineer.*

Great Music Offer.

Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on the piano or organ, together with ten cents in silver, and we will mail you ten pieces full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, waltzes, marches, etc., arranged for the piano and organ.

Address:
POPULAR MUSIC PUB. CO.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

Copyrighted, 1897, by CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, New York.

A catalogue ought to be a salesman. It ought to tell a complete story in a convincing way. The salesman, himself, ought not need a catalogue. He is there, the sample is there and the customer is there. That is as much as any good salesman wants. It is a good thing for a salesman to have a catalogue to hand to the customer who fails to purchase at the first visit, but that catalogue ought to supplement the salesman's efforts. It ought to tell the same things that the salesman told, and tell them in a perfectly plain, sensible way.

* * *

I believe that the average man regards his catalogue more or less as a "bluff." When he prints it, he doesn't expect anyone is going to read it. He gets out a catalogue because his competitors do. He doesn't want his catalogue to be any smaller or any cheaper than his competitors' catalogues. He wants it to weigh about as much as other dealers' catalogues weigh, with the idea that prospective customers will "heft" it, and thereby decide on the weight and stability of his firm and the quality of its goods.

This doubtless sounds like foolishness, but it is exactly what a business man told me not long ago when talking about a catalogue. He said that his last year's catalogue was not big enough; that it told all he had to say and showed what his goods were and how they were made; but that it wasn't big enough to command attention. When a man got it in his hand he didn't feel as if it was of any importance, and therefore it didn't get proper consideration. I succeeded in convincing this gentleman that he really had a good deal to say about his product, that he had enough to say to make a catalogue of respectable size.

* * *

Most catalogues are padded because their makers do not know what to put in them. They have a story to tell and don't know it. They think that by resorting to glittering generalities and big words, they will be able to delude people into the belief that they are really offering something in particular. A great deal better way is to find out all the talking points in your product, and then talk them right straight from the shoulder, without any frills or flourishes.

* * *

A catalogue ought to tell what an article is from the buyer's standpoint. The descriptions given in catalogues generally mean very little to the reader of the catalogue. They consist of technical explanations that, to the average reader, explain nothing, and are as incomprehensible as so much Greek. A catalogue should talk about an article from the buyer's standpoint—in the buyer's language—not in the technical language of the trade.

* * *

It is possible to get too much of a good thing. Top of column is very desirable, but a man can have too much of it. I frequently see advertisements in country newspapers that are about one-quarter or one-half as deep as they are wide. The advertiser has an idea that the top of column is a good thing, and so he gets all he can of it. It is very seldom, indeed, that an advertisement should be wider than it is deep, and when it is, if it is more than two columns wide, it ought to be broken up into columns, and not set straight across the space. An advertisement six inches deep running across five columns ought to be broken into four or five columns of reading matter, unless the type used is larger than it ought to be. Generally speaking, a line of six-point deep ought not be more than two and one-quarter inches long. Eight-point type might be put into a little longer lines if necessary. There are exceptions to these rules, of course, but they *are* exceptions. Nothing under ten-point should be set across two columns in a newspaper, and if the limit is placed at twelve-point, so much the better. If you go across three or four columns, type ought to be from fourteen to eighteen-point, and even then it ought not to be set solid. Small type set in long lines is very hard to read, and every time an advertiser makes an advertisement hard to read or hard to comprehend, he is discounting its chances of success.

* * *

I have never been able to convince myself that street car advertising was a good thing for retail dealers. I suppose there are places where it is nearly indispensable. I have been told by Baltimore advertisers that in that city, at least, street car advertising was absolutely necessary, because so great a proportion of the inhabitants do not read any of the newspapers. In the case of general advertisers, of course, it is different.

* *

I would rather be the author of an advertisement that sold goods than be the author of a beautiful, artistic, grammatical and rhetorical effort that didn't sell goods. An advertisement may be as pretty as a rainbow and as imposing as the statue of liberty, but if it doesn't sell goods it isn't worth two cents. The highest compliment that can be paid to an advertisement writer is to say that he has written an advertisement that sold goods.

* * *

The only kind of advertising that is good is the kind that sells goods. It doesn't make any difference how much comment an ad. excites. If it doesn't bring profitable returns, it isn't as good as it ought to be. I mean this in a general way, of course. A single advertisement may frequently fail in bringing profitable returns, but if the entire advertising isn't effective, something is decidedly wrong. An advertisement that merely gets inquiries and doesn't get business doesn't amount to much. It is comparatively easy to construct an advertisement that will bring inquiries of some kind. This is particularly true if you have something free to offer. There are a great number of people in America who simply lie in wait for advertisements headed "FREE." No matter what the thing is, they will send for it. There is a mild sort of excitement about it. There is a speculative element. They send six cents in stamps for something they never heard of and then watch the post-office for results. Children in the country often find much amusement in this sort of thing.

* * *

The advertiser who measures his results by the number of inquiries he receives, rather than by actual sales of goods, is sure to waste his money. Inquiries are all right if they come from the right sort of people. I believe that few of the right sort of people are influenced by cute ads. There are more people convinced by straight, common-sense talk than by humor or eccentricity. Something smart and cute may occasionally make a hit—that is, it may occasionally cause a great deal of comment, and may result in some sales, but the only kind of advertising that is permanently and continuously profitable is the common-sense kind that tells a plain story in a plain way. You can bet on that, and you can't bet on the other kind. Common-sense advertising will succeed ninety-nine times where novelty will succeed once.

* * *

And yet, the advertisement that most pleases the average business man is a cute advertisement. I used to write advertisements for a department store, at the head of which was one of the brightest business men I ever knew. He used to write me complimentary letters every time I said anything cute. It seemed to please him a good deal better to have something of this kind than it did to know that the advertisements produced a big day's sales He used to send me clippings of cute ads from all over the country, with suggestions that we should have more of that kind of advertising in our store. Walter Brett, the advertisement writer, who died a couple of years ago, used to have a favorite saying: "It's much easier to write ads. that will sell goods than it is to write ads. that will please the advertiser."

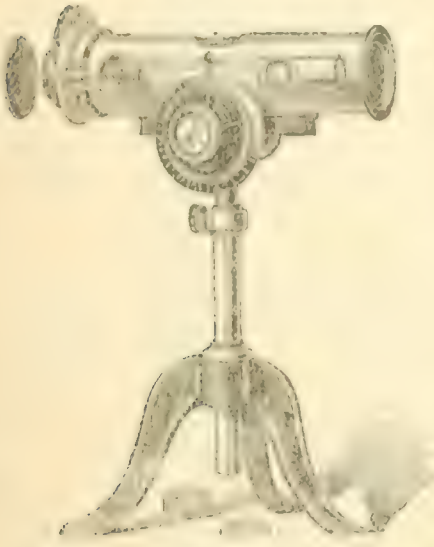
* * *

Recently I had submitted to me a business man's scrap-book, in which was pasted all of the various advertising schemes the owner had used. Opposite two or three of them was writen: "This created a great deal of talk, but did not sell any goods." That may sound strange to the man who believes that attracting attention is the sole aim of advertising. To be sure, an ad. has to be seen to be effective, but that is only the beginning of

Marvel in Optics

DE ZENG'S

REFRACTOMETER



Used by the Leading Eye Specialists, Ophthalmic Hospitals and by the U.S. Army

No Atropine

No Mistakes

No Lost Time

The Manifest Error

The Latent Error

The Total Error

Why be Satisfied with [illegible] Refractometer [illegible]

COHEN BROS.

Manufacturing Opticians, Toronto, Can.

Pink Cosmetique

Otherwise called

Cosmetique Pure

USED BY EVERY BARBER IN CANADA

You have been asked for it!
Why not order some?

MANUFACTURED BY

THE WINSOR BARKER CO., LIMITED,
TORONTO

SAUNDERS & EVANS

30 Wellington St. E., Toronto

Sponges and
Chamois Skins

[illegible] direct from [illegible]

Our Chamois are imported from the headquarters for [illegible]

[illegible] claim is no vain boast.

Sponges to suit every requirement and every trade.

A VERY DIFFERENT THING.

When a man has an attack of toothache, or sprains his ankle, or gashes his finger with a knife, he understands what ails him as well as the most eminent medical authority in the country would understand it. He may not be able to *treat* his trouble, but he knows *what it is*; and consequently suffers no mental anxiety arising from doubt and mystery.

But when he is overtaken by an illness which it is difficult or impossible to locate, which seems to affect half a dozen different parts of his body at once, so that he cannot say, "It is here," or "It is there," he is justified in apprehending something profound and serious. No wonder that under these circumstances Mr. Boorman could not tell what had come over him.

"In March, 1891," so runs his short account of it, "my health began to fail. I felt low, weak, and had no strength or energy. *What it did come over me I could not tell.*

"I had a foul, horrid taste in my mouth, and no appetite. As soon as I had eaten, the food lay on my chest like lead. I was constantly spitting up a gaseous, sour fluid, and something would rise into my throat enough to choke me.

"I was much troubled with palpitation; my heart would thump and throb until I could scarcely bear it, and I had often to sit up in bed to ease the pain. I gradually got worse and worse until I was in a shocking state of weakness."

[If a person under such circumstances were to make up his mind he had what is called "heart disease," who could point the finger of ridicule at him for thinking so? If he were worried with apprehensions of sudden death from that cause, are you the man to say he was afraid of nothing? Not you, nor anybody else. And yet——, but let's have the rest of the letter.]

"I could hardly drag one leg before the other," continues Mr. Boorman, "and was so nervous that the least thing would startle me."

"I consulted a doctor, but his medicines did me no good, and in October (1891) I went to Bartholomew's Hospital, but was no better for their treatment. I afterwards went to the Bethnal Green Hospital, but with the same result. I had now got so low and weak that I despaired of ever getting better, and thought I was in a consumption.

"In January, 1892, I read of cases like mine having been cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I got a bottle of this medicine from Mr. Lucas, chemist, Talbot Road, and after taking it I found relief. I continued taking it, and in a month felt quite a different man.

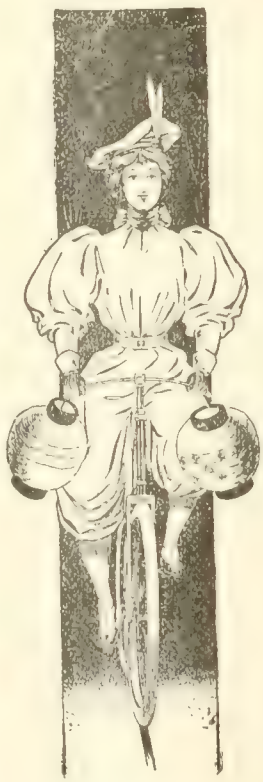
"I could eat, and the food gave me no pain; and slowly I gained strength. By-and-by I was well and strong as ever, and have since kept in good health. Mother Seigel's Syrup has saved my life, and I wish others to know of it. You can publish this statement and refer any one to me. (Signed) William Boorman, 61 Perry Street, Northampton, October 23rd, 1895."

What, then, was it that came over Mr. Boorman? In the light of the result, and the manner of the cure, I answer without hesitation—it was the dark foreshadow of the most common and the most dangerous disease known—indigestion, dyspepsia; the collapse of the body's power to keep itself up; the slipping from under him of the very foundation stones of his vitality. That was what had come over him.

Then why didn't he recognise it? Why didn't the doctors seem to recognise it? Why couldn't they "tell" what it was? Because it is the Prince of Deception, the counterfeit of all diseases *outwardly*, and the reality of all diseases *inwardly*. Because, having one nature, it has a hundred shifting symptoms. Its roots are in the stomach, and its branches run from head to heel.

When you feel the vague trouble that came over Mr. Boorman, recall these words and take Mother Seigel's Syrup, without waiting to wonder what ails you.

BOOKLETS . .



MY PARTICULAR SPECIALTY is illustrated booklets. By a booklet I mean anything from eight pages upward. A booklet properly treats of a business as a whole, or of any particular part, branch or specialty of a business. For instance, my little booklet "How" tells why I think I should be paid for advice on advertising problems, and about what I ought to be paid for it. I will send it freely to any business man whose name is in the R. G. Dun book. I am making a large number of booklets this fall. Booklets for all sorts of businesses in all sorts of places. Last month I wrote, illustrated and printed 10,000 booklets for a banker in Sidney, New South Wales. The booklets cost him $245.00, and the expressage to Sidney was $182.00. But my client got exactly what he wanted—and it will pay him. Last month also I have made a series of seven booklets for one of the leading jewelry concerns of the country. Last month also a large pamphlet for a proprietary medicine concern of national importance. Last month also—on October 13—I received an order by telegraph from one of the largest importers and roasters of coffee in America. Order came at 2.45 p.m., and was for a 16-page booklet, with cover in two colors, and seven illustrations for the inside pages. *At five-thirty the same evening* the finished drawings and the copy were mailed by special delivery. The day the matter was received by my client I got a wire saying: "Matter for booklet received and perfectly satisfactory." I believe there is no other place on earth where this could have been done. I don't like to work in a rush, but I can do it if I must. How do I do it? I have on file in my offices—properly classified and indexed—matter pertaining to almost every conceivable business subject. When this "coffee" order came I called for all the matter on file in relation to coffee, and in five minutes I had on my desk about all the known facts about this particular food product. I worked carefully, but quickly. My information was accurate. My work was satisfactory. Write or telegraph me about a booklet for *your* business.

Charles Austin Bates + + + +
Vanderbilt Building, New York

the story, and not the end. An advertisement that merely attracts attention is like an empty box covered with gorgeous signs.

* * *

There is only one way of judging advertising, that is, by the cash returns—not the results in attention, or inquiries, or answers—but in cash. Cash is the only thing with which to measure results. Stack the expense of advertising up against the profits it brings, and see which pile is the bigger. If the expense stack is higher than the stack of profits, something is wrong, and if it cannot be remedied the advertiser had better "cash in" and quit.

* * *

Ordinarily I don't like slangy advertisements, although I am a strong believer in slang in its proper place. It is exceedingly expressive, and when it is used in the right place—even in advertising—it is very effective. The trouble is that ninety-nine times in a hundred it isn't used in the right way or in the right place. I believe in a touch of slang here and there, because I believe that colloquial phraseology—the kind of talk that people use and hear every day—is the best talk to put in an advertisement.

* * *

I believe that everybody remembers Dr. Johnson, not because of his writings, but because of his table talk. Whenever the Doctor picked up a pen he got on stilts and talked Latinized English. When he merely talked to his chums at some tavern or tea-shop he said bright things in colloquial English. Those sayings remain and are admired long after all that he wrote is practically forgotten.

* * *

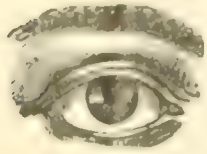
Example goes further than talk. What a customer wants to know is what you have to sell, and how much you want for it. Trust a customer to find out how honest you are; especially if she is a woman. She doesn't care for your theories about business. She doesn't care for your theories about advertising. She doesn't care for high faluting phrases or Johnsonian English. What she wants is the daily news of your store.

* * *

Every once in a while somebody makes an outcry against giving money back for unsatisfactory purchases. I have never seen any reason why this should not be done. It is exceedingly short-sighted business policy for a merchant to force a customer to keep an unsatisfactory article, when it might be returned in good order and placed in stock. About the only effect of such a procedure is to lose the goodwill and custom of the purchaser.

SODIUM OSSALINATE.—The sodium combination of ossalinic acid, or briefly, a soda soap with ossalin as the fat.

Optical Department



Correspondents must bear in mind that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries, it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J.S., male; age, 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{25}$ with $-1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$
L.E.V. $\frac{20}{25}$ with $-1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

F.P.B.—I have a patient 64 years old, with V. in each eye $= \frac{20}{25}$ and with $+50 = \frac{20}{20}$, which practically makes her emmetropic, and we would expect it would require at least a +4.00 D to bring the P.P. back to 22 c.m. for reading; but, upon trying her reading I found +2.25 would bring the P.P. back to 22 c.m. for Jaeger No. 1. Why is this, and what glasses would you advise for reading in this case?

Answer.— Another exceptional case which proves that presbyopia cannot be fitted by any other rule than "to give them the weakest convex glass which brings their P.P. back to 22 c.m." This case evidently has much more accommodation at her age than is usual, the cause of which is uncertain, but we would suppose it is due to some degeneration in the crystalline lens which is making it less dense, thus allowing it to assume a greater curve upon action of the ciliary muscle—a condition which one would not be surprised later on to pass into one of the forms of cataract: hence a careful opinion should be given in this case if asked for. The glasses, of course, to prescribe at present would be +2.25 for reading, sewing etc.

T.C.N.—Girl, 10 years old; attends school.

R.V. $\frac{20}{50}$ with +1.25 V. $= \frac{20}{20}$
L.V. $\frac{20}{50}$ with +1.25 V. $= \frac{20}{20}$

Complains of headache and tired eyes, and the edges of eyelinds are much inflamed and have crusts on them. What do you advise in this case?

Answer.—This is a case of hyperopia with accommodative asthenopia, inflammation of the margins of the eyelids, and is probably caused by the irritation set up by the hyperopia. The strongest convex glass with which she can see [illegible] better at 20 feet than she did with the naked eye will, without doubt, relieve her headache, and also probably cure the inflamed eyelids. If the latter do not speedily become well it would be advisable for you to have her consult an oculist for proper medicinal treatment. Blepharitis is very frequently, indeed usually, due to some eye strain, the relief of the latter usually bringing about a cure of the former. These cases are very common, and every optician should know the why and wherefore thereof.

S.A.V.—Can you give any written advice how to learn to use the retinoscope? I have bought one, but find it of little use to me, as I cannot understand the manipulations thereof.

Answer.—Hardly! The retinoscope is one of the most useful, easily learned, and simple instruments of the whole outfit of an optician; but two hours personal instruction under a teacher conveys more information how to use it than months of digging it out yourself; and the first advanced class at the Optical Institute of Canada I would advise you to attend on the day retinoscopy is taught, and secure what you desire.

Embossed in Gold.

To buy and reproduce famous paintings involves an expenditure that could hardly be borne unless, as in the case of *The Youth's Companion*, the enterprise is sustained by the approval of more than five hundred thousand subscribers. *The Companion's* Souvenir Calendar for 1898, a series of charming figure-pieces, faithfully copied in colors and embossed in gold, is recognized as one of the richest and most costly examples of this form of art. Yet every new subscriber receives it without additional charge. Moreover, the paper is sent free to new subscribers every week from the time the subscription is received until January, 1898, and then for a full year to January, 1899.

The popular price of *The Companion*, $1.75 a year, and the character of its contents, make it a paper for every household. Exceptional attractions are promised for the fifty-two numbers to be issued during 1898. The Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Rudyard Kipling, Lillian Nordica, John Burroughs, W. D. Howells, and Max O'Rell are prominent in the long list of eminent contributors named in *The Companion's* announcement, which will be sent free to any one addressing.

The Youth's Companion,
205 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

Books.

"A Text-Book of Practical Therapeutics, with special reference to the application of Remedial Measures to Disease and their Employment upon a Rational Basis." By Hobart Amory Hare, M.D., Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, etc. With special chapters by Drs. George E. de Schweinitz, Edward Martin, and Barton C. Hirst. Sixth edition, thoroughly revised and largely rewritten. In one octavo volume of 756 pages. Cloth, $3 75; leather, $4.75. Lea Brothers & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia and New York, 1897.

Perhaps no better test of the value of this work can be given than the fact that it has been necessary to publish another edition, the sixth within seven years.

The present edition shows a careful revision has been made of the previous one, and a large portion of it entirely rewritten. New matter has also been added, amongst others the treatment by serum preparations.

The work is divided into two sections, in the first of which the author deals with medicinal and non medicinal remedial agents, and the second is practically a treatise on diagnosis, presenting a description of the various diseases and their appropriate therapeutic agents.

A very useful feature of the book is that two full indexes are provided, one of remedies, the other of diseases.

The paper, binding, and general appearance of the book is in keeping with those published by this well-known firm, a fact which pronounces it to be of the highest order.

A Good Testimonial.

The illustrated optical catalogue recently sent out by the Montreal Optical Company has brought out many appreciative responses from the trade, amongst which that of Mr. E. M. Trowern, with B. & H B. Kent, the well known Toronto jewelers, is worth publishing. He says: "In my opinion it is excellently compiled, and may be referred to as a 'silent traveller,' showing at leisure every style of frame and all the et ceteras of a complete optical stock, and it should be preserved as an auxiliary to every well-kept optical department."

Albert E. Ebert at Editorial Work.

Albert E. Ebert, Ph.M., Ph.D., is one of the best known retail druggists in the United States, on account of his long service in literary and professional work. He has recently become associated with the editorial staff of the *Meyer Brothers Druggist*. The doctor has charge of the department of Working Formulas.

Acknowledgments.

The British and Colonial Druggists' Diary for 1898 has just been received, and is quite up to the standard of former years, which is saying a good deal. It is a book of nearly 400 pages, and has, in addition to the diary itself, articles on water analysis, tables of new remedies of 1897, photographic formulæ, etc. It also contains postal information, legal notes, etc., particularly useful to British chemists. Its advertising pages show the appreciation of manufacturers and wholesalers.

The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary for 1898 is a marvel of size, as well as a useful companion. The amount of advertising it contains is quite a revelation to its friends on this side of the water, and evidently the *Chemist and Druggist* is a great favorite with the drug and chemical manufacturers of Great Britain. The Diary proper is, as usual, admirably arranged, and it also contains useful articles for the everyday reading of chemists.

Newspaper Advertising in the United States.

A book of two hundred pages, containing a catalogue of about six thousand newspapers, being all that are credited by the American Newspaper Directory (December edition for 1897) with having regular issues of 1,000 copies or more. Also separate State maps of each and every State of the American Union, naming those towns only in which there are issued newspapers having more than 1,000 circulation. This book (issued December 15th, 1897) will be sent, postage paid, to any address on receipt of one dollar. Address the Geo. P. Rowell Advertising Co., 10 Spruce street, New York.

DR. HARTE'S
CELERY
IRON
PILLS.
NUTRATIVE, TONIC, NERVE RESTORING.

HOW TO GET

	Per Doz.	One Gross
Dr. CODERRE'S RED PILLS, for Pale and Weak Women -	$4	$40
In 3 doz. lots per cent. discount.		
Dr. CODERRE'S PLASTERS -	$2	$20
In 3 doz. lots, per cent. discount.		
Dr. CODERRE'S PURGATIVE TABLETS - - - -	$2	$20
In 3 doz. lots, 5 per cent. discount.		
Dr. CODERRE'S INJECTION POWDER - - - -	$2	$20
In 3 doz. lots, per cent. discount.		

To obtain the 5 per cent discount, the order must be for not less than 3 dozen of any one of our Remedies. Special price in large quantities.

Correspondence Solicited. F.O.B. Montreal.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO.
87 ST. CHARLES BORROMEE ST., MONTREAL.
Bell Tel. 635.
N.B.—We will not sell to Price Cutters.

PAPER TEETH.—A German firm manufactures teeth from paper pulp instead of porcelain. They are said to be very much more durable, and to preserve their color well. The risk of chipping is, of course, entirely obviated.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

Advertisements under the head of Business Wanted, Situations Wanted, Situations Vacant, Business for Sale, etc., will be inserted once free of charge. *Answers must not be sent in care of this office unless postage stamps are forwarded to re-mail replies.*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

13 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN WHOLESALE and Retail, either suitable. Age 29, married, strictly temperate, first class certificates (Scotch). Apply, J.B.M., 67 Jackson St. W., Hamilton, Ont.

POSITION WANTED as Traveller, Manager, Dispenser, or any position of trust in Drugs, Patent Medicines, Oils, Trusses and Surgical Instruments. Know Western Ontario well. DRUGGIST, Box 366, St. Thomas, Ont.

FOR SALE.

DRUG STOCK FOR SALE—About $2,500 stock in good condition. A good income from doctors per month. Address, QUASSIA, care CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto.

WANTED.

A SECOND-HAND OPTICAL CASE CONTAINing stigmatic lenses, test frame, etc. Must be cheap. Apply J. O. STINSON, Druggist, Chesley.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house. Monthly $65 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address The Dominion Company, Department V., Chicago

We Solicit Your Trade

We offer a well-assorted stock of

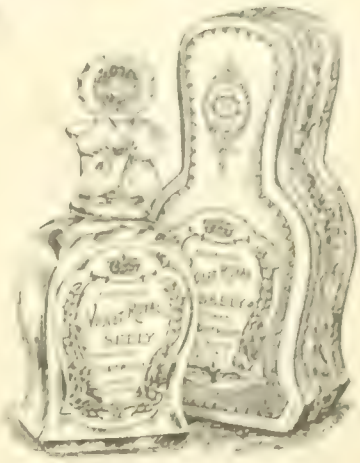
Drugs
Chemicals
Patent Medicines
Perfumery
Toilet Articles
etc.

CALL AND SEE US

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
342 Richmond St., LONDON, Ont.

Seely's Holiday Line of Perfumes is as always, Incomparable

Larger and More Attractive this year than ever, and not to be found in Dry Goods, Grocery, Departmental or Book Stores.



Sold to Druggists Only.

If our Representatives for any reason have not called on you this fall, please advise and we will send you our illustrated catalogue, from which a mail order can be made up.

Mail orders receive our careful and prompt attention.

SEELY MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1862

DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A. WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to December 11th, 1897.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

Alcohol, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
Allspice, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
Aloin, oz	40	45
Anodyne, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
Arrowroot, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
Balsam, Fir, lb	40	45
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	90	95
Bark, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Cascarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
Beans, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb	11 00	16 00
Berries, Cubeb, sifted, lb	20	25
powdered, lb	25	30
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
Buds, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
Butter, Cacao, lb	75	80
Camphor, lb	55	65
Cantharides, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
Capsicum, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
Carbon, Bisulphide, lb	17	18
Carmine, No. 40, oz	40	50
Castor, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
Chalk, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
Charcoal, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
Clove, lb	16	17
Powdered, lb	17	18
Cochineal, S.G., lb	40	45
Collodion, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
Confection, Senna, lb	40	45
Creosote, Wood, lb	2 00	2 50
Cuttlefish Bone, lb	25	30
Dextrine, lb	10	12
Dover's Powder, lb	1 50	1 60
Ergot, Spanish, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
Extract Logwood, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
Flowers, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
Gelatine, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
Glycerine, lb	20	25
Guarana	1 25	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 75
Gum Aloes, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	95
Kino, true, lb	4 25	4 50
Myrrh, lb	45	48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	3 75	
Powdered, lb	6	
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12	
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
Herb, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	30	40
Burdock, lb	10	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	30	40
Liverwort, German, lb	35	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	20
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	22
Rue, oz., lb	30	35
Sage, oz., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	18
Wormwood, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb	38	44
Honey, lb	13	15
Hops, fresh, lb	20	25
Indigo, Madras, lb	75	
Insect Powder, lb	38	40
Isinglass, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
Leaf, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	15	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	55
Short, lb	25	27
Coca, lb	35	40
Digitalis, lb	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb	18	25
Hyoscyamus	20	25
Matico, lb	70	70

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 25	$ 30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 00	1 75
MOSS, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	25	27
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ¼	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb	12	13
Powdered, lb	15	16
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
RESORCIN, white, oz	25	30
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	28
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	20	22
Elecampane, lb	15	20
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	13
Ground, lb	13	14
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	27	30
Po., lb	30	35
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 75
Golden Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	90	95
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	12	15
Indian Hemp	18	20
Ipecac, lb	1 75	2 00
Powdered, lb	2 00	2 25
Jalap, lb	55	60
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	18
Masterwort, lb	16	40
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleurisy, lb	20	25
Poke, lb	15	18
Queen of the Meadow, lb	$ 18	$ 20
Rhatany, lb	20	30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
RUM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
SACCHARIN, oz	1 25	1 50
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
SPERMACETI, lb	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	13	14
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	50	55
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	40	45
ACETANILID, lb	70	75
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb	1½	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	80	85
Carbonate, lb	14	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	$ 55	$ 60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	18
ANTINERVIN, oz	85	90
ANTIKAMNIA	1 30	1 35
ANTIPYRIN, oz	1 10	1 20
ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
BORAX, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	45	50
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz	15	18
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 30
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	60	1 00
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	28	30
COCAINE, Mur., oz	3 50	4 00
Cocoa, ½ oz	75	80
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb	6	7
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3
DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
EUCAINE, oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 50	5 00
IODOFORM, lb	5 25	5 50
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry., oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1½	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb	5	7
MENTHOL, oz	35	40
MERCURY, lb	75	80
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	90	1 00
Calomel, lb	105	1 15
With Chalk, lb	50	55

Amongst Our Advertisers.

Mr. M. M. Cohen, of Cohen Bros., has returned from the States, where he spent the Thanksgiving holidays. He reports a good time at the hands of Mr. DeZeng, of the Cataract Optical Co., where he spent considerable time in the interests of the refractometer, of which he is an enthusiastic endorser. He states that after devoting considerable time to the study of its features with the inventor, he is prepared to go further than heretofore in its praise.

The Toronto Pharmacal Company desire to draw especial attention to their "Improved Daisy Butter Color," manufactured strictly after the formula of the eminent French chemist, De Poirier. They will mail a sample, postage paid, to any druggist upon application, and ask it to be tested as follows: Place a drop of it and a drop of any other reliable make side by side on a sheet of white paper, and note the comparison. This test is infallible. Try it.

The Success of the Lung Tonic.

Owbridge's Lung Tonic is sold all over the world in large quantities. Twenty years ago it was but little known, and then Mr. Owbridge began by spending £100 a year in advertising, the sum being rapidly augmented, until to-day the advertising costs the nice little sum of £15,000 yearly, with, of course, compensating satisfactory trade. We read Mr. Owbridge's own admission that twenty-two years ago he began making the preparation in a two-gallon bottle and a half-gallon pan, and was thankful to get an order for a dozen. Now the demand is nearly 15,000 bottles a day, and there are always 730,000 bottles in use. Twenty-two years ago the small chemist's business and the two-gallon bottle; and to-day vast and magnificent buildings, a little army of work people, and Mr. Owbridge, sheriff-elect of Hull. The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited, are sole agents for these goods.

Magazines.

A Library in Itself.

Few people are able to buy as many books as they would like, yet it is possible without them to keep in touch with all the leaders of literature, as well as to follow the world's progress in every department of science and industry. *The Youth's Companion* already provides the means for more than half a million households—at an expense to each of $1.75 a year. Every issue of *The Companion* gives as much reading matter as a 12mo book of 175 pages, and *The Companion* comes every week. The quality of its contents is shown by the announcement for 1898, which promises contributions next year from the Rt Hon W E. Gladstone, Rudyard Kipling, Speaker Reed, Capt. A. T. Mahan, Mary E. Wilkins, W. D. Howells, Lieutenant Peary, the Marquis of Dufferin, Senator Hoar, Justin McCarthy, and more than two hundred other eminent men and women.

All new subscribers for 1898 will receive *The Companion's* gold embossed calendar, beautifully printed in twelve colors, and the paper will also be sent free from the time the subscription is received until January, 1898, and then for a full year to January, 1899. A handsome illustrated prospectus of the volume for 1898 will be sent to any one addressing

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
205 Columbus Ave, Boston, Mass.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for December.

The Christmas number of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* is brimful of attractive articles and entertaining stories for the festal season. The number opens with a Christmas story by Frank R. Stockton, entitled "Old Applejoy's Ghost," which contains a particularly clever idea worked out in Mr. Stockton's well-known pleasing manner. It is illustrated with three full-page drawings by George Wright. This is followed by the second paper in the magazine's important series on Andrew Jackson, and his times and compatriots, taking up this month "Andrew Jackson as a Military Commander," written by A. Oakey Hall, and containing portraits and views, and an excellent picture of Jackson spending Christmas Day, in 1814, by H. M. Eaton. Hunter MacCulloch contributes an entertaining paper on "The Music of Christmas Time," which is made particularly interesting by the insertion in the text of reproductions of the music of some of the old-time songs and carols. "Famous Ranchos of the San Gabriel Valley," written by Beatrice Bellido de Luna, has many fine illustrations. Perhaps the most important article in the number is one on "The Baptists," in which General T. J. Morgan, corresponding secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, describes the history, growth, and creed of that religious body in this country. It is the first of a series of articles on the religions denominations of America. There are other interesting articles; several short stories in addition to the one by Frank R. Stockton, contributed by Amelia E. Barr and Margeret E. Sangster; poems by Ella Wheeler Wilcox and Minna Irving; an attractive department for the boys and girls, etc.—Frank Leslie's Publishing House, New York.

ICHTALBIN—ICHTHYOL ALBUMEN.—A combination of ichthyol and albumen, n which the former loses its abominable odor and repulsive taste.

Dika Fat

Dika fat is an actual vegetable fat, rather extensively used by the natives of the Cameroons district for culinary purposes. It is manufactured from the fruit of the wild native mango. The mango is dried and afterwards boiled, when the oil is extracted. It is somewhat darker in color than palm oil, though of the consistency of that well-known produce. Plaintains cooked with dika fat are described as delicious, and, indeed, the flavor of the fat is most agreeable in the various ways in which it is used in the kitchen. Merchants have endeavored to introduce it into this country, but failed to obtain a market for the article. It is, therefore, not an article that can be obtained here, as it cannot be produced and imported at a paying rate. Oils and fats are obtainable in great abundance in Western Africa, a great number of fruits, nuts and other vegetable produce supplying what is most useful. Another fat of a very curious character is "beetle oil," which is as like as possible, both in color and consistency, to congealed coco-nut oil. As its name implies, the fat is extracted from a species of beetle, but, as might be expected, it cannot be produced in sufficient quantities at the price it would command in this country to pay, so that our readers need not fear being served with "beetle" butter, which, however palatable, would by association ruin its prospects in British markets. The natives speak of dika fat as odika fat, though in the published proceedings of the Kew Gardens the authorities, in a very brief reference some time since, called it dika fat, but did not describe it in any way. —*Chem. Trade Journal.*

Quinine in 1694.

John Evelyn, in his "Diary," states that "on visiting the Marquis of Normandy, November 29th, 1694, he had much discourse with him concerning Charles II. being poisoned; also concerning the quinquina, which the physician would not give to the king at a time when, in a dangerous ague, it was the only thing that could cure him (out of envy because it had been brought into vogue by Mr. Tudor, an apothecary), till Dr. Short, to whom the king sent privately to know his opinion of it, he being reported a Papist (but who was in truth a very honest, good Christian), sent word to the king that it was the only thing which could save his life; and then His Majesty enjoined his physicians to give it to him, which they did, and he recovered. Being asked by Lord Normandy why they would not prescribe it, Dr. Lower said it would spoil their practice, or some such expression, and at last confessed it was a remedy fit only for kings."—*Indian Pharmacologist.*

Iodogenin is a mixture of potassium iodide with pulverized charcoal, made into balls which are used for fumigating.

Iodide, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 15	1 20
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	1 75	1 80
Muriate, oz	1 75	1 80
Sulphate, oz	1 80	1 85
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	38	40
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	12	15
PIPERIN, oz	1 00	1 10
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	75
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	39	42
Ozs., oz	42	45
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	4 50	5 00
SANTONIN, oz	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
Fused, oz	85	90
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 43
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	58	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	28	30
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	3 00	3 25
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 75	3 00
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 10	1 20
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75
Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 08
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	70
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 55
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 75	1 90
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	85
Patchouli, oz	80	70
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 50
Peppermint, lb	2 25	2 05
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 70
Rhodium, oz	80	80
Rose, oz	7 50	11 00
Rosemary, lb	70	75
Rue, oz	25	35
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 50
Sassafras, lb	75	85
Savin, lb	1 60	1 75
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 00
Spruce, lb	65	70
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 90
Wintergreen, lb	2 75	3 05
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	4 25	4 50

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb	13	15
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	80	1 00
Norwegian, gal	1 30	1 50
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal	55	58
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal	2 50	2 60
PALM, lb	12	13
SPERM, gal	1 35	1 40
TURPENTINE, gal	50	60

Drug Reports.

Canada.

TORONTO, Dec. 8th, 1897

Business is very good, fluctuations in prices are unimportant. Ergot has much advanced. Quinine is firm. Cinchona bark has advanced 50 per cent., and present prices on quinine barely cover the cost of manufacturing. The next Amsterdam bark sales will be held on Dec. 9th, and many look for a further advance in quinine after that.

Opium will advance, higher prices both for it and morphia looked for. Cocaine is fully 50c. an oz. higher. Buchu leaves are higher. Sennas will maintain the advance. Bromine preparations have advanced 2c. to 3c. a lb. Dandelion root is about double in price. Cubebs and orris root are likely to advance.

Borax and boracic acid remain very low.

Carbolic acid is firm, with upper tendency.

Cable reports of Amsterdam bark sales of the 9th inst. just to hand state that about one-half of the large offerings were sold at a decline of 10 to 15 per cent.

Ipecac root has advanced. Cubebs advanced 25 per cent.

England.

London, Eng., Nov. 27, 1897.

The market still presents an upward tendency, and some considerable improvement took place in the early part of the month, that is well maintained.

Cocaine has advanced, and one of the leading makers has sold all his production up to February.

Carbolic acid is firmer. Borax and boric acid are cheap and do not improve. Copper sulphate easier. Glycerine is again down at a low figure. Opium is advancing. Podophyllin has advanced considerably, and very little of the rhizome is held. Quinine firm at recent advance. Cod liver oil dull. The market is cleared of hydrastis and its price has risen.

ALCARNOSE.—A new nutrient preparation, introduced by Riedel, of Berlin, and brought out with the usual fanfare and rataplan of the set of doctors maintained, apparently, in Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, and a few other points: for the express purpose of writing glowing clinical experiences with each new dye house synthetic as it is brought out—furnishing material to be translated and copied into English and American journals *gratis*.

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